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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1876.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

POLITICAL—BUSINESS—ON THE WAY TO THE CENTENNIAL—THE MARKSMEN—A SUICIDE.

NEW YORK, September 23, 1876.

The political pot is boiling here, furiously—that is, the Republican pot. Monster meetings are being held everywhere in this city and Brooklyn, and there never was so intense a feeling among the Republicans in New York as now. It is perfectly wild—Delightfully so. The meeting at Cooper Institute and at the Academy of Music in Brooklyn, were immense, and were as enthusiastic as they were large. The meetings in the wards are wonderfully large and enthusiastic, and what is better, the best men are taking hold and running them. The character of the Republican candidates is such as to bring out the efforts of the best citizens, who see in the nominations of the party, the best evidences that its pledge of good Government will be carried out.

The Democracy cannot get up enthusiasm. There is no disguising the fact, Tilden is unpopular among them. The thieves don't like him because he has been so selfish as to desert them when danger came, after affiliating with them in their days of prosperity, and honest Democrats distrust him, because they know who his associates were in the days of the ring, and the influence that would control him were he elected. In Albany he is the most unpopular man who ever occupied the gubernatorial chair. His dodging his income tax, his questionable connection with the Tweed ring, and his inordinate, unscrupulous selfishness, make him an unpromising candidate as could have been put up, for popular suffrage. As a manager in the interests of other men, he is unequalled, but honest men with whom he has had dealings dread to see him at the head of affairs. He has attempted an explanation of his dodging his income tax, but it is a lame affair. The fact is patent, that he is worth millions, all of which was made during the years this tax was levied, and he never returned as much as would have been the income of a moderately small lawyer. He pettifies it, as he does everything.

BUSINESS.

is blooming and everybody feels good. The merchants are overrun with trade, and the complaint now is, that customers cannot be attended to. Throngs of Southern and Western people are here, many of them sight-seeing, but more making glad the hearts of the merchant by purchasing. The streets are crowded with trucks, as in the good old days, and the piles of boxes on the sidewalk are appalling, to all but those who are rolling them. The hotels, for the first time in three years are crowded, the daily arrivals occupying five and six columns in the papers, run in solid in very small type, and this only the leading houses. New York begins to look like the old city again. All this indicates the revival of confidence that we have all been hoping for. Now let the growling stop in the country—let us all put our shoulders to the wheel, and go to work to do something. The hard times are over just as soon as people say so, and act as though they believe it. If you have a house to build and can afford it, go on and build it. The sun is going to rise just as many times this year as ever, and everything is going to go on as usual. The crops are averaging well, there is money enough and to spare, and all that is needed, is to get rid of the senseless scare, and with confidence go on. This is all that is necessary to make good times. There are reasons why we should not let business go by the board, if it can be avoided. We have streets to fill, farms to settle, and population to attract. There was a steady stream of emigration flowing into the country, the most with money, and all with labor, all of which ceased the moment the cry of "hard times" was raised. This stream we ought to get flowing again as soon as possible. The shortest

way to do it, is to get to doing something. There are millions of Germans, French, English and Irish who want to come, and they will come the moment we can say "good times" to them. We can have good times always if we will. I want to see the ships coming in again, and unloading their cargoes of human freight, to go west and fill up the prairies of that blessed country. Stop croaking, and inaugurate a new Era, and don't waste any time about it.

ON THE WAY TO THE CENTENNIAL.

I have received many letters from your readers, inquiring specifically as to what board can be had for New York, and where. In answer let me say that board, in respectable houses can be had for \$8 to \$10 a week, and if you want better rooms, say from \$10 to \$14. To get these rates go into any house that has a card up, anywhere on Lafayette place, 10th, 11th, 12th or 13th streets, Clinton place, Waverly place, or any street in that locality. State that you want rooms for a week, and possibly for less time, and make your contract for such time as you stay, at so much a day, then you can stay as long as you choose and only be compelled to pay for what you have. Be careful to make your stipulations. Go on any of these streets, not farther east than 2d avenue, nor west than 6th avenue. All these run east and west. Arrange so as to get into New York or Philadelphia in the morning. This will give you a chance to get settled without submitting to a swindle for one night. Take train that will bring you in, in the morning. All I have said about New York will apply equally to Philadelphia. Rooms without board, in either city can be had for \$2 to \$4 per week, which allows you to get your eating where you choose, and at such prices as may seem good to you. By care, and taking time you may live as cheaply as you please, and have your stay extended. You can by care make a hundred dollars keep you twice the time that it will be carelessness. And bear this in mind, you want to stay as long as you can. There is enough there to keep you profitably a month if you can afford it. By all means come. This Exposition, properly observed, is a liberal education.

THE MARKSMEN.

Once more the Americans have beaten the Irish, and the Yankee Team may safely claim to be the best in the world. They have met Teams from almost every country that pays any attention to Rifle Shooting, and have never yet been beaten. The Irish have crowded them the closest, but they have managed to get away with them, every time, and probably always will. The effect of these matches is being felt all over the country. Rifle clubs are being organized everywhere, and probably this sport will have as extensive a run as Base-ball. One point in the game is the superiority of American arms. Our Rifles are better adapted to long range shooting than any made abroad. This the Irish acknowledge, although their crack-shot, Righty, is a manufacturer himself. Think of hitting the bull's-eye fourteen times in succession at 1,000 yards! This is what the men are doing.

A SUICIDE.

A most pitiful case of self-destruction came to light yesterday. A widow lady had \$100,000 in stocks in the coal roads of Pennsylvania, which have been considered the safest in the world. She purchased a lot of real estate in the city, expecting that her dividends would pay interest on the indebtedness she assumed, and expecting to sell stocks, as the payment became due to meet them. The real estate depreciated in value two years ago, so that it would not sell for more than half the mortgage, her stocks shrunk almost a half and her dividends shrunk to nothing. When her notes came due, the holder pushed her, and in short, in consequence of the unfortunate purchase, she found that she would be left absolutely penniless. Everything that she had in the world would be taken from her, and she, at the age of sixty, accustomed to an easy, pleasant life, with nothing to depend upon, would be thrown out upon the world helpless. She had no friends to depend upon and she had but the almshouse as before her. She went to her room, put upon her table the deeds which had ruined her, her certificates of stock, on which no dividends had been paid, and all her other worthless securities, and fastening a cord to a hook in the wall, hung herself. She was found dead the next day. She left no letter—the only explanation was the pile of worthless securities, but they told the story well enough. And now comes the curious part of it. The day her body was discovered, there came to her address a notification that an estate in Scotland, which had been in litigation for years, and of which she had given up hopes years ago, had been settled, and that she was entitled to \$90,000 which she could have upon receipt of a power of attorney, to draw it! Had she only waited two days! When I make up my mind to commit suicide I shall always wait two days.

PETRO.

The loyal sentiment of the nation is thoroughly aroused, and this means a sweeping Republican victory. Intelligent men, who love the Union, recognized the fact that Democracy in power is simply the restoration of those evils which threatened our Government during the rebellion. They feel that a vote for the Democratic party would be a vote against the Union and its brave defenders.

Wheat sells at Watsburg at 27 1/2 cents a bushel.

NO VIRTUE IN DEMOCRACY.

If there was any virtue in Democracy it has a grand field to display it in the city of New York. It has held undisputed sway over that metropolis. What has been the result? The debt of the city has increased from \$60,000,000 to \$140,000,000 in less than ten years; taxation has become almost as severe as confiscation; and unless the people deliver themselves from the political thieves who are robbing them yearly bankruptcy will certainly overtake them. Yet Democracy, in the face of its misrule in the city and State of New York, and other cities and States where it holds sway, aspires to govern the nation. To permit its ascendancy would be to invite general ruin, and involve the country in troubles greater than any yet endured.

THE CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION.

The man who can visit the Centennial Exhibition and go home a Democrat must have very little of gratitude in his nature. The priceless result of Republican wisdom and loyalty are gathered together in Philadelphia. If the Democratic policy had prevailed we should have had no nation to glory over, no Centennial to celebrate, no welcome to extend to the world. Strangers instead of rejoicing over our glory would have come to weep over our shame. No true American can gaze upon the wonders of the International Exposition without feeling increased admiration for the Republican party whose courage saved the country and made possible this Centennial Exhibition.

THE CHANGE BROUGHT.

When the Republican party came into power the auction block and the slave pen were within the shadow of the nation's Capitol. What a change has God wrought under the sway of the Republican party? To-day the flag floats over freemen everywhere. Slavery has died before the breath of freedom, and another decade of Republican rule will wipe out forever the spirit of oppression which still lingers around the recent fields of bondage. The prayer of freemen throughout the world is, that the party that has done so much for American liberty and human progress will continue to govern the country until every vestige of evil growing out of the institution of slavery is removed.

BRING OUT EVERY VOTE.

Every Republican vote must be got out this fall. No business transaction, no public or private engagement must be allowed to interfere with voting. This must be considered a sacred obligation to be kept at all hazards and under all circumstances. The loss of a single vote may give a State to Democracy. The loss of a State may lead to the surrender of the Government to those who have plotted its overthrow. Republicans must work as if one vote depended the salvation of the Republic. The lukewarm must be aroused to activity, the doubters must be convinced by the presentation of facts, every friend of the country must be enlisted in the great work of defense. The signs indicate a Republican victory, but our friends must remember that the result depends upon the work accomplished. If the work is thorough the triumph will be complete.

We judge a man by his past record; if it is good, we trust him, for what he has been through a series of years he is likely to be through years to come. If his record is bad we shun him. We have no faith in him, and pay no respect to his golden promises. So with parties. We judge them by their past record. If that is good we support them; if it is bad we want nothing to do with them. We have confidence in the Republican party because of its excellent record; we have none in Democracy because of its bad one.

A TRUTHFUL PICTURE.—General Sherman in his "Memoirs" dropped some observations which are quite pertinent to present developments. They are as follows:

"The young men of the South, sons of planters, lawyers about town, good billiard players and sportsmen, men who never did work and never will, war suits them, and the races are dangerous subjects in every sense. They care not a son for niggers, land, or anything. They hate Yankees *per se* and don't bother their brains about the past, present, or future. * * * This is a larger class than most men suppose, and they are the most dangerous set of men that this war has turned loose upon the world. * * * These men must all be killed or employed by us before we can have peace."

The Democratic treasurer of Van Wert, Ohio, has hidden away \$13,000 so well that he can't tell where he put it.

The Kentucky picket-line established by Waterson was withdrawn during the holding of the Soldiers' Convention at Indianapolis.

LET US STAND BY THE OLD SHIP.

The Republican party is like a staunch ship that has been tested by wind and wave and proven seaworthy in every respect. She has met the fiercest tempests and brought her passengers and freight through in safety. The question now before the people is, Shall this noble vessel be laid aside for the old worn-out hulk Democracy, that was condemned years ago as unworthy of confidence or patronage? The people who trust their lives and property to a craft require something more than paint and putty to satisfy them that the vessel is sound. Tilden may paint and putty Democracy from stem to stern, and hold out the inducement of cheap fare for the Presidential trip, but intelligent people will give the old hulk a wide berth. She has been tried and found wanting, and no assurance of reform in her management can save her from public condemnation.

JUST LIKE 1860.

Vermont and Maine have given rousing Republican majorities, backed by an enthusiasm and earnestness characteristic of the early days of the Republican party, while Arkansas, Alabama, and Kentucky roll up their ante war majorities for the Democrats. The contest between the sections for supremacy in the Government has taken form on new issues, but is as clearly defined as ever, and has become a struggle between loyalty and disloyalty, with all that is implied in the spirit that actuates the two parties. Men of the North choose ye whom ye will serve.

Professor Rudolph, in a lengthy letter to the sun says: A molten or white hot mass, 856,000 miles in diameter, equaling in bulk 1,200,000 worlds like our own, having a surrounding ocean of gas on fire, 50,000 miles deep, tongues of flame, darting upward more than 50,000 miles, volcanic forces that hurl into the solar atmosphere luminous matter to the height of 160,000 miles; drawing to itself all the worlds belonging to our family of planets, and holding them all in their proper places; attracting with such superior force the millions of solid and stray masses that are wandering in theathomless abysses that they rush helplessly toward him, and fall into his fiery embrace. And thus he continues his sublime and restless march through his mighty orbit, having a period of more than 18,000,000 of years.

A currency of uniform value in every State of the Union; public credit unequalled in our history; personal freedom vouchsafed to the humblest individual; a wise homestead system, giving tree farms to all who live upon them; and peace at home and abroad are among a few of the items for which the nation is indebted to the Republican party.

The Poetry of the Throttle Valve.

Not long ago an engineer brought in his train to a stand at a little Massachusetts village where the passengers have five minutes for lunch. A lady came along the platform and said: The conductor tells me the train at the junction in P. leaves fifteen minutes before our arrival. It is Saturday night—that is the last train. I have a very sick child in the car and no money for a hotel, and none for a private conveyance a long, long way into the country. What shall I do?

Well, said the engineer, I wish I could tell you. Would it be possible for you to hurry a little? said the anxious, fearful mother.

No, madam, I have the time table, and the rules say I must run by it. She turned sorrowfully away, leaving the bronzed face of the engineer wet with tears. Presently she returned and said, are you a Christian?

I trust I am, was the reply. Will you pray with me that the Lord may in some way delay the train at the junction?

Why, yes, I will pray with you, but I have not much faith. Just then the conductor cried, All aboard. The poor woman hurried back to the deformed and sick child, and away went the train climbing the huge grade.

Somewhat, said the engineer, everything worked like a charm. As I prayed, I couldn't help letting my engine out just a little. We hardly stopped at the first station, people got on and off with wonderful alacrity, the conductor's lantern was in the air in a half minute, and then away again. Once over the summit it was dreadful easy to give her a little more, and then a little more, as I prayed, till she seemed to shoot through the air like an arrow. Somehow I couldn't hold her, knowing I had the road, and so we dashed up to the junction six minutes ahead of time.

There stood the other train, and the conductor with his lantern on his arm. Well, said he, will you tell me what I am waiting here for. Somehow I felt I must await your coming to-night, but I don't know why. I guess said the brother conductor, it is for this poor woman with her sick and deformed child, dreadful anxious to get home this Saturday night. But the man on the engine and the grateful mother think they can tell why the train waited.

Wallula is in need of a hotel.

Condensed Lightning.

The party of Indians who killed Monroe, stole 26 horses.

General Morrill has left Custer City with 600 men on a scout.

The yellow fever interments on the 18th numbered twenty.

Martin T. Tupper, the poet, arrived in New York recently from England.

A reinforcement of 180 recruits is ordered to Fort Russell for the Third Cavalry.

Tom Ochiltree is to be matched against Ten Broeck for \$10,000 a side in a five mile race.

Ex-Gov. Gaston, of Massachusetts, nominated for Congress by the Fourth District declines.

S. S. Cox has been nominated by the anti-Tammany Congressional District Convention of New York.

A bonded warehouse, in Louisville, in which were stored 400 barrels of whisky, was burned on the 12th. Loss \$27,000.

The Republicans attribute their defeat in Indiana to the fact of Walcott's withdrawal which was an injury to them.

Imposing exercises are on the programme and extensive preparations are in progress for the closing day at the Centennial.

The Western Union Telegraph Company have elected their officers for the ensuing year. Wm. Orton was elected President.

The Republican majority in Ohio is increasing. The strongest candidate may have 10,000. Barnes will receive about 7,000.

The election returns were scanned very closely at Washington and gave considerable disappointment to the political managers.

The Monetary Commission is seeking information from bankers and merchants relative to the rise in gold and depreciation in silver.

The railway postal service is spoken of in high complimentary terms by the postal service commission, and praised for its efficiency.

E. A. Woodward, the forger, has been removed from the cell in murderer's row. The confinement promises to be long. Should the indictment fail he will be arrested on a suit to recover \$6,000,000.

General Sherman is now in Washington attending to business. Urgent appeals are made to station more troops in South Carolina. But the opinion among army officers is that there are already troops enough there to protect the citizens in their rights.

The United States postal commission has concluded an investigation at St. Louis in which it was ascertained that the fast mail service was of no practical value to the business of the community, as it arrived when the bulk of the business was already transacted.

Montenegro rejects the five months' armistice.

On the 20th inst. 15,000 soldiers start for Cuba.

The Turks are now planning an attack on Drina.

A band of 4,000 horses from Russia arrived at Kladowa.

The Emperor of Austria has received a letter from the Czar.

Von Armin's sentence involves a loss of title and possibly his property.

The Spanish Protestants in Spain are said to be in danger from fanatical mobs.

Pacific Slopers.

A young man named Johnnie Bone-break recently left Oakland, Douglas county, for California.

Six ambitious young men advertise themselves as candidates for the office of city marshal of Recheburg.

The stock range near Idaho City is about eaten out.

There are nine lawyers and two banks in Walla Walla.

Walla Walla merchant are receiving immense freights.

Major Mallet will take charge of Tullaly Indian Agency.

The Seattle fire department has ordered a new 800 pound bell.

There was an agricultural fair at Snohomish City last week.

About four thousand bales of hops will be shipped from Olympia this season.

Walla Walla valley is literally loaded with grapes and other fruits.

The Good Templars have withdrawn their patronage from the Echo.

Very rich silver ore is being taken out in the Health District Idaho.

One hundred and fifty miners will winter at Cassiar.

Dr. John Mills Brown was elected Grand Master of Masons, on the 13th.

The steamer Isabel arrived at Victoria from Wrangell on the 13th inst, with 200 passengers and \$20,000.

It is reported that John Lick has gone to San Jose. He keeps himself aloof from the creditors of the estate.

The body of a stranger who had died of the small-pox was found on the outskirts of Victoria. The disease prevails in that city.

There were ten entries for the 235 class, but only four scored. The race was won by Hayward Chief in three straight heats; time 2:31.

The citizens of Stockton have concluded to resist the \$80,000 bonds for the Stockton and Visalia railroad, decided against the city by the supreme court.

The attendance at Pay District course on the 12th was good. The postponed race of Wednesday was called, and won by Sweetbrier. The sixth and last heat was made in 2:31.

A good shoemaker is wanted at Corvallis.

The Recorder has completed the assessment of Corvallis.

Sneak thieves are doing a flourishing business at Dillie.

A saw mill is being added to the Lafayette furniture factory.

The Tillamook wagon road is all cleared and ready for grading.

Both Kinney and Booth's fisheries are doing well on the Tillamook river.

Considerable clearing has lately been done in the northern part of Lafayette.

Oregon City Alden fruit dryer has engaged Chinese labor in place of its white help.

The Alden fruit dryer at Corvallis is making things hot for the Denton county apples.

Printing of forms—All sorts you can get—Legal, commercial, Or "Home to be let."

Printing done quickly, Bold, stylish or neat. At the REGISTER Printing-office, Corner of First and Ferry Streets.

National Republican Platform.

When, in the economy of Providence, this land was to be peopled of human slavery and when the strength of government is the people by the people for the people was to be demonstrated, the Republican party came into power. Its deeds have passed into history, and we look back to them with pride, as we see their memories to high aims for the good of our country.

3. The permanent pacification of the Southern section of the Union and the protection of all its citizens in the free enjoyment of all their rights and duties, to which the Republican party stands steadfastly pledged. The power to provide for the enforcement of the principles embodied in the recent Constitutional amendment is vested by those amendments in the Congress of the United States, and we declare it to be the solemn obligation of the legislative and executive departments of the government, to put into immediate and vigorous exercise all their constitutional powers for removing any just cause for discontent of the part of any class, and for securing to every American citizen complete liberty and exact equality in the exercise of all civil, political and personal rights, and we imperatively demand a Congress and a Chief Executive, whose courage and fidelity to these duties shall not falter until these results are placed beyond objects of recall.

4. In the first act of Congress signed by President Grant, the National Government assumed to remove any doubts of its purpose to discharge all just obligations to the public creditors, and "solemnly pledged its faith to make provisions at the earliest practicable period for the redemption of the United States notes in coin." Commercial prosperity, public morals and national credit demand that the promise be fulfilled by a continuous and steady progress to specie payment.

5. Under the Constitution, the President and heads of departments are to make nominations for office, to Senate to advise and consent to appointments, and the House of Representatives is to advise and consent to the removal of officers. The best interest of the public service demands that these distinctions be respected; that Senators and Representatives who may be judges and accusers, should not dictate appointments to office. The inevitable rule in such matters should have reference to the honesty, ability and capacity of the appointees, giving the party in power the privilege where harmony and vigor of administration require its policy to be represented, but permitting all others to be filled by persons selected with sole reference to the efficiency of the public service, and the right of all citizens to share in the honor of rendering faithful service to the country.

6. We re-join to the awakened conscience of the people concerning political affairs, and will hold all public officers to a rigid responsibility, and engage that the prosecution and punishment of all who betray official trusts shall be swift, thorough, and unflinching.

7. The public school system of the several States is the bulwark of the American Republic, and with a view to its security and permanence, we recommend an amendment in the Constitution of the United States forbidding the appropriation of any public funds or property for the benefit of any schools or institutions under sectarian control.

8. The revenue necessary for current expenditures and the obligations of the public debt, must be largely derived from duties upon imports, which, so far as possible, should be adjusted to promote the interests of American labor, and advance the prosperity of the whole country.

9. We reaffirm our opposition to further grants of the public lands to corporations and monopolies, and demand that the national domain be devoted to the free uses of the people.

10. It is the imperative duty of the government so to modify existing treaties with European governments that the same protection shall be afforded to the adopted American citizen as is given to native-born, and that all necessary laws should be passed to protect immigrants, in the absence of power in the States for that purpose.

11. It is the immediate duty of Congress to fully investigate the effect of the immigration and importation of Mongolian population on the moral and material interests of the country.

12. The Republican party recognizes with approval the substantial advances recently made toward the equality of civil and political rights for woman by the many important amendments effected by Republican legislatures. In the laws which concern the personal and property relations of wives, mothers and widows, and by the appointment and election of women to the superintendence of education, of charities, and other public trusts, the honest demands of this class of citizens for additional rights, privileges, and immunities, should be treated with respectful consideration.

13. The Constitution confers upon Congress sovereign power over the Territories of the United States for their government, and in the exercise of this power it is right and the duty of Congress to prohibit the extrajurisdiction of laws that roll of barbarism, polygamy, and we demand such legislation as shall secure this end and the supremacy of American institutions in all the Territories.

14. The pledges which the nation has given to her soldiers and sailors must be fulfilled, and a grateful people will always hold those who imperiled their lives for their country's preservation in the kindest remembrance.

15. We sincerely deprecate all sectional feelings and tendencies. We, therefore, note with deep solicitude, that the Democratic party counts as its chief hope of success, upon the electoral vote of a united South secured through the efforts of those who were recently arrayed against the nation, and we invoke the earnest attention of the country to the grave truth that a success thus achieved would reopen sectional strife, imperil national honor and human rights.

16. We charge the Democratic party with being the same in character and spirit as when it sympathized with treason; with making its control of the House of Representatives the strength and opportunity of the nation's recent foes; with renouncing and annulling in the National Capital the sentiments of integrity and patriotism; with sending Union soldiers to the rear, and promoting Confederate soldiers to the front; with deliberately proposing to repudiate the pledged faith of the government; with being false and baseless upon the opportunity of financial questions; with thwarting the ends of justice by its partisan mismanagement and obstruction of investigation; with proving itself through the period of its ascendancy in the Lower House of Congress, utterly incompetent to administer the government, and we warn the country against trusting a party thus also unworthy, recreant and unscrupulous.

17. The National Administration merits commendation for its course in foreign affairs, and President Grant deserves the continued hearty gratitude of the American people for his patriotic and his eminent services in war and in peace.