

The Vancouver Register.

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THE VANCOUVER REGISTER,
VANCOUVER, W. T.
ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY.
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—AND—
Counselors-at-Law.
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(Office, Up-Stairs, in)
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VANCOUVER, W. T.
J. F. CAPLES,
ATTORNEY AND
Counselor-at-Law,
COR. FRONT AND ALDER STREETS,
(Opposite Carter's New Block),
Portland, Oregon.

JOS. BUCHTEL'S
PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY!
Old Hashtel and Cardwell's Gallery,
No. 89 First Street,
BETWEEN WASHINGTON and ALDER.
Portland, Oct. 5, 1867.—3-1-ly.

I. L. TOBEY,
Physician, Surgeon
And Accoucheur.
(Two doors North of J. F. Smith's Office.)
VANCOUVER, W. T.
March 14th, 1868.—24-ly.

JOSEPH M. FLETCHER,
(SUCCESSION OF THE LATE OFFICE.)
Notary Public & Conveyancer
DEEDS, MORTGAGES, BONDS, AND LEGAL PAPERS of all kinds, carefully prepared.
Van. City, Sept. 1, 1865.—1-1-ly.

HYGIENIC MEDICATION!
W. H. GODDARD, Hygienic Physician, may be consulted at his residence near the Cemetery above the Ordinance, the doctor entirely discards what is termed "The Cold Water Cure," believing that many have been killed with cold water.
Particular attention paid to Chronic Cases—Diseases of the Vital or Blood Making Organs, Nervous System, Sexual Organs, Excretory Organs, etc. Fevers, Croup, Diphtheria, Dysentery, Scarcities, Ac., treated with the best results. Also Erysipelas, Measles, Typhoid, and other diseases of the skin and Pulmonary Organs.
Treatment safe, pleasant to the patient, and never injurious to the weakest constitution.
Advice to Clergymen free, and to the poor without charge.
VANCOUVER, May 9, 1868.—32-5m.

CHEAP JOHN!
Would respectfully announce to the public at large that he offers to the trade at lower rates than ever offered in this market, his large and well selected stock of
CLOTHING,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS & CAPS,
Yankee Notions,
—AND—
Ladies Wear,
—ALSO—
Trunks, Valises, Glazed & Carpet Bags.
Call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere and I will guarantee to please.
Outside action sales attended to at reasonable terms.
J. J. BRADSHAW & CO.
VANCOUVER, Oct. 5, 1867.

BRITTON & GRAY,
Attorneys at Law,
No. 376 Seventh St., P. O. Box 1034,
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO LAND BUSINESS,
before the General Land Office and Interior Department, and generally to business before the Executive Departments and Congress.
Having had years of experience in the General Land Office, and a long and successful practice in land claims and controversies, we are enabled to offer valuable services before the U. S. Supreme Court, Interior Department, and General Land Office.
We refer generally to all U. S. Land Offices.
43-ly.

HENDRE'S PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY.
THE ONLY PLACE IN PORTLAND WHERE YOU are sure of getting No. 1 Pictures at all times is at Hendre's Gallery, corner of First and Morrison streets, where he is well prepared to do all kinds of work as well as gallery in Oregon, and will guarantee as good satisfaction for all his work as can be had in the State.
Pictures of every kind can be had at short notice. Old Pictures can be copied, enlarged and retouched in India Ink, or Oil Colors. AT LOWER PRICES THAN ANY OTHER PLACE.
Oct. 5, 3-1-ly.

Don't Marry a Man if he Drinks.
Young ladies pray listen to me,
And keep just as quiet as mice,
While I sing you a song—it is not very long—
Which contains a piece of advice;
No matter what people may say,
No matter what anybody thinks;
If you wish to be happy the rest of your days,
Don't marry a man if he drinks!
Don't marry a man if he drinks!

He may be so handsome and gay,
And have such a beautiful voice;
And may dance so divinely, you'll feel in your heart
That he must be the man of your choice;
If his accents are tender and low,
And his breath quite a different thing, you may know,
Your exquisite gentleman drinks,
Your exquisite gentleman drinks.

Just think of the sorrows and cares,
The heart-rending sighs and tears;
Of the words and the blows and cruelst woes,
And then think of the ocean of tears;
Think of toadies, the drunkenest of men,
His attitudes, his coughs, and winks,
And then think what a dignified pair you will make
If you marry a man that drinks.

Young ladies, look well to your hearts,
Don't throw them away on a sot;
Or a man who is given to treating his friends,
What'er be his station or lot,
Though his pride may uphold him awhile,
Yet sooner or later he slinks;
Then, if you would be happy the rest of your days,
Don't marry a man if he drinks!

The two Neighbors.
There were two men who were neighbors,
And each of them had a wife and several little children who depended on them for support.

Now, one of the men was greatly troubled, saying, "If I die, or even if I fall sick, what will become of my wife and children?"

The same thought came also to the other father, but he let it go again, whispering to himself, "God, who knows all his creatures, and who watches over them, will watch over me also, and over my wife and children."—

And this man lived in peace, while the other knew neither rest nor joy.

One day when the latter, sad and cast down by reason of this fear, was working in the field, he saw some birds fly into a bush, come out, and then soon return thither. He approached it, and saw two nests, side by side, and in each were several little birds newly hatched, and still featherless. When he had returned to his work, he raised his eyes from time to time, and looked at the old birds going backward and forward, carrying food to their young ones. Presently, just as one of the mother birds was returning with something in her beak, a hawk seized her and carried her away, in spite of her struggles and piteous cries.

At this sight the man felt more troubled than before, for he thought, "The death of the mother is the death of the little ones. Mine have only me; what will become of them if I fail them!"

All the day he was very sad, and when night came it brought him no relief.

The next day, on returning to the field, he said: "I will see how these poor little birds are; doubtless several of them have already perished."

So he went toward the bush, and looked into the nest. There he saw the birds, and not one of them seemed to have suffered from the loss of its mother.

He was exceedingly astonished, and hid himself to see what would happen.

After a little while he heard a faint cry, and perceived the bird of the other nest bringing with haste the food she had found, and this she divided between her own and the motherless little ones. There was enough for all, and the poor orphaned birds were not abandoned in their misery.

The man who had mistrusted God, told his neighbor what he had seen, and the latter answered him:
"Why art thou troubled? God never forsakes his children. His love has secrets that we know not of. Let us believe, hope, and love, then we may go on our journey in peace. If I die before you, you will be a father to my children; if you die before me, I will be a father to yours. Or, if we both die while they are of tender age, their Father will be our Father, who is in Heaven."—From the French of Lamartine.

Death of Thaddeus Stevens.
The death of Thaddeus Stevens has excited an interest in this country that would be manifested respecting the loss of but very few of our public men. For nearly fifty years he has been prominent in the political affairs of the nation, and though an old and feeble man, for years past he has been the acknowledged leader in the Republican party of the House of Representatives. His views have often been extreme, and his temperament was by no means amiable, so that he was bitterly opposed and denounced while living; but now that he is dead, he is honored by almost all as an honest man, and the unwavering friend of those whom many would entirely neglect. The heroism that he has manifested in maintaining his place in Congress while suffering from the ravages of the disease that finally took his life, makes known that element of his character which to many remarkable ability, viz: a perfectly unconquerable will. This urged him through difficulties before which most men would have hesitated. This prompted him to attempt what most men would have regarded as impossible. This made him a leader among those many of whom were endowed with as great powers by nature as was he.—

Mr. Stevens was another instance of this country by men in every department of life—that one who has good capacity, and real integrity of purpose, and steady nerve, may achieve success, from whatever position he may begin his career. He has left his mark on our public affairs during an era of commotion almost unparalleled, and as we look upon the vacant place he has occupied so long it is difficult to determine who can fill it of the many who will be ambitious to make the attempt.—S. F. Occident.

Sort-thing.—The editorial staffs of the Bulletin and Alta have a soft thing in the Overland Monthly. From two to three members of each staff are contributors to the Overland. They write articles for said magazine, get well paid for them, and then have the sublime satisfaction of turning about and singing their own praises in the papers over which they preside! Don Harter is shrewd enough to know where to pick his contributors. Critics who sit in judgement on their own productions are not apt to be hypercritical. Still, we do not wish it to be implied that we think the publication is not an excellent one, for that would belie our own judgment in the matter. Notwithstanding that we so ruthlessly expose the "soft thing" to vulgar gas, the merits of the magazine are too evident to admit of question, and the publishers thereof are justly entitled to a breadth of patronage coequal to the breadth of the coast, and we sincerely hope, for the credit of the literary taste of the section, that they will get it. Subscribe to the Overland, everybody; read the criticisms of the Bulletin and Alta thereon, and then talk about your Atlantic. Babaw! The Atlantic is done for.—Dramatic Chronicle.

It should never be forgotten that the happier a child is the more clever it will be. This is not only because, in a state of happiness, the mind is free, and at liberty for the exercise of its faculties, instead of spending its thoughts and energies in brooding over troubles; but also because the action of the brain is stronger when the frame is in a state of hilarity; the ideas are more clear; impressions of outward objects more vivid; and the memory will not let them slip. This is reason enough for the mother to take some care that she is the cheerful guide and comforter of her child. If she is anxious or fatigued, she will exercise some control over herself and speak cheerfully, and try to enter freely into the subject of the moment; to meet the child's mind, in short, instead of making it sink for want of companionship.

The Rev. Gilbert Haven says of Speaker Colfax: "His face is a banquet house. He puts you at ease with yourself in a moment. You say of his address as you do of the best poetry and prose—nothing is easier to imitate. Yet not one in ten thousand can copy it. Every public man we ever saw, unless it be Governor Andrew, is stiff to Schuyler Colfax, and Andrew has nervous twitches of the eye and face and voice which Colfax never exhibits."

Lieut. W. H. Dall, (son of Rev. Charles H. and Caroline H. Dall), employed by the Smithsonian Institute and the Chicago Academy of Sciences, has been three years in unknown Arctic regions, beyond reach, investigating the source of the Yonkon. His collection of insects, birds, eggs, fossils, specimens of soils and crania, consisted in August, 1867, of over 5,000 specimens, which have reached the cabinet in Washington in safety.

That "effects are the same from a similar cause," is one of the famous Socratic laws whose fallacy we may discover; for quite in the teeth of this logical rule, the style of apparel that keeps the cabinets in Washington in safety.

Young men of more than ordinary intellect and penetration are apt early to fall into inveterate cynicism.

Bees find the flowers, not because they are symmetrical and beautiful, but because they have honey in them. If sinners are ever attracted to the churches, it will not be by the observance of stated and stately forms, or by the display of gaudy paraphernalia, but because there is honey in them.

New Anecdote of Mr. Lincoln.
In a recent number of the Independent, a heretofore unpublished incident in the life of President Lincoln is given by the Rev. Edward Eggleston. It is as follows:
"A respected townsman and old acquaintance of Mr. Lincoln was the narrator of the story to my informant, and himself a participant. According to that habit of familiarity so prevalent in the West (by means of which a man is made to prolong his boyhood throughout his life), this gentleman is known among old friends by the name of 'Jim' as Mr. Lincoln was always called 'Abe.'"

This gentleman relates, that, soon after Mr. Lincoln's Cooper Institute speech, he saw a notice in the New York Tribune that Hon. A. Lincoln, of Illinois, had delivered an address to the Sunday-school at the Five Points, which was very well received by both teachers and pupils. Knowing that Mr. Lincoln was not a professor of religion, it struck him that it was a good subject for banter; and so, seizing the paper, he started for 'Old Abe's' Office. Bursting into the room impulsively, he was startled to find a stranger in conversation with Mr. Lincoln; and turned to retrace his steps, when the latter called out:
"Jim what do you want?"
"Nothing."
"Yes, you do; come back."
"After some entreaty, 'Jim' approached Mr. Lincoln, and remarked, with a merry twinkle in his eye:
"Well, Abe, I see you've been making a speech to Sunday-school children. What's the matter?"
"Sit down, Jim, and I'll tell you all about that."
"And with that he put his feet on the stove and began:
"When Sunday morning came, I did not know exactly what to do. Washburn asked me where I was going. I told him I had nowhere to go, and he proposed to take me down to the Five Points Sunday school, to show me something worth seeing. I was very much interested by what I saw. Presently Mr. Pease came up and spoke to Washburn, who introduced me. Mr. Pease wanted us to speak. Washburn spoke, and then I was urged to speak. I told them I did not know anything about talking to Sunday-schools; but Mr. Pease said that there were many of them friendless and homeless, and that a few words would do them good. Washburn said I must talk. And so I rose to speak; but I tell you, Jim, I didn't know what to say. I couldn't talk about Christ and religion, for I didn't know much of either; but I remembered that Mr. Pease had said that they were homeless and friendless, and I thought of the time when I had been pinched by terrible poverty. And so I told them that I had been poor; that I remembered when my toes stuck out through broken shoes in the winter; when my arms were out at the elbows; when I shivered with the cold. And I told them there was only one rule; that was, Always do the very best you can. I told them that I had always tried to do the best I could; and that, if they would follow that rule, they would get along somehow. That was about what I said. And when I got through, Mr. Pease said it was just the thing they needed. And when the school was dismissed, all the teachers came up and shook hands with me, and thanked me for it, though I did not know that I was saying anything of any account. But the next morning I saw my remarks noticed in the papers."

"Just here Mr. Lincoln put his hand in his pocket, and remarked that he never heard anything that touched him as the songs which those children sang. With that he drew forth a little book, remarking that they had given him one of the books from which they sang.
"Did you ever hear any poetry like this Jim?"
"And he began to read a piece, with all the earnestness of his great, earnest soul. In the middle of the second verse his friend 'Jim' felt a choking in his throat and a tickling in his nose." At the beginning of the third verse he saw that the stranger from the East was weeping, and his own tears fell fast. Turning toward Lincoln, who was reading straight on, he saw the great blinding tears in his eyes, so that he could not possibly see the page. He was repeating that little song from memory! How often he had read it, or how long its sweet and simple accents continued to reverberate through his soul, no one can know. How much influence may that little child's song have had in bringing him to that trustful attitude toward God which was so characteristic of him during the weary closing years of his life!"

When a man addresses a lamp post and cautions it not to "bob round so," it is a sign that the post is getting very unsteady and needs looking after. When a pump handle hauls off and tries to strike a peaceful man in the face, it is a good evidence that something besides water has passed through its corporation, and that it is a fit subject for police regulation.

A Connecticut paper alludes to a local poet as "a side-saddle rider of Pegasus."

Profits of Farming.
No small experience and some observation, convinces me that circumstances being equal farming will furnish as example a compensation for labor, as example a dividend upon capital invested, as the common trades which men engage in, and even the ordinary pursuits of mercantile and commercial life. Of course I except all extraordinary cases of good fortune, and all matter of gambling and speculation.

The returns of most crops strike one sometimes with astonishment, and would, if taken as a test, lead to the most delusive speculations. A grain of seed sometimes returns one hundred fold; and this being sown a second year, would perhaps give ten thousand fold, and so on in geometrical ratio. Seventy bushels of potatoes planted, will yield four hundred, or twenty for one; a bushel of wheat sown will yield thirty bushels, or thirty for one; a peck of corn planted will yield sixty bushels, or two hundred and forty for one; a pound of carrot, beet, or rutabaga seed, will produce six to nine hundred bushels, worth one hundred dollars.

The proceeds in these cases seem to be enormous, yet they are constantly realized, and that too in many cases of comparatively small expense. But no confident conclusions of the exact profits of farming are to be drawn from such results as these; so many untold circumstances of abatement enter into the cost, that if these were the only elements given in the case, the solution of the problem would give the most erroneous and deceptive results.

We are not to look to agriculture for any extraordinary or sudden gains, as, for example, the drawing of a prize in a lottery, or a shrewd speculation in stock.

If we will take ten merchants with a fixed amount of capital, and ten farmers with the same amount, we will find at the end of twenty years the farmers have the greatest increase of capital, and that the increase is more evenly divided among them than among the merchants. Farming is also far safer and more certain to secure a competency than mercantile pursuits. I venture to say, that twenty merchants fail in business to one farmer, and this ought to open the eyes of young men with small capital going into business.—Germania Telegraph.

The Contest in South America.—On the one side fights the huge, unwholesome empire of Brazil, ruled more villainously than any other country on the face of the earth by a wretched oligarchy of Portuguese slaveholders. In alliance with it the lesser power of Uruguay, which is found in such respectable company because fear prevents the friends of Paraguay from obtaining that control which otherwise they would inevitably assume in the national councils. The success of this godless alliance means the extension of slavery and tyranny. On the other side contends the little realm of Paraguay, whose success means freedom. Measuring by the strict standard of European development, we should regard the Paraguayans as semi-civilized. Without quarreling about the uncomplimentary phrase, it remains certain that they possess such virtues and such such abilities as would enable the foremost rank of civilization, and render their stage, wherever it may be in the march of human progress, by no means despicable. The present dictator of Paraguay is Lopez, called the younger. Before him the elder Lopez, and before him Franco, held the reins of government. All three have been men of great intellect and extraordinary force of character. The nation seems to have been led by a divine instinct, to a recognition of their masterly qualifications for the conduct of affairs, and to an implicit reliance in their leadership, and has yielded to them an obedience probably unparalleled in the history of the human race, and seemingly almost fabulous. Thus lately at the command of Lopez, literally the entire population of the capital abandoned their city, and left only a desolate array of buildings as the reward of a toilsome and very dangerous advance of the invaders. The long warfare of the Hollanders and Zealanders against Spain is the only analogy worthy of the Paraguayans which history furnishes. Already this dauntless and inflexible race, comparatively few in number and poor in purse, has stricken many a deep home-thrust into the carcass of her effete and corrupt antagonist, and has driven it to the very last straits for men and money; to a reckless depreciation of its currency and to the extending of the bribe of freedom to a portion of its bondmen. Yet Brazil seems no nearer to success, than before. The last dispatches show the modern Leonidas still invincible, still calmly ready for the conflict, so soon as his foe can muster the courage to begin the threatened assault. Nothing much short of annihilation will subdue the Paraguayans, and that, we cannot but hope and believe, Brazil is utterly incompetent to accomplish. Meanwhile it is strange, certainly, and incomprehensible to see how the whole civilized world ignores the principles, the history, nay, almost the existence of this terrible warfare.—Boston Advertiser.

When virtue waneeth, vanity waneeth; and many honors, more pride.

An Easy Chair.—A delightfully easy sewing-chair can be made in a few hours from an old cane-seat chair, from which the canes have been broken away, by sawing off the front legs about two inches, the back ones three or four; tack a bit of old strong carpeting, canvas, or something of the kind, across the seat; make a curtain of an old small figured dress or of a pretty print, [fasten it to fall around the sides of the chair; fit a cushion to the back and one to the seat, cover it with the same, and you will have a comfortable and pretty chair, in which you can rest while you work. This fashion of chair, in the particular of having the seat slope backwards a little, was the invention of a friend of mine suffering from a prolonged illness. Rocking-chairs did not suit; she grew tired of them even faster than in an ordinary chair, and lounges were no better, while, in this chair, manufactured under her superintendence by a brother, she found just what she desired. Chairs and rocking-chairs, as ordinarily made, give no support to the back below the shoulders, and thereby tend to make a person round-shouldered by throwing them forward; a chair made in this way, on the contrary, allows a person to sit, giving support to the small of the back, in which case the shoulders will look out for themselves, and instead of being placed in an unnatural position, with the support in the wrong place entirely, you will rest in your chair almost as well as in lying down.—Harper's Bazar.

A Gentle Rebuke.—A lady, riding in a car on the New York Central Railroad, was disturbed in her reading by the conversation of two gentlemen, occupying the seat just before her. One of them seemed to be a student of some college, on his way home for a vacation.

He used much profane language, greatly to the annoyance of the lady.
She thought she would rebuke him, and on begging pardon for interrupting them, asked the young student if he had studied the languages?
Student—"Yes, madam, I have mastered the languages quite well."
Lady—"Do you read and speak Hebrew?"
Student—"Quite fluently."
Lady—"Will you be so kind as to do me a small favor?"
Student—"With great pleasure. I am at your service."
Lady—"Will you be so kind as to do your swearing in Hebrew?"
We may well suppose the lady was not annoyed any more by the ungentlemanly language of this would be gentleman.

We can bear to hang by a thread if it be only one of Christ's spinning.
Look upward for the grace needed now, and forward for the rest that remaineth.
The Essential Life, when brought within human comprehensions, and made subject to the conditioning of human analysis, is Love.
Guilt upon the conscience will make a feather-bed hard; but peace of mind will make a straw bed soft and easy.
Work without Hope or Result.—Let a man do his work; the fruit of it is the care of another than he.—Cady's.
ADVICE.—Advice is like snow; the softer it falls, the longer it dwells upon, and the deeper it sinks into the mind.—Cokerly's.
GOODNESS.—True goodness is like the glow-worm—it shines most when no eyes, except those of heaven, are upon it.
MARRIAGE.—Marriage is the best state for man in general and every man man is a worse man in proportion as he is unfit for the marriage state.—Dr. Johnson.
Actions are immoral; and our deeds now and their deservings hereafter must be the twin companions that walk eternity hand and hand.
Ballads are the gypsy children of song, born under green hedges and in the leafy lanes and by paths of literature, in the genial summer-time.
All of us who are worth anything spend our manhood in endeavoring the follies, or capturing the mistakes of our youth.
If a woman should turn back every time he encounters a head-wind, he would never make a voyage. So he who permits himself to be baffled by adverse circumstances will never make headway in the voyage of life.
God often permits the sinner and the hypocrite to pass without rebuke in the present life. And the darkest of all signs in the case of unfaithful church members is worldly prosperity. It is a fearful indication that their only portion is on earth.
There is not a mote that dances in the sun beam, not a particle of dust that we tread heedlessly under our feet, that does not contain within its form mines of knowledge yet unworked. For if we could read them rightly all the records of the animated past are written in the rocks and the dust of the present.
Religion is as necessary to reason as reason is to religion; the one cannot exist without the other. A reasoning being would lose his reason in attempting to account for the phenomena of nature, had he not a Supreme Being to refer to. If there had been no God, mankind would have been obliged to imagine one.

AGENTS FOR THE REGISTER:

J. P. FISHER, San Francisco; JAMES JOYCE, Walla Walla; HERBERT CAPLES, Olympia; S. H. MURPHY, Seattle; J. H. BURNETT, Astoria; J. H. BURNETT, Astoria; J. H. BURNETT, Astoria.

What is to be done.

Rightly or wrongly, carefully or carelessly, how- everly or thoughtlessly, wisely or foolishly, Clarke county, by day doth itself between \$20,000 and \$25,000 in debt. Now where is the money? What is to be done for it? Just what is the money? What is the matter? With a county containing about \$200,000 worth of property according to the assessment roll, but really with a million dollars, with a large, very large amount of arable land, and containing one of the most beautiful town sites in the world, and other great natural advantages, this indebtedness ought not to exist. There must be some person or persons to blame; some person must be immediately de- veloped as the cause of it.

Congress and the Legislature.

If our Territorial Legislatures are not al- ways to be composed of that class of fools who are past learning anything even in the school of experience, they will profit by the late significant snubbing from the national Congress, and in the future endeavor to confine their legislation to proper and legiti- mate spheres. Several times of late years have the Legislatures of Washington and other Territories so far transcended their powers as subordinate legislative bodies as to render it necessary for Congress to take them down a peg or two by setting aside their absurd enactments.

Portland Items.

We learn that the Front street rail- road scheme meets with favor. Two thirds of the property fronting on the street will be represented on the petition to the Council for right of way. Another case of small-pox is reported. One of the men at work in the shop adjoining the house where the first patient was placed has contracted the horrible con- tagion. It is said that he has been much alarm- ed about taking the disease, and it may be that his fears have assisted to some extent in bringing upon him the calamity he has tried so much to avoid.

Spirit of the Territorial Press.

A man named Thomas Chant, an English- man, was drowned a short time ago in the Spokane river. Considerable quantities of fruit are being hauled from Walla Walla valley to Idaho. A Congregational Church is being erected at Walla Walla. The building will be an ornament to the town. The salary of the Marshal of Walla Walla has been reduced to \$50 per month. Not much danger of a scramble for that office hereafter.

An Incipient Curse.

We have heretofore briefly alluded to the dangers of encouraging the immigration to this State of hordes of Chinese coolie slaves. The evil is growing rapidly, and if the en- suing Legislature does not take some steps to force back the coming wave, our fair young State will be overrun and ruined with the barbarians from Asia. We want popula- tion; but we don't want that which is oppo- site to all our institutions, policy, civilization and religion. We want a population that will assimilate with our own people. We want the energetic liberty-loving Irish, the patient, prosperous German—we want the whites.

EASTERN NEWS.

New York, Aug. 31.—At the session of the Fenian Convention on Sunday, President Savage delivered an address urging the mem- bers to vote for those Democrats or Republi- cans in the coming campaign who are favor- able to the Fenian cause. He then insisted upon resigning and his resignation was ac- cepted. Subsequently a union of the two wings was effected and they met as one body and the new constitution was adopted. Their ses- sion lasted till 1 o'clock this morning. James Reilly, who was previously accom- panied the life of his wife, murdered her on Saturday by throwing her into the river.

Justice.

Clarke County, W. T., Aug 24, 1868.

The Lower Portion of Clarke County.

In the Register of July 25th, there is an article from a correspondent in relation to "Clarke County, its people, and capabilities," which is certainly not a correct statement of affairs, taking the whole of Clarke county into consideration. That correspondent says we only export a little lumber, a little wood, a little hay, and a few shingles. As to the money that comes from the land office, from the Land Office, from visitors, from the Courts, and from immigrants. The greater part of the money from the land office is probably circulated in Vancouver and vicinity. I ask, does the people of Clarke county receive more money from the land office, than they pay for land entries, fees, &c? I think not. The money received from Courts is barely sufficient to pay boarding-house bills while in attendance. How much of the money received from the above named sources does the lower portion of the county receive? I answer very little, from the fact, but little business is done between this portion of the county and Vancouver. There is no steamboat communication, and the condition of the roads is such that hauling cannot be done profitably. For this reason our business is done principally in St. Helens, and Portland. I ask then, where does the money come from to support the people here? I answer from our exports. We export butter, cheese, apples, wool, grain, beefcattle, sheep, hogs, hay, and saw-logs. This portion of the county also furnish the Sound market with a running of beef cattle, and work oxen during a year. During the month of July two bands of both beef and work cattle were exported to the Sound; also, during the past week parties were up here buying beef cattle for the same market. Some of our small country stores, send to Portland from 250 to 500 pounds of butter per week. From 15,000 to 25,000 pounds of butter and from 6,000 to 10,000 pounds of cheese is sent to Portland through the St. Helens merchants annu- ally, and other products in proportion. If a portion only of the business done between this portion of the county and Oregon was done in Vancouver it would keep more money in circulation at home, and would be better for all concerned. There is not sufficient population along the roads from Vancouver to this portion of the county to put them in good traveling condition without assistance. Van- couver has certainly been very liberal so far in assisting to make roads through this portion of the county, and should receive more patronage than Oregon. At the same time we would not only be assisting them, but assisting ourselves also. I hope something will be done soon to stop the leakage from Clarke county. A. M.

An Order.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER'S COURT, CLARKE COUNTY, W. T., Aug. term 1868. It is ordered by the Court that hereafter no allowances will be made for the care, support or maintenance or aid given by the Commissioners of Clarke county to or for any pauper or paupers in said county without first complying with the requirements of the law in such cases made and prescribed; and in case any new application is made in vaca- tion or not in Court term, then in such case the Auditor of said county is hereby author- ized to enquire into such case or cases, and on proper and sufficient evidence being given that such pauper or paupers are in destitute and indigent circumstances and have no means of support, and that said pauper or paupers are entitled by law to aid and support from Clarke county, then in such case or cases said Auditor shall issue a certificate to the applicant in behalf of such pauper or paupers which case or cases shall be taken under advisement and action had thereon at the next or first term of the County Com- missioners Court after such certificate shall have been issued, provided application is made to the said Commissioners as heretofore speci- fied by the person or persons holding such certificate or certificates or by his her or their legal representative and not otherwise. And it is further ordered by the Court that hereafter all persons having the care or charge of county paupers duly admitted as such shall on the first month of every month make out and file with the county Auditor a detailed statement showing the name of each person receiving aid from the county, when admitted to the Hospital or place of care, their residence at the time of being admitted, their sanitary condition and whether in the opinion of such person or persons having such pauper or paupers in charge the said pauper or paupers ought to be discharged or receive further aid from the county. And it is further ordered that if it shall appear from said statement or from other in- formation satisfactory to the said county Auditor between said terms that those receiv- ing aid from the county is no longer entitled to the same, the said county Auditor is hereby authorized to withhold further aid to such person or persons and shall notify the person or persons keeping or having charge of the said pauper or paupers of the same in writing as soon thereafter as may be expedient. And it is further ordered that no allowance shall be made for the care or keeping of any pauper or other person to the person or persons keeping the same after the service of said notice herein provided for. May 13, 1868. Ex-Governor L. Jay S. Turney and John Creighton, Esq., abide with us at present.

Distress in Alaska.

Great complaints are being made as to the treatment of the citizens of Sitka, by certain parties who have gained a foothold there. The Alaska Herald, of the 16th of August, refer- ring to it, says the agent of Hutchinson & Co. proceeded to eject the inhabitants from the houses, and drive them to the shelter of the woods, where they improvised tents; that the price of flour, which had been furnished them for fifty cents by the Russian Company, had been raised to two dollars by its successors, and that Hutchinson & Co., when appealed to by the people to supply their wants at former prices, were denied, and told to go to work for the Company at fifty cents a day. It is also alleged that one hundred and fifty families were driven away from Sitka by the brutality and persecution of our soldiery. The writer sums up in the following lan- guage. So far, by the change of administration, our houses have been desolated, our industry checked, the resources of our labor have been cut off through wanton destruction by unpracticed hands. Our wives and daughters have been subjected to the brutal instincts of a heinous soldiery, and the tyranny of a despot- ic Government has been transferred to the baser and more sordid tyranny of moneyed monopolies. Our youth have been corrupted and defiled, and driven from the school into the streets, and a state of destitution has superseded, that threatens our ultimate destruction. The Russian schools have been closed and the children allowed to go at large. Intoxicating liquor is sold to boys eight years of age by American storekeepers, says the Herald, and they are fast becoming addicted to drunkenness. It is also charged that the agents of Hutchinson & Co. made the most violent threats to the people on the Aleutian Islands, if they presumed to sell peltries to any but that company. It is quite time that our government should institute a vigorous examination of affairs in Alaska. If the charges are true, measures should be im- mediately adopted to protect the inhabitants from outrage and concentrated inhumanity. If not true, then it is just and proper that reparation be given from an accredited and official source. If the rights of our Govern- ment have been transferred to other parties by means of collusion, they should be recovered and the perpetrators punished. Under circumstances it is the positive duty of the press to ventilate the facts as a matter of justice to all parties.—Portland Evening Com- mercial.

What is your ailment?

What is your ailment? Is your stomach weak and unable to digest? Are your bowels costive, and producing piles? Is your liver deranged, hardened, and torpid, causing pain in the side, right breast, and under the shoulder blade? Do not despair; there is hope and health for you in Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills and Bristol's Sarsaparilla. Use together they will relieve you of every trace of sickness, and enable you to enjoy all the comforts and pleasures of life.

Washington, 29.

Washington, 29.—The Republican's special says Commissioner Rollins, acting under advice of friends, has decided to compromise with Secretary McCulloch by the appointment of half of the supervisors from Democratic candidates. Washington, 29.—A delegation from Tennessee visited the President to-day on Tennessee matters. The President referred the delegation to the recent orders as the limit of Executive power in the matter but assured them that every means authorized by the Constitution and laws would be used to secure freedom of ballot in Tennessee and other Southern States, without interference of Federal or State troops. The President took the ground that the Constitution forbids any State keeping a standing army of paid soldiers, that militia duty is incumbent upon every citizen who can only be exempted by payment of fine or providing a substitute; that the militia is an organized force subject to be called on any moment, from which a citizen cannot escape, but a standing army of paid troops in any state is repugnant to the Constitution. Every Constitutional power of the Executive will be used to prevent the organization of standing armies of paid troops in any State, unless called for and controlled by Federal authority. The President, in conversation with the delegation, expressed himself in favor of the election of Seymour and Blair.

Philadelphia, 31.

Philadelphia, 31.—A gas meter in the basement of the U. S. mint exploded, seriously injuring two men, blowing out the windows and setting fire to the building. The fire was extinguished without much damage. Columbia, 31.—The Governor to day issued a circular relative to armed organizations and the introduction of arms into the state. He disapproves both and calls on all persons to keep the peace, and says he will exercise all his authority for that purpose. Toronto, 31.—Terrific fires have again broken out in the woods. On the Northern Railway on Saturday night, the station at Sunnidale caught fire, and in a short time the entire village, embracing twenty five or thirty houses, was in flames. The inhabitants were taken to Lowell and well cared for. The railway track was destroyed for several miles. The woods are still burning. Our villages are in imminent danger. New York, 31.—The Paris Press referring to the clearing on Fenian's flag ship for America and Russia on the occasion of the reception of the Turkish Minister at Constantinople, says: The representatives of other foreign powers construed this partiality for Russia into a slight of their countries. The Press desires an explanation. Montreal, 31.—A picnic is advertised to be held on Tuesday for the benefit of Whelan and other prisoners at Ottawa. A proclama- tion was posted last night, urging all loyal citizens to muster on Tuesday next to prevent the Fenian display. B. Devlin, a leading Irishman of this city who opposed McGehe, and who has won the reputation of being a Fenian, denounces the picnic and says it would materially weaken the Fenian cause. The affair seems intensely exciting. The Fenians denounce Devlin as a traitor. A riot is feared and the authorities will suppress the picnic. New York, 31.—Allen, "the wickedest man in New York," who has been preparing for reform, made up his mind on Saturday to close his Water street (house) business. He has recently attended the Howard Street Mission Church and is now devoutly engaged in prayer. Last week he held a prayer meeting in his old Water street den. Washington, 29.—Gen. Meade arrived to-day and spent several hours in conversation with Secretary Schofield. He will leave to night for a short visit to Pennsylvania. Gen. Rosecrans is expected to night. The Indian Bureau has received advice from Superintendent Murphy, concerning the views expressed in Agent Wynkoop's letter, that innocuous Indians who desire to preserve the treaty pledges in good faith, should be protected, while he recommends that Indians who have been committing outrages be severely punished. Gen. Rosecrans retained his position. He states that his visit was of his conception and undertaken for his own personal satisfaction to ascertain from representative men South whether there were any obstacles in the way of peace between that section and the North. He was satisfied that the power which organized and sustained the Confed- eracy for four years against the efforts of the United States Government to suppress rebellion could exercise great influence in restoring peace, order and stability everywhere, and at the same time promote all the material interests of the country. He was received by Gen. Lee and other prominent Southern soldiers, with remarked cordiality. In all their personal conversation they were frank and unreserved. Their conversations were mainly with reference to advancing measures to ascertain from representative men South, and resulted in the reconstruction act of Congress. Gen. Rosecrans says his visit was satisfactory that the temper and tone of those Southern- ers were worthy of patriotic citizens. There is no authority for the statement that he intends to issue an address signed by those with whom he has been in conference. Chicago, 29.—The Republican's special says Commissioner Rollins, acting under advice of friends, has decided to compromise with Secretary McCulloch by the appointment of half of the supervisors from Democratic candidates. Washington, 29.—A delegation from Tennessee visited the President to-day on Tennessee matters. The President referred the delegation to the recent orders as the limit of Executive power in the matter but assured them that every means authorized by the Constitution and laws would be used to secure freedom of ballot in Tennessee and other Southern States, without interference of Federal or State troops. The President took the ground that the Constitution forbids any State keeping a standing army of paid soldiers, that militia duty is incumbent upon every citizen who can only be exempted by payment of fine or providing a substitute; that the militia is an organized force subject to be called on any moment, from which a citizen cannot escape, but a standing army of paid troops in any state is repugnant to the Constitution. Every Constitutional power of the Executive will be used to prevent the organization of standing armies of paid troops in any State, unless called for and controlled by Federal authority. The President, in conversation with the delegation, expressed himself in favor of the election of Seymour and Blair.

Local Matters.

YANCOUVER SEMINARY.—The Vancouver Seminary will open its first term for the present year on Monday Sep. 14th, with Rev. Clark Smith as principal and Mrs. E. J. Hines as preceptress.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—During the thunder storm of Wednesday evening some of the awful effects of lightning were strikingly manifested. A large tree which stood within the enclosure of the Ordnance Department, and within a hundred yards of the men's quarters, was struck by lightning, and literally shattered to pieces.

ARRESTED.—A man traveling under the assumed name of John Gray was arrested at the Lower Cascades, on Wednesday, by Sheriff McDonald, of Skamania county, on a charge of theft, and brought to this place and placed under the custody of Sheriff Durgan, pending the issue of a requisition from the Governor of Oregon, in which State the offence with which he is charged is said to have been committed.

WILL MEET AT VANC.—Mr. P. Buney sends us a despatch from Albany, Oregon, with the pleasing intelligence that the next session of the Grand Lodge, I. O. O. G., for Oregon and Washington Territory will be held at Vancouver, on the 3d Monday in Oct., 1869.

LECTURE.—Rev. Wm. Goddard proposes to deliver a lecture at the Methodist church on Monday next, at early candle lighting—subject—"Health Reform." We understand Dr. Goddard delivered this lecture before the late Teacher's Association of Oregon and has bestowed upon it a good deal of care.

From some unexplained cause, Mr. Jos. Bushtel, photographic artist, who advertised in the Register two weeks ago that he intended opening rooms in this place for a few weeks, has failed to make his appearance.

Messrs. James Crawford and John Frances returned on Saturday from a flying visit to Boise City.

The steamer George S. Wright arrived in Portland on Thursday evening from Victoria, having on board the Expedition Circus. She was delayed by fog and smoke preventing a passage of the bar at the mouth of the Columbia.

Somebody says editors are poor, whereupon an exchange remarks: "Here we are editor of a county newspaper, fairly rolling in wealth. We have a good office, a paste pot, a double barreled gun, two suits of clothes, three kittens, a Newfoundland pup, two gold watches, thirteen day, and two night shirts carpet on our floors, a pretty wife, one corner lot, have ninety cents in cash, are out of debt and have no rich relatives. If we are not rich it is a pity."

How THEY DO IT.—Some unsophisticated Webfoot having expressed wonder at the great number of newspapers which live and have a being on Puget Sound, the Olympia Transcript explains: "It is just as easy as falling off a log. The publishers set their own type, and being amiable cases, all help one another in a snap. It doesn't cost anything to print a paper, only for blank paper and ink, and the people being civilized over here pay enough to buy them. As for eating, when common victuals run out, they go for clams. As for clothes, they need scarcely any in this climate, and generally manage to borrow enough old ones of their friends. As for pocket money, they don't need any, and don't have it if they do. It is the easiest place in the world to publish a newspaper and we are not surprised at our Webfoot friends at not appreciating it."

APHATIC.—We never in our experience, says the Downsville, (Cal.) Messenger, know the Democratic party to evince so much lukewarmness as they do in the present campaign. Indifference as to the result seems to be the rule. They are not wroth by the mellifluous name of Seymour, or the euphonious cognomen of Blair. They mourn the suicidal nominations and refuse to be comforted. They have no hope of success, and don't care whether school keeps or not.

THE SNEAK TATTLER.—The most odious and disgusting mortal in human form—when once you penetrate the hypocritical guise that covers the deformity—is the sneak tattler! In this thing, which results in the moral sweepings of the universe, you will find lurking inordinate self-esteem, the meanest kind of jealousy, a mind of vanity, malice enough to stock a regiment of Thugs, a Lilliputian soul, a heart black as Erebus. In treachery a Turk, in moral coarseness a cannibal—in inhumanity an Algerine—in selfishness a Shylock—and in low cunning an Iago. The sneak tattler adroitly and stealthily commences his dirty work by first cautiously dropping here and there a word of insinuation in families he is allowed to visit, and if he finds he is listened to, he then proceeds step by step, more elaborately and openly, to stab the victim, generally promising by stating his deep regret that things are thus and so, and frequently is loud in giving the assailed credit in minor matters of little or no consequence—the more effectually to conceal his purpose—while he stabs him in the most vital part, and always seeks to cover his polluted tracks from betrayal under the time-honored sanction of private confidence.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. L. LACOUR & CO., MANUFACTURERS, SAN FRANCISCO. MANUFACTURE ALL THE LIQUORS AND CIGARS OF MODERN TIMES, and would especially call the attention of the Public to their LACOUR'S Sarsapariphere BITTERS!

"The Elegant!" LACOUR'S Jamaica Ginger. An article equal to any imported, and greatly superior to any other manufactured in this State. Sold by every respectable Jobber and Druggist on the Pacific Coast.

Referee's Notice. County of Clarke, Action on Official Bond.

Legal Notice. In the District Court of the County of Clarke, ss. 2d Judicial District holding terms at Vancouver, W. T.

Divorce Notice. In the District Court of the 2d Judicial District of Washington Territory, holding terms at Vancouver, Adeline Darrough, Plaintiff, vs. William Darrough, Defendant.

Notice to Tax-payers. THE Tax List for the year 1868 comprising Territorial School and Mill Tax has this day been placed in my hands for collection; the same will remain in my hands until the first day of November next after which all delinquent taxes will be collected by the Sheriff with additional ten per cent.

Divorce Notice. In the District Court of the 2d Judicial District of W. T., holding terms at Vancouver, Harriet Mitchell, Plaintiff, vs. John W. Mitchell, Defendant.

Administrator's Sale. NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the Probate Court of Clarke county, W. T., made on the 12th day of August 1868, I shall sell at Public Auction in the City of Vancouver, Clarke Co. W. T., in front of the Sheriff's Office on the 14th day of September, 1868, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and the setting of the sun on that day, the following described Real Estate, to wit: That certain parcel of land formerly known as the D. M. and C. M. of Wm. S. Hatfield, situated in Clarke county, W. T., and by him conveyed to the estate of said Charles F. Hatfield, by deed from said Hatfield and wife.

Photograph Rooms! WILL be opened in Vancouver for a few weeks, a branch of

Buchtel's Gallery, In Mrs. Mowder's building. Come in everybody, and come early in the day. Every style of work done in Photography, Views, &c., &c. J. BUCHTEL.

Special Notices. The Vancouver Hibernian Benevolent Society hold their regular monthly meetings on the first Thursday evening of each month at 7 o'clock.

Lincoln Lodge No. 1, I. O. G. T., Meets every Tuesday evening at 7 1/2 o'clock at Old Fellows Hall in Durgan & Co's building, corner of Main and Third streets. Members in good standing are invited to attend.

STAR OF THE UNION CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS. These delicious Stomach Bitters are entirely Vegetable, and free from alcohol and every harmful ingredient.

DR. HUFFLAND'S CELEBRATED SWISS STOMACH BITTERS! The best Purifier of the Blood! A Pleasant Tonic!

COLGATE & COMPANY TOILET SOAPS. COLGATE & CO'S Primrose Toilet Soap Has a DELICIOUS PERFUME, and produces an extremely BENEFICIAL EFFECT upon the skin.

HEUSTON, HASTINGS & CO. Fashionable Clothiers OF SAN FRANCISCO. SPECIALITIES. PRICE AND GUARANTEE.

HEUSTON, HASTINGS & CO. ARE THE FASHIONABLE CLOTHIERS OF SAN FRANCISCO. SPECIALITIES. PRICE AND GUARANTEE.

Having agents in London and Paris we introduce the new styles in San Francisco simultaneously with their appearance in New York.

GOODS MADE TO ORDER. For the accommodation of such as may desire, we have secured the services of a celebrated European cutter, and are prepared to make up piece goods in a style superior to any other house on the coast.

COUNTRY ORDERS. Goods forwarded by Express to any part of the Pacific Coast on receipt of orders and measures; send for directions for measurement.

"YOUNG AMERICA" FINAL SETTLEMENT. ALL persons in any manner indebted to the undersigned, are hereby notified that payment of the same will be enforced at the expiration of this notice.

Mrs. H. MILLICAN, PRACTICAL MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER, (OPPOSITE) Oro Fino Hall, Bateman Street, Vancouver, W. T. BONNETS, CLOAKS, DRESSES, Ladies' and Childrens' Clothing, MADE TO ORDER OR REPAIRED.

Mrs. Ada Miller, MANTUA-MAKER, Ladies' and Childrens' Clothing. Braid and Embroidery Stamping, done to order.

MICHAEL WINTLER GENERAL MERCHANDISE. Cor. Main and 11th Streets. Keeps constantly on hand for sale a full assortment of GROCERIES, CROCKERIES, GLASSWARE, HARDWARE AND NAILS, DRY GOODS, READY MADE CLOTHING, BLANKETS, HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING For Spring AND Summer Trade. ENGLISH, French and American Prints, Ginghams, Plain and Checked, Linen Lawns, Cambrays, Poplins, Plain and Dotted Swiss, Check Swiss and Nainsook, Brillants, Brocades, Figured Linens, Dress Trimmings and Buttons, Marcelline, Paper &c., &c.

\$100 PREMIUM! N. SCHOFIELD. Corner of Seventh and Main Street, HAS JUST RECEIVED ONE OF THE RICHEST, Cheapest and most desirable stocks of DRY GOODS,

Figured & Plain Empress Cloth, PLAID POPLINS, Real Irish Poplin, BLACK AND FIGURED MERINOS, PLAIN AND FIGURED ALAPACAR, Figured & Plain Wool Delaines, Table Linens—all grades, Bleached and Brown Cottons, Ginghams, Habershaw, Broad Shirtings, &c., very cheap, &c., &c.

Holy Angels' College, VACUOVER, W. T. THE ANNUAL REVISION OF STUDIES WILL BE resumed at this Institution on Monday, August 17th, 1868.

S.T-1860-X. A great French Physician says: "More than half of the disease in the world comes from neglect to fortify the system against changes of climate, weather and food."

Important Certificates. "I owe much to you, for I verily believe the Plantain Bitters have saved my life." "I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and had to abandon my profession."

PLEAS. IF KILLS INSTANTLY. What is peculiarly surprising in regard to this article is that not only does it instantly kill the insect, but it is perfectly harmless to mankind and domestic animals.

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT. It is an admitted fact that the Mexican Mustang Liniment performs more cures in shorter time, on man and beast, than any article ever discovered.

EMERSON'S PATENT CIRCULAR & LONG SAWS. REQUIRE NO CUMMING FOR DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET.

EMERSON'S PATENT Circular Saw, Manufactured by EMERSON'S PATENT Saw, Perfected Mallet, Mill and Cross-Cut Saw, with Adjustable Bevels.

DAVID WALL, Druggist, is determined to keep his home trade at home, if selling more, but the best articles in his line at the lowest prices, will accomplish it.

JAMES CRAWFORD & CO., ANY AMOUNT OF GOODS, Importing Direct FROM SAN FRANCISCO AND THE EAST EXPRESSLY FOR THIS MARKET.

DRY GOODS Of all kinds and Descriptions. Embracing particularly A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF LADIES' DRESS GOODS Ready-Made Clothing For the Million BLANKETS, CASSIMERES, Tweeds, Linseys, AND ANY AMOUNT OF HOSIERY HATS AND CAPS, Boots and Shoes, And all kinds of Groceries, SUGARS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, TEA, RICE, SALT, Tobacco, Cigars, Salmon, Mackerel, Codfish, Corn-meal, &c., &c., &c. Flour always on Hand.

Cookery and Glassware, HARDWARE AND NAILS, WOODEN & WILLOW WARE, Patent Medicines, OILS, PERFUMERIES, &c., &c. PITCH, TAR, ROSIN, TURPENTINE. Oakum, Salt, Lime, CEMENT, AND CHOICE LIQUORS For Medical Uses! ALWAYS ON HAND.

JAMES CRAWFORD & CO., Cor. Main and Third Streets, VANCOUVER, W. T. Sept. 11, 1868.—1111.

VANCOUVER DRUG STORE! DAVID WALL, APOTHECARY. Keeps constantly on hand a Choice Selection of Drugs, Medicines, Acids, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Alcohol, Turpentine, Perfumery, Toilet Articles, FANCY GOODS, Pure Wines and Liquors for Medical Use.

AMERICAN SAW COMPANY. EMERSON'S PATENT Circular Saw, Manufactured by EMERSON'S PATENT Saw, Perfected Mallet, Mill and Cross-Cut Saw, with Adjustable Bevels.

C. H. WHITNEY, Main Street, Vancouver, W. T., Next to Sohns and Sebuels, DEALER IN STOVES, TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, Wire, Pumps, Lead Pipe, &c., &c. Tin, Sheet Iron Ware, &c., &c. Jobbing Work Done to Order.

