

# The Albany Register.

VOLUME XIII.

ALBANY, OREGON, OCTOBER 1, 1880.

Fox, Baum & Co.  
PAY  
75 CENTS  
FOR WHEAT!

Wheat 75c per Bushel.

For the next 15 days, on Notes, Book Accounts and Trade, by

Fox, Baum & Co.  
PAY  
75 CENTS  
FOR WHEAT!

# Fox, Baum & Co.

## ALBANY, OREGON.

On account of the large purchase and immense stock of Goods bought this Fall, we are compelled, for want of room, to sell our entire stock of

# Clothing, Clothing!

.....AT.....

## SAN FRANCISCO COST!

.....CONSISTING OF.....

### Men's, Youth's and Boys' Suits, Ulsters and Overcoats!

At the same time we respectfully invite our patrons and the public at large to call and inspect

## OUR FALL STOCK

of Fancy Dress Goods, Fine Cashmeres, Cloaks, Dolmans and Ulsters for Misses and Children, Sleeveless Jackets, Zephyrs and Chenille Shawls, Satin, Alpaca and Wool Skirts, Latest styles of Satins, Silks and Velvet Brocaded Trimmings, Ribbons and Buttons and Belts to match. Also, the best selected stock of Ladies, Misses, Children and Infants' Hose, at corresponding low prices, and, in fact, ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

### NO TROUBLE TO SHOW OUR GOODS.

We quote the following low Prices for Wheat at 75c per Bushel or Cash:

### BOOTS. & SHOES!

### Men's, Youth's & Boys

a better selected stock than ever.



Ladies, Misses, Children and Infant's Shoes, all Calif, Kid Foxed, all Cloth, French Kid and Flannel Lined, Laced and Buttoned, at corresponding

### LOW PRICES.

14 yds Calico for \$1 00.  
20 yds Sheetting for \$1 00.  
12 yds Cabot W for \$1 00.  
11 yds Cabot A for \$1 00.  
10 yds best Louisa for \$1 00.  
10 yds White Rock for \$1 00.  
8 yds Cheviot Shirting, \$1 00.  
8 yds best Gingham, \$1 00.  
All colors Worsted Dress Goods, worth 25 cents, at 15 cents.  
40 inch all wool Cashmere all colors, worth 75 cents, at 50 cents.  
44 inch black Cashmere, worth \$1 00, at 75 cents.  
48 inch black Cashmere, worth \$1 25, at \$1 00.

48 inch black Cashmere, worth \$1 75, at \$1 37.  
Patent Overalls (our own make) 70c per pair.  
Gent's White Shirts, from 70c to \$2 25.  
Men's Kilt Undershirts and Drawers, good quality, 50 cents.  
Men's Canton Flannel Undershirts and Drawers, 50 cents.  
Overshirts from \$1 25 to \$2 50.  
Men's All Wool and Cotton Hose, per dozen, \$2 50.  
Bundle Hose, per dozen, 75 cents.  
Fine White Linen Handkerchiefs, hemmed ready for use, per dozen, \$2 00.

### GROCERIES.

## Something New: MAJOLICA WARE.

A fine display of this Ware now on exhibition in Fox, Baum & Co's Show-Window

Golden C Coffee Sugar, 11c.  
Golden D Coffee Sugar, 10 1/2c.  
Fine Crush Sugar, 12 3/4c.  
Cube Sugar, 12 3/4c.  
Best Costa Rica Coffee, 16c.  
Chesper grade, 14 1/2c.  
Chemical Olive Soap, 60c.  
Cold Water Bleaching Soap, \$1 75.  
Glycerine Soap, \$1 75.  
Chinatti Candles, per box, \$2 50.  
Grant's Candles, per box, \$3 25.  
12 lb box Salaratus, 90c.  
Raisins, per box, 60c.  
Best Elephant Tea, 5 lb box, \$3 25.  
One pound and half-pound Tea, 50c per lb.  
Fine Liverpool Salt, 1 1/2c.  
Stock Salt, 100 lbs for 60c.  
Best Lorrillard Tobacco, 90c.

A Splendid Assortment of the Latest Styles GARDEN CARPETS, From 50c to \$1 20.

### The Latest Marvel of Science.

The replacing of the wire necessary in telephonic communication by such an unsubstantial thing as a parallel beam of light; that is the latest marvelous achievement of the inventor of the telephone, Professor A. Graham Bell, first announced to the world in his lecture before the American Association for the Advancement of Science last Friday evening. Professor Bell's relation of the steps by which his discovery was made, of the successive experiments which led to the final result, is a remarkably interesting piece of reading. The starting point of these experiments, conducted jointly by Professor Bell and his friend, Sumner Tainter of Watertown, was the investigation into the characteristics of selenium, an elementary substance which has been known for the last sixty years, but which has always been considered simply as a chemical curiosity. The effect of light in the production of a change of its electrical conductivity was discovered by Mr. May, the assistant of Willoughby Smith, in the course of some experiments looking toward its use, on account of its high resistance in crystalline form to the passage of electricity, at the store end of a submarine cable, in Mr. Smith's system of signaling and testing. The announcement of these results was at first received with some incredulity by scientific men. This curious property of selenium has led to its employment in various experiments looking toward the transmission of light and its effects by electricity, and several statements of success in this direction have been made in scientific publications. Professor Bell and Mr. Tainter have already spoken, by means of the new invention, which has been christened the photophone, between points 213 meters apart. The necessary privacy of the experiments has hitherto prevented the determining of the extreme distance at which this new method of communicating by speech will be made available, but Professor Bell finds no reason to doubt that the results will be obtained at whatever distance.

### A BEAM OF LIGHT

Can be flashed from one observatory to another. One of the most recent experiments was between the top of the Franklin school-house on Washington street to one of his laboratory windows on L street, the distance being as above mentioned. Professor Bell heard distinctly the words: "Mr. Bell, if you hear what I say, come to the window and wave your hat." About fifty forms of apparatus have been devised, but to all of them the principle is common, varying the beam of light just as the current of electricity in the telephone is varied in intensity by the vibrations of the voice. This beam of light sets upon the selenium in the receiving apparatus. Professor Bell having discovered that light had the effect of producing sound in selenium, and that this property could be utilized by placing that substance in connection with the telephone. The simplest apparatus yet devised consists of a plain mirror of flexible material, such as silvered mica or microscope glass. The speaker's voice is directed against the back of this mirror, just as it is against the diaphragm of the telephone, and the light reflected from it thus thrown into corresponding vibrations. Any powerful source of light may be used, but between distant points sunlight has clearly been experimented with. The beam is received at a distant station upon a parabolic reflector, in the focus of which is placed a sensitive selenium cell. The light may be controlled in many ways, and a steady beam may be modified at any point in its path. In laboratory experiments it has been found that articulate speech can be reproduced even by the light of a kerosene lamp. Many curious facts have been brought to light. For instance, musical tones are produced at the receiver when no sound is made at the transmitter. A silent motion thus produces sound. The beam can be entirely cut off by a slight motion of the hand; and at the distant receiving station musical signals, like the dots and dashes of the Morse alphabet, can thus be produced. Another discovery is, that an effect of light passes through certain opaque substances. A sheet of hard rubber was held about twelve feet away from the receiver, but an invisible beam passed through, producing a faint but perfectly perceptible musical tone at the telephone connected with the selenium.

### FURTHER EXPERIMENTS

Showed that this peculiar sensitiveness to vibrations of light belongs not only to selenium, but is a general property of all matter. Distinct musical notes have been heard from hard rubber and many other substances, while a beam of intermittent light was focused upon them by a lens, and this without the aid of a telephone or a battery, and Professor Bell says: "On the whole, we feel warranted in announcing as our conclusion that sounds can be produced by the action of a variable light from substances of all kinds, when in the form of thin diaphragms." It is believed that all varieties of articulate speech can thus be obtained from other substances, as well as from selenium. The simple way in which Professor Bell tells how one experiment and discovery led to another is a beautiful illustration of the methods by which science guides her devotees along the pathway to great results. Professor Bell entered into no speculations as to the probable future of the discovery, but confined his lecture to a plain statement of facts accomplished. It seems, however, as if they were destined to great

utility, but such an entirely new field of action is entered upon that it is yet hardly possible to estimate the consequences. It bids fair to make communication easy through regions where the maintenance of telegraph wires is difficult or impossible, as, for instance, in time of war in a hostile country. Communication might thus be easily kept up over the heads of the enemy without fear of interruption. Another useful application might be to lighthouses along the coast, which thus might actually be made to talk to each other, and who knows but that the vexed question of the telephone wires, now indefinitely multiplying in our cities, will thereby also be settled? The matter has its poetic as well as its utilitarian aspects. The fairy legends tell us of a tallman by which the possessor is enabled to understand the languages of the birds. "The music of the spheres" is a cognate expression. This is now shown to be an actual fact as well as a poetic figure, and the tallman has been found by which we can listen to their music as they shine upon us from their heavenly paths. And, viewed by this discovery, there is literal truth in the words of Scripture: "When the morning stars sang together."—Boston Herald.

### ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.

#### A Boy Stolen by Gypsies Finally Finds His Parents.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer writes from Anderson, Ind., as follows: On a hot July day in the summer of 1874 a boy perhaps 15 or 16 years, weary and footsore, was making his way along the dusty highway that passes the farm of ex-Representative David E. Croan, four miles north of this city. Espying hands at work in a harvest field near by, he timidly approached and asked to work for something to eat. Mr. Croan's son William took him to the house, where his mother gave him a bountiful dinner. Mr. Croan then set him to work, and finding him willing and industrious, employed him to work. The boy could give but little account of himself. The first he remembered of himself was traveling from place to place, with his parents, as he supposed them to be, called gypsies. After traveling about for five or six years the family finally settled down near Newcastle, Henry county, this State. There, after enduring innumerable hardships and cruelties, he determined to run away from his wretched surroundings. One evening after receiving a terrible beating from his father he grew desperate and after dark stole away, going north, and sleeping the latter part of the night near the mounds. The next day he made his way to Mr. Croan's, and here found a comfortable home for several months. Since that time he has worked for several in the neighborhood, always being

### ECONOMICAL AND SAVING

In his habits, and laying by quite a sum of money. A few weeks since he determined to go back to Newcastle and visit the home of his former miseries, in order to see his sister, to whom he was warmly attached. From his sister who was much older than himself, he heard a wonderful story. She told him his name was not Hiram Britney, as he supposed, but Hiram Twiford; that the Britneys had stolen him when he was but six or seven years of age from his mother, a widow by the name of Twiford, living near Angola, in Steuben county, this State. His mother made every effort to find him. The county was scoured; the river was dragged; advertisements were inserted in the newspapers of the day, but all to no avail, and she finally gave up the search as hopeless, and settled down to endure as best she could, the horrible agony and doubt surrounding her child's disappearance. From that time on up to three weeks since, a period of sixteen years, no tidings had been received of the lost child. Young Britney or Twiford, as we shall hereafter call him, on hearing this strange story from his supposed sister, determined to go to Steuben county at once and fathom the mystery. Arriving there he inquired for a family by the name of Twiford. He was directed to their residence. Knocking at the door,

### HE WAS ADMITTED

And invited to take a seat. This he did, asking numerous questions regarding the surrounding country, the crops, etc., the lady eyeing him closely all the while. Finally he asked: "Did you not lose a boy some years since?" "Yes," replied the lady, and tears came unbidden to her eyes, "and I would give anything in the world I possess to find him." Another look at the stranger, and, with a mother's quick instinct, she threw her arms about him, folded him close in her loving arms saying, "My child, my child! My long lost child, I have recovered her self-possession sufficiently the boy's story was told, and his identity established beyond a doubt, one of the strongest proofs being a scar on his face. The news rapidly spread through the neighborhood and hundreds of persons flocked to see him, and for some time he was the lion of the neighborhood. Mr. Twiford came back to this county a few days ago, and settled up his business and returned to Steuben county, hereafter to live with his real mother and sister, from whom he was so long and cruelly separated, and to take charge of his mother's large farm on which she resides. This is indeed a romance in real life, and we can truly say "The web of life is strangely woven."

If you would be wealthy get upon a mule. You will soon find that you are better off.

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### A Young G

Scarcely less a  
ner's recent feat  
tion of a young in  
Mayor of Grambk  
who is said to have  
since the second we  
the exception of a few  
fulness at intervals  
weeks. An interesti  
extraordinary state is  
Hancock County. It app  
plunged in a profound sl  
unconscious of all that go  
night and day, reclining o  
warmly covered up and with  
spread over her head, Nursh  
in a liquid form, is daily adm  
her, which she swallows withou  
for a second. She is a pretty,  
girl, of a pallid complexion, but s  
not lose in weight during her tra  
from forty to sixty days, and, wh  
awake, exhibits a cheerful dispositi  
an eager desire to perform such sm  
household tasks as her strength enables her  
to fulfill. Her father is a well-to-do-man,  
who has consulted several eminent medical  
men, in the hope of discovering some  
remedy for his daughter's abnormal cond  
tion, which entails serious inconveni  
and constant anxiety upon the oth  
members of his family; but all effort  
hitherto made to keep the unlucky girl  
awake has resulted in total failure.  
Since the case of sleeping Ulian, at Pots  
dam, no such interesting subject for study  
and observation on the part of the faculty  
has arisen as that of the strangely somnol  
ent Burgomaster's daughter of Grambk.  
—London Telegraph.

### Derivation of Woman's Names.

Anna Bella is not Anna-bella, or Fair  
Anna, but is the feminine of Hannibal,  
meaning gift (or grace) of Bel. Arabella is  
not Ara bella, or beautiful altar, but Gra  
billa, a dying woman. In its Anglified  
form of Orabel it was much more common  
in the thirteenth century than at present.  
Maurice has nothing to do with Mauritius,  
or a Moor, but comes from Anairic—hlu  
mel-reich—the kingdom of Heaven. Ellen  
is the feminine of Alan, Allan, and has  
no possible connection with Helen, which  
comes from a different language, and is  
older by about a thousand years at least.  
Amy is not from amee, but from ante.  
Avice, or Advic, does not exactly mean  
advice, as some seem to think. It comes  
from Edwis, and means happy, wisdo  
m. Eliza has no connection with Eliza  
belle. It is the sister of Louisa, and both  
are the daughters of Heloise, which is  
Heelwis, hidden wisdom. There is indeed,  
another form of Louisa, or rather Louise,  
which is the feminine of Louis, but this  
was scarcely heard of before the sixteenth  
century. The older Heloise form of the  
name, Aloisia, Aloisia, or Aloysia, was  
adopted into medieval English, as Eleasa—  
a name which our old genealogists always  
confuse with Alice. Emily and Amelia  
are not different forms of one name.  
Emily is from Emylia, the name of an  
Etruscan king. Amelia comes from the  
Gothic amala—heavenly. Reginald is not  
derived from Regina, and has nothing to  
do with a queen. It is Reinhalt—exalted  
purity. Alice, Adellia, Adelaida, Allis,  
Aliz, Adeline, are all forms of one name,  
the root of which is adel—noble. But  
Aunt was never used as identical with  
Annis or Agnes (of which last the old  
Scotch Annas is a variety), nor, as I stupidly  
maintain, was Elizabeth ever synony  
mous with Isabel.

The democratic talk for "reform" is  
only enough, but extremely thin. What  
democratic reform did for Oregon, the suits  
against delinquent officials show. The  
great anxiety for "change" simply grows  
out of a desire to get into Uncle Sam's  
money vaults. The last time the democrats  
had control of the national treasury it was  
bankrupted by robbery, as the treasury of  
Oregon was by the late gang of "reformers"  
who controlled it. History has recorded  
how the treasury was emptied by Secretary  
Cob and his secession coparceners, John  
B. Floyd and Jake Thompson. Now,  
when the treasury is full and the debt is  
being reduced by large sums every month,  
the political successors of these sterling  
patriots are itching to get their arms in  
to the shoulders. Give them a chance,  
and at the end of the term the treasury  
would be in as bad a condition as it was  
when it came into republican hands in  
March, 1861. —Portland Oregonian.

No, Adolphus, she didn't mean anything  
when she told you that her father always  
went to bed at 10 o'clock. She simply in  
tended to intimate that after that hour you  
need fear no "step upon the stair," and  
instead of going home as you say you did,  
you should have nestled her  
manly breast and asked  
old man usually go