

# The Vancouver Register.

VOL. 2.

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NO. 16.

THE VANCOUVER REGISTER,  
VANCOUVER, W. T.

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Editor and Publisher.

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No. 110 Front Street, (1st door south of Postoffice).  
Portland, Oregon.  
Sept. 6, 1865.—1-11-67.

KINGSLEY & REES  
MANUFACTURERS OF  
Saddles, Harness,  
AND DEALERS IN  
SADDLERY HARDWARE,  
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SHOP—No. 28 Front St., bet. Washington & Alder,  
15 PORTLAND, OREGON. 17

BUNNELL BROS.,  
Portland, Or., & Lewiston, I. T.,  
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

STOVES, TIN PLATE,  
SHEET IRON,  
Wire, Pumps,  
Lead Pipe, &c.,  
And Manufacturers of  
TIN, COPPER,  
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Jobbing Work Done to Order.

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UNION SALOON,  
6th Street, Vancouver, W. T., near the  
Military Reserve.  
THE UNDERSIGNED announces to the public, that  
this well known place of resort still lives and is un-  
der his management. He keeps a splendid stock of  
LIQUORS, WINES AND CIGARS,  
and all other things necessary to constitute a  
Tip-top Saloon.  
Give him a call and satisfy yourselves of the truth of the  
statement.  
M. DAMPHOFFER.  
Sept. 22, 1866. 1-4.

MRS. D. B. SHEFFIELD,  
Begs leave to inform the public, that she can be found at  
the old stand, three doors South of WYVLER'S Store on  
Main Street, VANCOUVER, and that she keeps constantly  
on hand a fine assortment of  
GROCERIES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,  
Fruit, and Cakes,  
Confectionery and Ice Cream,  
SODA WATER, TOBACCO AND CIGARS,  
and other articles too numerous to mention, all of which  
will be sold at reasonable prices.  
She respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage.

WINDOW SHADES and WALL PAPER at  
JONES & TURNBULL'S.

## WHERE THERE'S A WILL THERE'S A WAY.

It was a noble Roman,  
In Rome's imperial day,  
Who heard a coward speak,  
Before the battle day.  
"They're safe in such a fortress;  
There's no way to shake it—  
"Oh! on!" exclaimed the hero,  
"I'll find a way, or make it!"  
In Fame your aspiration?  
Her path is steep and high;  
In vain he seeks the temple,  
Content to gaze and sigh;  
The shining throne is waiting,  
But he stops out take it,  
Who says with Roman firmness,  
"I'll find a way, or make it!"  
In learning your ambition?  
There is no royal road;  
Alike the poor and peasant  
Must climb the steepest slope;  
Who feels the thirst for knowledge,  
In Helicon may stake,  
If he still the Roman will  
To find a way or make it!  
Are riches worth getting?  
They must be bravely sought;  
With wishing and with fretting  
The boon cannot be bought;  
To all the prize is open,  
But only he can take it,  
Who says, with Roman courage,  
"I'll find a way, or make it!"

## Married His Own Daughter.

The following wonderful and strange story,  
from the columns of the Court Journal, is as  
full of terrible romance as any of the wild le-  
gends of the Middle Ages. But for the high  
authority which indorses it, we should find it  
difficult to believe in its reality:

In the year 1836, a young Polish gentleman  
of birth and distinction was married to a  
young lady on his own rank in life, with the  
full and entire approval of parents on both  
sides. The young couple had scarcely en-  
tered into this state of life, in which every  
prospect of happiness seemed secured to them  
when therevult broke out, and the young  
husband, in spite of his position, hesitated  
a moment to leave all and join these  
patriots who were setting forth to combat for  
their country.

The wife, nothing daunted by the dangers  
to which she was exposed, left in secret her  
home and family to follow the fortunes of  
her husband. The perils and frightful  
privations she underwent in search after him  
can scarcely be described. She never beheld  
him more; for arrived at a certain village  
where a skirmish had been fought, she was  
told that her husband, who had led the  
Polish party against the Russians had  
perished in the combat and had been buried  
on the field of encounter that very morning.  
The news acted as a death-blow to the poor  
young wife, who, succored on the wayside  
by a family of poor peasants at the risk and  
peril of their lives, remained in a state of  
delirium for several days, and died soon  
after having prematurely given birth to a  
daughter, but without once having recovered  
sufficient reason to give directions or recom-  
mendation concerning the infant. All that  
the peasant could tell, was the fact of the  
evident gentle birth of the lady, which was  
apparent from the serene nature of her  
dress, and the quality of the jewels found in  
her possession.

The poor cottagers knew not what to do  
in their embarrassment, and besought them-  
selves of the owners of the chateau, to whom  
their village and all it contained of right.  
The baby was borne hither by the family,  
and the heart of the childless lady beat with  
tenderness on beholding the little pale flower  
thus left to perish, unless rescued from the  
rough treatment it was destined to experience  
with the peasants.

The child was taken by the lady, at first as  
a mere duty, and because of its helplessness,  
but it grew up it became so entwined  
around the lady's affections that she had but  
one dread—the husband who was engaged  
in distant service, should, when he re-  
turned home, object to the adoption of the  
little orphan. This, however, so far from  
being the case, proved to be the reverse.—  
General Count C— was moved to tenderness  
at the story, and at once took the poor  
infant to his bosom as his wife had done al-  
ready.

In due time it was deemed expedient to  
adopt her in legal form, as they had already  
done in their affections. The ceremonies nec-  
essary were gone through, the Emperor's  
consent obtained, and the poor little deserted  
orphan of unknown birth and parentage, be-  
came in name and fortune one of the greatest  
heiresses of Posen.

Some few years ago, the new Governor dis-  
patched by the military authorities arrived in  
great state, to take possession of his new dig-  
nity, and during his initiation, was invited to  
spend some little time at the chateau.—  
Here he soon became enamoured of the or-  
phan, and, by his brilliant wit and charming  
manner, soon captivated her affections. The  
lover was no longer young, but still in the  
prime of manhood, while the maiden, accus-  
tomed to the almost exclusive society of her  
adopted parents, looked upon her suitor with  
out objection to the difference of age.

In a few short months after his appoint-  
ment to the high position we have mentioned,  
the young lady was married to the brilliant  
officer, and the peasants of the district still  
mention in terms of admiration and astonish-  
ment the wondrous doings—the fireworks—the  
ringing-matches and the horse-racing  
which took place upon the occasion. Shortly  
after the marriage, the husband took his wife  
to the seat of government, where she soon  
became the admired of all beholders, and is  
celebrated in that part of Poland, in certain  
verses which were sung before the emperor on  
his visit to the place, as the Morning Star of  
P—; in short, for seven years all went  
merrily as a marriage bell.

At the end of that period, only two years  
since, the death of the adopted mother of the  
lady caused the disclosure which we have  
made, and which, not by any means neces-  
sary for the marriage, became indispensable  
for the arrangement of the inheritance after  
death.

of his children now standing beside him,  
and felt himself a guilty and stricken man.  
At the close of the struggle for independ-  
ence, when the Poles, beaten on all sides,  
were forced to submit, Captain Z. had ten-  
dered his resignation, and had acquired ti-  
tles and honors under the Russian Govern-  
ment, although conscience had so stung him  
that he had deemed it expedient to demand  
a change of name, which, under cover of his  
new title had been willingly granted.

Immediate measures were taken to obtain  
the advice and protection of the Pope, who,  
after due deliberation, pronounced the mar-  
riage valid and the children legitimate, but  
of course exacted immediate separation.—  
There was no need of the decree. Long be-  
fore it had arrived at P—, the husband had  
become a gloomy man, and had exchanged  
the brilliant palace he occupied for the stone  
wall and solitary cell to which he was per-  
force conveyed beneath the care of the doc-  
tors of the palace.

The curse of Heaven stands before him  
day and night; the malediction incurred by  
his desertion of his country's cause is re-  
garded by the poor madman as having bro't  
down this terrific judgment on his head.—  
For two long years did the unhappy wife at-  
tend him with the most devoted care; but the  
medical attendants having declared that her  
presence was contrary to his recovery, she  
had resolved at length to come to Paris and  
seek in the distractions and interests of that  
place some little soothing to her wounded  
spirit. Of course the society of Paris is di-  
vided into two camps—the one adopting her as  
its protégée, "quand même," the other refus-  
ing to acknowledge her, or to admit her into  
its most sacred precincts.

Much curiosity is expressed to learn what  
attitude will be assumed by the Empress,  
as the story is well known, and the name of  
the lady grown so familiar in Parisian mouths  
in consequence of the discussions which are  
openly going on about the affair, that it has  
become the great social problem of the hour.  
Meanwhile the lady may be seen daily taking  
her drive in the Champs Elyses, and her two  
girls, of four and six years of age, prattling  
merrily by her side.

Foreign News.  
London, Dec. 11.—The steamer *Bolivar*  
has been seized in the Medway. She is sup-  
posed to be intended for a Fenian privateer.  
There was an immense quantity of guns and  
powder on board, which was also taken pos-  
session of. The utmost vigilance continues  
to be manifested in the search for Fenians.—  
Additional arrests are reported, both in this  
country and Ireland.

Cardiff (Wales) Dec. 11.—Large quantities  
of arms, which were undoubtedly intended  
for shipment hence to Ireland, for the use of  
the Fenians, have been seized by the police,  
and the parties in whose charge they were  
found have been arrested.

Florence, Dec. 11.—The Italian Govern-  
ment has determined upon founding a large  
yard in the newly acquired province of  
Venetia, to be filled with all the appliances  
for the building and repairing of vessels.—  
The work will be commenced immediately.

Rome, Dec. 11.—The Pope is at Vecchia.  
The 59th French regiment has left for home.  
On the evacuation of Castle San Angelo the  
pontifical flag was hoisted over the castle.

The man who gave information about Sur-  
rat is a French Canadian named St. Marie.  
He betrayed Surrat through jealousy. He  
says Surrat told him that Lincoln's assassi-  
nation was a preconcerted plot. Surrat car-  
ried direct from Davis' Cabinet at Richmond  
the principal details of the plot to Washing-  
ton, and the assassination was not only in  
accordance with the desire of Davis' Cabinet  
but was done by their direct orders.

Berlin, Dec. 11.—Gov. Wright, the Ameri-  
can Ambassador, is seriously ill.

London, Dec. 12.—The steamer *Bolivar*,  
suspected to be a Fenian privateer, is strictly  
guarded. She had no papers and has every  
sign of being a privateer.

Cork, Dec. 12.—A large number of Fenians  
have embarked at this and other Irish ports,  
for America.

Liverpool, Dec. 12.—Provision market eas-  
ier. Consols advanced one quarter of one  
per cent. Closing at 84 for money. Clos-  
ing prices for American securities are 5 20. 7.

The Financial Condition.  
(From the New York Times.)

The aggregate legal tender circulation is  
now \$538,707,925, against \$554,977,432 on  
the 1st ult., showing a decrease of \$16,269,  
507, including the converted compound in-  
terest notes. The plain greenback circula-  
tion on June 1, was \$402,128,318; August  
1, \$400,361,728; September 1, \$399,603,  
532; October 1, \$399,165,292; and Nov. 1,  
\$399,165,785.

The matured debt on which interest has  
ceased, but which has not been presented  
for payment, has grown from \$23,302,372  
a month back to 26,988,902. This amount  
awaits the call of the public creditors, who  
do not seem to be in a hurry to demand  
it.

The cash reserve in the Treasury according  
to each of the last two monthly exhibits,  
compares thus:  
Oct. 1, 1866. Nov. 1, 1866.  
Coin.....\$86,259,909 \$94,413,018  
Currency.....41,953,858 30,913,942  
Grand total \$128,213,767 \$130,326,960  
This shows an increase of \$13,114,199 in  
the coin, and a decrease of \$11,039,916 in  
the currency reserve, within a month. Of  
the coin balance on the 1st inst., the sum  
of \$88,516,038 was absolutely the property  
of the Treasury, as against \$75,202,269 on  
the 1st of Oct., showing a gain during the  
month of \$13,313,769 and since Septem-  
ber 1, of \$27,657,349, while the sum of only  
\$10,806,980 belonged to the depositors  
holding gold certificates, as against \$11,057,  
640 standing to the credit of the same parties  
on the 1st ult., and \$15,480,220 on the 1st  
of September. At the ruling price of gold  
the Treasury owns a coin reserve equivalent  
to about \$150,561,000 in currency or enough  
if so used to bring the aggregate public in-  
debtedness under \$2,510,000,000, or two  
hundred and forty seven millions below the  
amount of the debt fifteen months ago.

## The Building and Grounds of the Paris Exhibition.

A Paris letter writer says: The works in  
the Champ de Mars are now sufficiently ad-  
vanced to permit an idea being formed of the  
general aspect. The building, which is al-  
most completed, rises in the midst of the sur-  
rounding park like a gigantic colosseum.—  
Its ground plan has the form of a large ob-  
long figure, with rounded corners. The great  
axis forms a line from the Military School to  
the Bridge of Jena, but the building is near-  
er to the Military School than the quay, in  
order to leave at the principal entrance space  
enough for the park and the annexed con-  
structions. The surface covered by the pal-  
ace is sixteen hectares (two and a half acres)  
which is equal to a square a quarter of a  
mile on each side. It is occupied by a series of  
concentric galleries, including in the center a  
garden half a hectare in extent. These ar-  
cades running round the building are inter-  
sected by avenues radiating from the center  
of the building to the circumference. That  
disposition admits of the products exhibited  
being grouped, as has been several times  
mentioned, both by classes and by countries.

In following one of the circular galleries  
the visitor will see successively all the articles  
of the same nature, while by passing along  
the avenues he will witness the entire exhibi-  
tion of each nation; the former are thirteen  
in number, and the latter sixteen. The whole  
edifice is on the same level, and is con-  
structed entirely of iron, with the exception  
of two galleries nearest the center, which are  
in masonry. The covering is also almost  
entirely of sheet iron, one portion of the  
building only being sheltered by a roofing of  
this plank, covered with zinc. The two gal-  
leries around the garden are reserved, the  
one for the exhibition of the fine arts, the  
other for the history of labor, including im-  
plements of the age of stone, etc. The gar-  
den itself is surrounded by an awning or cov-  
ered promenade six metres wide.

Light enters the building everywhere in  
profusion. On each side of the great gallery  
for machinery are 200 windows, each seven  
metres high and four wide. The interior gal-  
leries are lighted by an infinite number of  
skylights. Equal attention has been paid to  
the ventilation of the building. Beneath the  
circular passages and those running from the  
center are subterranean conduits to convey  
fresh air from the exterior to all parts of the  
Palace. Air will also be pumped from the  
outside, and transmitted to the interior by  
gratings in the floorings like the heating ap-  
paratus in railway waiting rooms. Measures  
had also to be adopted for getting rid of the  
waters which would fall on that enormous  
surface of 1,600,000 square metres. A com-  
plete network of drains had to be formed.—  
Facilities for cleansing the building and for  
distributing water without impeding the cir-  
culation of visitors had also to be reserved,  
and for those objects the underground pas-  
sages have been utilized. The service of the  
refreshment department also necessitated the  
construction of cellars throughout the gallery  
where the restaurants are placed.

The earthworks were considerable. For  
leveling the ground on which the palace  
stands and forming the cellars, drains and  
underground passages, 370,000 metres (35  
3-10 cubic feet) of soil had to be removed.—  
The masonry work consists of 52,000 cubic  
metres, of which 37,000 were for the founda-  
tion, 10,000 were for the fine art and archæo-  
logical galleries, 5,000 for the walls of that  
for machinery. The vaulted cellars of the  
refreshment department are 1,300 metres  
long and ten wide, and the subterranean pas-  
sages beneath the sixteen avenues running  
from the central garden have an extent of  
2,000 metres by five; those beneath the cir-  
cular galleries are of an equal length, which  
give a total of more than five kilometres (five  
eighths of a mile each) of underground pas-  
sages. The length of drainage is about  
eight kilometres.

The iron pillars and girdles comprise 13,  
400 tons of metal, of which 10,000 are for  
the gallery for machinery and annexes 3,000  
for the others, and 500 for the roofing of those  
of fine arts and archæology; 6,000,000 of  
rivets have been used and 15,000,000 of holes  
had to be punched. For the portions of the  
roof covered with zinc 1,100 cubic metres of  
rafters and 53,000 square metres of plank  
were required. The windows of the great  
machine gallery necessitated 45,000 square  
metres, and the skylights 20,000 of glass.—  
The rapidity with which the construction has  
advanced has been perhaps the most remark-  
able fact in its execution. The plans were  
only definitely adopted on the 1st of August,  
1865, and the first contracts concluded in the  
month of September following. In October  
of last year the Champ de Mars was still  
used as a military exercising ground, and at  
the present moment the palace is terminated,  
with the sheet iron roofing and all the win-  
dows fixed. There only remain to be execut-  
ed the interior fittings and decorations. Only  
a year will have been occupied in the con-  
struction of the building, and a little more  
than eighteen months will have elapsed be-  
tween the examination of the plans and the  
opening of the exhibition. This feat has  
been alone sufficient to exhibit the power of  
the national industry in France.

RAPID GROWTH IN NORWAY.—In a valuable  
treatise on the vegetable productions of Nor-  
way, which has been published by Dr. Muel-  
ler, in connection with the Norwegian de-  
partment of the exhibition, some extraordi-  
nary facts are related respecting the influence  
of the long duration of light during the sum-  
mer months on the growth of vegetables in  
the higher latitudes in Norway. At 70 de-  
grees N., it was found that ordinary peas  
grew at the rate of three and a half English  
inches in twenty-four hours for many days in  
summer, and that some of the cereals also  
grew as much as two and a half inches in the  
same time. Not only is the rapidity of  
growth affected by the constant presence of  
light, but those vegetable secretions which  
owe their existence to the influence actinic  
force on the leaves are also produced in far  
greater quantity than in more Southern cli-  
mates; hence the coloring matter and pig-  
ment cells are found in much greater quan-  
tity, and the colored part of vegetables is  
consequently deeper. The same remark applies  
to the flavoring and odoriferous matters, so  
that the fruits of the north of Norway, though  
not equal in saccharine properties, are far  
more intense in flavor than those of the South.

## "A Shark Incident."

In May, 1846, the bark *Anna Rolia* of  
Port Glasgow, was on the passage from Lon-  
don to Tolago, West Indies. The crew were  
in the habit of having fishing lines over the  
ship's stern, for the purpose of catching dol-  
phins. One day when sailing in the N. E.  
trade winds at the rate of about three knots  
an hour, the wind right aft and very light,  
the ship carrying all sail, with studding sails  
on both sides, an immense shark was hooked.  
The fishing line was not strong enough to  
haul the monster up over the stern, and in  
order to better secure it, the line and shark  
were passed along to the starboard gangway,  
where the ship's side was lowest, for the  
purpose of getting a bow line hitch passed  
around the shark, or of getting a proper  
shark hook tackled in its jaws. With this  
intention, Matthew Dow, the chief mate got a  
shark hook, with a long, strong line attached  
to it, and went over the ship's rail into the  
main chains, and while he held on with one  
hand, he tried with the other to hook the  
shark by the mouth, as the sailors contrived  
with the fishing line to pull the shark's head  
out of the water.

While so doing, the mate accidentally mis-  
ed his hold and fell into the sea, and right  
astride the shark's back, the back fin of  
which he clutched in desperation, and the  
feel of which is rough as a file. The shark  
feeling the weight of Dow on its back, darted  
away from the ship's side and the jerk on the  
fishing line nearly cut the hands of the sail-  
ors who held it. They again contrived to di-  
vert the shark's head to the ship's side.—  
Capt. Patterson, the master of the vessel,  
who was a muscular man, seeing the im-  
minent peril of his mate, sprang over into the  
main chains, hung himself down, and, by a  
great effort, got hold of the mate by the col-  
lar, and by his muscular strength, aided by  
the crew, managed to pull him up from his  
perilous position, all hands standing aghast,  
paralyzed with horror. Meanwhile the shark  
by a desperate effort, got away off the hook  
and escaped.—*Glasgow Paper.*

MANNERS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—  
Britishers are inclined to sneer at the free  
and easy style of our National Assembly.—  
The extract given below tears the veil away  
from the conduct of their lower house, which,  
it would seem, is not altogether exemplary.  
Moses Coit Tyler, in a letter to the *Indepen-  
dent* thus describes a session which he attend-  
ed this fall:

But the strange thing about the House of  
Commons civility is that when any member  
ceases to speak, subsides from his individual  
responsibility into the general mass, instead  
of being any longer the incarnation of cour-  
tesy, he may, without violating any law or  
habit of the House, become instantly the in-  
carnation of discourtesy. Standing he must  
observe the gracious amenities of debate;  
sitting, he may do what he likes. Standing,  
he must not breathe the shadow of a suspi-  
cion against his antagonist; sitting, he may  
bellow at his antagonist; bray at him, mew  
at him, squeal at him, crow at him, whistle  
at him, laugh aloud at him. Standing, he  
must illustrate the manners of an English  
gentleman; sitting, he is at perfect liberty to  
illustrate the manners of a ruffian, a cat, a  
dog, an ass, a South Sea Islander or a bab-  
oon. I am not indulging in metaphorical  
language. I am literally repeating what I  
have seen and heard over and over again, in  
the recent Reform debates. I am in plain  
phrases describing how high-born, high bred  
and titled Tory gentlemen received the spec-  
ches of Mr. Gladstone, Lord Artington, Mr.  
Layard and John Bright. I mean merely to  
say that in this august assemblage of Eng-  
lish legislators in Westminster Palace, you  
can, on the evening of any exciting debate  
including class prejudices, hear the most ef-  
fective speakers perpetually interrupted by  
noises almost as various and quite as abrupt  
as you could hear at feeding time at the na-  
tional collection of wild and tame animals in  
Regent's Park.

IN LOVE.—An editor out West has fallen  
in love. Just hear what he says:  
"We love to see the blooming rose in all  
its beauty dressed; we love to hear our friends  
disclose the emotions of the breast. We love  
to see the cars arrive well laden at our door;  
we love to see our neighbors thrive, and love  
to bless the poor. We love to see domestic  
life's uninterrupted joys; we love to see a  
happy wife, with lots of boys and girls. We  
love all these, yet far above all that we ever  
saw, we love—what every printer loves—to  
have subscriptions paid."

Two good natured Irishmen, on a certain  
occasion, occupied the same bed. In the  
morning, one of them inquired of the other,  
"Dennis did you hear it thunder last night?"  
"No, Pat; did it really thunder?" "Yes,  
it thundered as if heaven and earth would  
come together." "Why in the mischief then,  
didn't ye wake me, for ye know I can't slape  
whin it thunders."

CLERICAL REFORM AT THE NATIONAL CAP-  
ITAL.—Virtue is looking up in Washington.—  
We do not, it is true, and as we are pained to  
record, hear of any novel and stern adoption  
of god resolutions at the White House, al-  
though, in our time, that edifice has been  
much whiter than it is at present, in spite of  
the persistent struggles of the President to  
range himself upon the side of purity, truth  
and charity. When he has determined to  
declare in favor of special and particular and  
unmitigated morality, he is hardly so modest  
as not to advertise his intention, and we shall  
probably hear of it, either by proclamation or  
through a speech from the official door steps.  
Meanwhile we are enraptured to learn that  
the Secretaries "have under consideration the  
subject of immorality among the employees of  
their several departments, and have resolved  
to adopt effectual measures to arrest this grow-  
ing evil." Special detectives, we are assured  
have been detailed. Young gentlemen found  
fighting the tiger will be pushed from their  
stools, without a morsel of mercy. Scribes  
discovered visiting papian edifices, will be  
kicked out of the public buildings. Clerks  
running in debt to their tailors and landladies  
will be instantaneously guillotined. Any ser-  
vant of the State, "in any way connected with  
matters of an unlawful or disgraceful charac-  
ter," will be driven to perambulate the fatal  
plank. There is to be an end of all "repre-  
hensible practices."

## MISCELLANY.

At Quincy (Ill.), lately, Mrs. McClure was  
supposed to have died on Sunday, and on Mon-  
day was buried in a vault belonging to the  
family. On Wednesday following, groans  
were heard from the vault by the children of  
the buried woman and an old lady who was  
with them. Upon learning this, the husband  
and neighbors repaired to the vault, broke  
open the door, opened the coffin, and found  
the woman alive. She was taken home, and  
is said to be now in a fair way to recover.

A royal decree has appeared in the official  
journal at Madrid, the most important clause  
of which is that any person of color living as  
a slave in the Spanish Antilles shall, without  
distinction of age or sex, become free from  
the moment that he or she may touch the soil  
of the Peninsula, or any other country in  
which slavery does not exist.

An Act of Congress, passed July 27, 1866,  
provides that the regulation in force in the  
navy prohibiting the wearing of sheath-  
knives on ship-board, shall extend and apply  
to all seamen in the merchant service.

A son and daughter of Mrs. Montlon, of  
Newark, Vt., recently beat their mother in a  
most brutal manner, because she tried to ob-  
tain possession of a wheel at which she had  
been spinning. She is so injured that even  
if she recovers she will remain crippled dur-  
ing life.

A drunken husband of Cleveland, Ohio,  
lately kicked his wife down cellar, and at-  
tempted to burn her alive; but her little  
daughter putting out the fire, he pounded her  
to death with a bill of wood.

Touching the scandal in regard to the es-  
trangement of Senator Sprague and wife, the  
Troy "Whig" says: "If only half that is  
said is true, one party ought to be sent to the  
inebriate asylum, and the other to a bargain in  
New York or a home for the Magdalen."

On the night of the 12th ult., the Louisville  
Theatre caught fire, just as the performance  
was closing, and burned to the ground. Other  
buildings in the vicinity, including the  
Jewish synagogue, were damaged. Loss,  
\$100,000.

Masons will be interested to learn that a  
Grand Consistory—ancient Scottish rite—for  
the State of Illinois, has been constituted at  
Chicago, with full powers to grant charters  
for Lodges of perfection, Councils of Princes  
of Jerusalem, Chapters of Rose Croix, etc.

Lieutenant Colonel John J. Craven, au-  
thor of the "Prison Life of Jeff. Davis," be-  
sides getting the Post-mastership of Newark,  
has made rather a neat thing out of his book.  
It has already netted him over \$28,000 on the  
copyright. There are two translations of it  
in French and three in German, and an Italian  
version is advertised.

A young lady having promised her grand-  
ma that she would never marry a certain fel-  
low, "on the face of this earth—there now?"  
repaired with him, after the old lady's death,  
to the Mammoth Cave, in Kentucky, and was  
married underground.

Count Montholon was at a dinner party in  
Washington at which a Senator's wife, who  
was a preacher's daughter, was also present.  
The Count was introduced as Mitholton, Min-  
ister, and the lady proceeded to make herself  
agreeable by asking, "Pray, sir, what circuits  
do you travel in?"

Vesuvius, which has for the last month  
been throwing up sheets of flame and smoke,  
has now subsided into a state which the Italian  
papers describe as "dormant tranquility."

The most astonishing change recorded in  
the New York election is in the 10th Con-  
gressional District, which in 1864 gave Brad-  
ford, Democratic, a majority of 2,815, and  
now gives Robertson, Republican, a majority  
of 2,400—a change of 5,221 votes.

An old bachelor, being laughed at by a  
party of pretty girls, told them, "You are  
small potatoes," "We may be small potatoes,  
cries one of them, but we are sweet ones."

Twelve hundred balls are announced for  
the winter in New York.

The Methodist centenary collections and  
subscriptions will amount to nearly \$500,000.

The Seventh New York Regiment have  
decided not to visit the Paris Exposition.

A youth of nineteen and a woman of fifty-  
three were married, recently, in Wayne Co.,  
New York, and very soon after the youth dis-  
appeared, with \$400, which the wife gave to  
start him in business, and he has not been  
heard of since.

John Van Buren got the title of Prince by  
Queen Victoria, before her marriage, dancing  
with him, when John was the simple Sec-  
retary of Legation under his father, then the  
Minister at London.

Reports from Iowa state that the wheat  
crop has yielded twenty bushels to the acre—  
the best ever made. The frost has injured  
the corn somewhat, and it will not yield more  
than twenty-five bushels to the acre. The  
potato crop is considerably damaged by bugs.

A train on the New York Central Railroad  
was stopped several times last week by a  
horse on board pulling the bell rope with

AGENTS FOR THE REGISTERS: L. P. FISHER, San Francisco; W. H. HUNTER, Seattle; J. H. HUNTER, Seattle; N. S. PORTER, Olympia; J. C. H. BARNES, Seattle; JAMES JOYNER, Walla Walla; HEZKIAH CAPLES, St. Helens.

San Francisco Legal Tender rates: 12.

APPORTIONMENT.

The whole number of votes cast at the last general election in this Territory was not to exceed 4,000. Of these there were cast 608 in Clarke county. A deduction of 48 is to be made as belonging to Skamania county which leaves us as having cast 560 votes in Clarke county proper.

The organic act, section four, provides that "an apportionment shall be made as nearly equal as practicable, among the several counties or Districts, giving to each section of the Territory representation in the ratio of its qualified voters, as nearly as may be."

Now, gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly, we demand in the name of the people of this country a change of the apportionment law. It is a right that belongs to them.

ANOTHER INNOVATION.—Mr. Langford proposes to change the attachment law, by allowing the writ to issue, whenever the plaintiff in an action files his affidavit to the effect that he has commenced an action and that the sum claimed is justly due over and above all legal set-offs or that the defendant has damaged plaintiff in a certain sum and that there is no set-off to said damages.

LICENSES.—We hear it stated, that efforts will be made in the Legislature to give the proceeds of the liquor licenses back to Clark County. Two years ago the Legislature granted the same to the city of Vancouver for a period of ten years.

EVIDENCE IN COURTS.—A bill has been introduced by Mr. Sharpstein, which permits all persons to testify as witnesses in all civil actions and proceedings, whether they are parties to the action or not.

OFFICIAL CHANGE.—We have in our reliable authority that a change is about to be made in the office of Collector of Internal Revenue for this District.

The reason the appointee is not from Walla Walla is because that section does not afford an applicant. Collector Benedict A. Moore, as we have been informed, requested prominent Democrats and also Union men from Walla Walla to suggest a suitable person for that position, but they refused to do so.

WHO TAKE CARE

Some persons high in authority has informed the Oregonian, that the present Legislative Assembly of this Territory is much superior to the usual assemblies of former years.

We commence with the Speaker of the House, Henry Miles of Lewis county, who is an old hard-shell Democrat of life-long standing. He is intensely opposed to the nigger in any shape, was a strong advocate of the election of the member from Lewis county to the speakership and vote for the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions of 1798 in the Territorial Convention of 1853.

Mr. Henry, the member of Thurston, is a young man of considerable ability. He is of a satirical turn of mind, probably caused by embittering disappointments in political life. He is a relation of the late Surveyor General, Dr. Henry, and was appointed to that office upon the death of his uncle at the special request of Mrs. Lincoln, who was a friend of the family, but the appointment was revoked at the instance of certain office-holders and Mr. Denny, who were his bitter enemies.

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JUSTICES AND CONSTABLES.—The following are the qualified Justices of the Peace and Constables for this County. Vancouver Precinct—Justices, J. F. Smith, J. S. S. M. Tubbs, Constables, M. Shea, G. B. Ernst.

APPOINTMENT.—A gentleman now adjourning in Vancouver informs us, that he saw a letter from Senator Nemoth informing Mr. Halloran of his appointment to a Captaincy in the 8th U. S. Cavalry, Regular Army.

ANNOUNCE.—A general Court Martial has been engaged for a week or more past at this post in trying soldiers charged with various offenses. Col. Vincent was President of the Court. It adjourned on Wednesday but the result of their deliberations will not be made known, until sanctioned by the General commanding the Department.

A Card of Thanks.

The Sisters of Charity beg to offer their most sincere thanks to the members of the Hibernian Society for the sum of \$42.00 received through the managers of the Ball recently held by that Society at Vancouver.

HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, VANCOUVER DEC. 28, 1863.

Washington Territory News.

Six of the soldiers stationed at Fort Walla Walla, deserted a few days since, taking with them valuable horses belonging to the Government. The party was pursued and two of the deserters brought back; the other four are still at large.—W. W. Statesman.

Wm. Adams, who it will be recollected, in company with a man named Wadsworth, was convicted in the Walla Walla District Court of the crime of highway robbery, and sentenced to be confined in the Penitentiary for life, received his pardon on Christmas morning.—Id.

Messrs. D. M. Jesse and T. P. Page, members of the Legislature from this county, started for Olympia yesterday. These gentlemen were detained at home at the opening of the session by pressing business engagements.—Id.

A Washington correspondent writes us that the bill providing for the establishment of a Branch Mint at the Dalles has not been repealed, and that the only obstacle in the way of proceeding with the work is the refusal of the Secretary of the Treasury to carry out the law of Congress.—Id.

Wm. Ross was arraigned, on the 24th inst. before U. S. Commissioner Sargent, for disposing of spirituous liquors to Indians, and found guilty. Bail was fixed at \$500, in default of which defendant was remanded in custody of Deputy U. S. Marshal Kellet, to await the action of the Grand Jury.—Standard.

MEMORIAL.—The Standard says that Mr. Simmons, Representative from Clatsop county, has framed a petition to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, at Washington asking for an increased compensation for the survey of timbered lands, and a reduction of "atompage" to the old rate of fifteen cents per 1,000 feet, when sawed.

OREGON NEWS.

An old man named Jacob Jones, of Roseburg, Douglas county, while walking a log across a creek near that place last week, fell in and was drowned.

A lodge of Good Templars, numbering 20 charter members, was organized at North Yamhill, on last Monday evening.

On Monday afternoon, two men were drowned just below the falls at Oregon City.

A correspondent at Oakland, under date Dec. 25, writes: Five persons went last night to a ball in Cole's Valley in this county, for the purpose of raising a row, and succeeded most admirably. The mass ended in the death of an innocent man named Beitzinger or Beringer, and the wounding of seven others, four of whom were in the attacking party, and one of the four is probably mortally wounded, and may be dead by this time.

Mr. Nolmer, proprietor of the late Democratic Review gives notice that he will resume the publication of that paper on the 12th of the present month.

On the 20th of Dec. Samuel Spear, Judge of Tillamook county, was fatally injured by the falling of a large limb from a tree. The limb struck him upon the head, knocking him down; but he recovered sufficiently to walk to his house, a short distance off. Next morning he died of his injuries.

The Oregon Statesman has terminated its existence. It was the oldest journal in Oregon with the exception of the Oregonian. The material of the office has been purchased by the proprietors of the Unionist.

ASSEMBLY REFORM.—We understand that the Republicans of Clark County will present the name of H. G. Struve as their first choice for Delegate to Congress.—Walla Walla Statesman.

The Statesman's "understand" is not reliable in this instance. We have been somewhat intimately acquainted with the person above referred to for some twenty-eight years and feel authorized in stating, that he never has, and does not now aspire to a position which has proven to be the political grave of every person who has filled it. "The first choice" of a large number of the Republicans of the county has his local habitation near or Walla Walla than Clark county; their last choice is in Washington City.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS of the Oregon State Agricultural Society, are requested to meet at the Library Rooms at Salem, on Tuesday, Jan. 15th, at one o'clock, p. m., for the transaction of business of importance connected with the interests of the Society. The time for holding the next annual fair, together with the arrangement of the premium list, will be considered by the board at this meeting. Therefore, the friends of the Society are earnestly and cordially invited to attend. By order of the President, A. C. SCHWATKA, Cor. Secretary.

Washington, Dec. 21.—The President will immediately issue an order abolishing military commissions for the trial of civilians.

New Orleans, Dec. 22.—The Congressional Committee convened here on the 20th. Witnesses were already present. Judges Farnsworth and Howell have already been examined. The committee hopes to be able to report immediately to Congress when it reassembles.

Knoxville, Tenn., Dec. 22.—The Congressional excursion party arrived here, were handsomely entertained and have gone to Chattanooga to spend Christmas. Thence they will go to Memphis and then via New Orleans home.

The corvette Sicthara, bringing Serratt, is expected to arrive at Washington late in January.

Roscoe Conkling appears to have the inside track for the New York Senatorship.

Application for a writ of Habeas corpus, in favor of Dr. Mudd was made direct to Chief Justice Chase, who will deny it. It will probably be made next to the Superior Court when its fate is sure.

Washington, Dec. 24.—The Ways and Means Committee are supposed to favor the gradual sale of gold at public auction to an amount not exceeding fifty million dollars.

Washington, Dec. 25.—Confidence in the passage of the District Suffrage bill inspires the negroes to hold meetings and organize for the next municipal elections in Washington and Georgetown. Albert Lee, a wealthy negro, professional dealer, owning an elegant mansion in Georgetown, will probably run for Mayor of that town in February, and it is believed will be elected.

The Treasury holds \$94,900,000 in gold, including \$18,000,000 of certificates. The balance is frozen over at Georgetown.

Washington, Dec. 24.—Congress has seven or eight special committees to investigate every subject which the most fastidious Republican could desire to be examined. The New Orleans committee causes a flutter in consequence of charges that a large number of rebels are in the employ of the United States in defiance of law, they not being able to take the oath. Commissioner Kellogg publishes a letter stating that of twenty three thousand dollars paid for salaries of officials in the New Orleans Custom House during the summer, fifteen thousand was paid to employers who served in the rebel army or navy, and the same ratio is preserved. He prefers charges of malicious slander and demands investigation. The Stevens reconstruction committee has been revived, its original object being, in case the Southern States fail to adopt the Constitutional amendment, to bring forward some measure on which two-thirds of both houses can agree for the Government of the rebel States, in such a way as to place the loyal element in the ascendancy. Lists furnished the Senate show that 215 appointments of Collectors and Assessors of Internal Revenue were made by the President within four months, and are awaiting confirmation.

Washington, Dec. 24.—A dispatch from New Orleans says the investigation committee have cut loose from the city authorities.

Charleston, Dec. 25.—C. L. Wetherbee State Senator, instructed with an informal communication to the President of the United States, has returned from Washington, where he had a long and gratifying interview with the Executive upon the question of restoration and kindred topics. The President gave it as his opinion that the Southern States, through their Legislatures, should reject the proposed Constitutional Amendment, but on such terms as not to give offense to those who are urging it upon the South.—This action, he believes, would be sustained by the Supreme Court of the United States; at least, he had reason to hope it would.

Chicago, Dec. 27.—The Tribune's Washington special dispatch says: Gentlemen direct from military headquarters at Charleston and Raleigh, throw much additional and startling evidence upon the negro whipping question. It appears that in all the county towns whipping negroes was being carried on to an extent, their real end being to prevent a law in South Carolina depriving negroes of the right to vote. The practice was carried out upon such a scale at Raleigh that crowds gathered each day at the court house to see the negroes whipped. Besides, the sale of freedom for slight offenses, is going forward rapidly in all parts of the State, and some planters in the eastern portion are boasting that the old order of things is practically restored for them, as they now own their gangs and have no need of any other slaves, or of preventing whipping and sales there is regarded as virtually restoring the blacks to slavery.

St. Louis, Dec. 27.—An official count of the votes for Superintendent of Public Instruction at the late election, gives Peter H. Bell 52,817; W. H. Wilson, 29,870; H. B. 19,358. Peter's majority, 22,947. Certificates of election to Congress have been issued to Pike, Newcomb, N. G. Gravelly, McClure, Vanhook, Loan, Benjamin and Anderson; total, 8 Republicans and 1 (Noel) Conservative.

Ottawa, Dec. 27.—Four men are crossing the river on the ice. W. W. are unusually numerous, and are committing depredations on sheep.

Troy, N. Y., Dec. 28.—The severest snow storm since 1856 occurred yesterday and last night. The snow fell ten feet deep. No trains have arrived or departed since 4 o'clock p. m. yesterday. The trains are snowed in on every road to the city. Two trains on the Troy and Boston Railroad lay all night with in two miles of the city. The snow was so deep passengers could not reach it by carriage, and were furnished with supper and breakfast by the company. Twelve engines are on the road between Troy and East Albany. The train which left for the west on the Central Railroad yesterday noon has not been heard from. No trains leave the city to-day. The storm continues.

The Supreme Court has affirmed the judgment of the Louisiana Court in the case of the city of New Orleans vs. the Great Western Railway Company.

Gen. Grant has been confined to his bed by a slight indisposition. He will attend to his duties in a day or so.

Philadelphia, Dec. 28.—The ship David Conkling from San Francisco, has just arrived. She made the shortest passage on record 94 days.

New York, Dec. 26.—Wm. M. Gwin, of Sonora territory, and his son are at the New York Hotel. The Commissioners appointed by Congress to select a site for the new Post Office have decided to accept the location at the lower end of the City Hall's Park. Late news from Montevideo confirm the reported hanging of Mombela by Canales. It is believed Ortega instigated the murder.

Washington, Dec. 27.—Judge Grier of the U. S. Supreme Court is preparing the opinion of the Court on the Garland case which will decide against the constitutionality of the Missouri test oath as applied to attorneys. The Interior Department has received news of the death of Council Bluffs, Iowa, of Samuel R. Curtis, Pacific Railroad Commissioner. Lieut. Gen. Sherman will report in person at Washington the result of his visit to Mexico.

Washington, Dec. 28.—The President tonight visited the Masonic Fair, by invitation. He was received by the Knights Templar with the honors of the order. A large number of spectators, forming in lines, passed to where he was smoking, and paid able respects.

A dispatch received at the headquarters of the army from Fort Laramie, confirms the statement that a terrible massacre occurred on Friday the 21st, near Fort Phil Kearney, in which Col. Fetterman, Capt. Brown, and Lieut. Grammon, of the 18th Infantry, with 61 enlisted men of the 2d Cavalry and 18th Infantry were surrounded by Indians and every officer and man killed.

A vigorous effort will be made to commit the two houses to securing the admission of any single Southern State, or any number of them, upon condition of accepting the Constitutional Amendment. Some of the Representatives of the South assert that this proposition, as a finally has never been made by Congress, and there is a growing desire that it should be made so, as early after the recess as possible. Quite a number of Representatives members stand pledged to vote for such a bill.

New York, Dec. 28.—The Herald's correspondent in Ireland, under date of December 16th, says the Fenian excitement raged at Fort Meane. Six British war vessels were off Queenstown to protect loyal and wealthy inhabitants. In several districts troops guarded the towns for safety. Stephens was thought to be in the South. It was said that a rising would take place immediately in the counties of Cork, Waterford, Limerick and Kerry, the Fenian centres forming a quadrilateral.

The committee to select a postoffice site have fixed the value at \$150,000. The Postmaster General will apply to Congress for an appropriation to purchase the same.

Rome, Dec. 12.—The French Minister has informed the Pope that if he withdrew from Rome, the French troops would not support him.

Prussia has commenced coercion to meet hostility to her rule in Hanover. The Emperor of Austria had ordered that all proceedings against Marshal Benedek and other Generals, for their conduct during the war, be dropped.

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

The New York Telegraph of November 1st, announces that companies are already organized to lay seven more cables across the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. One, and the most highly interesting to the people of the United States, will be laid from Fortress Monroe in Virginia to Bermuda, thence to the Western Islands, and from thence to Lisbon on the coast of Portugal. This is to be an American company with a capital of \$1,000,000. Another English company with a capital of \$3,000,000 propose to lay a cable or cables from Falmouth, England, by way of the Western Islands to Halifax, Nova Scotia. The cable for this route is now being laid.

Dr. S. S. Fenn has introduced in the Idaho Legislature a bill to Congress authorizing the creation of a new Territory that will include all that portion of Idaho lying north of forty-four degrees and forty five minutes; and that part of Washington Territory lying east of the Cascade Mountains. The new Territory to be called Columbia.

The Texas Legislature adjourned sine die on the 14th instant. Among other appropriations, we notice one of \$5,000 to pay the expenses of the representatives of Texas while awaiting admission to the United States Senate at Washington.

"Wonderful things are done now a days," said Mr. Tamont; "the doctor has given me Flack's by a new pill from his cheek." "Ah," said his lady "many's the time I have known a pair taken from mine, and to very painful operation either."

L. Ed. Braxfield, a Scotch Judge, once said to an elegant colport at the bar, "you are a very clever chief, man, but I'm thinking you had be made the wair o' hargin'."

Some one called Richard Steel the "vildest of mankind." He retorted with proud humility: "It would be a glorious world if I were."

Gen. Wm. A. Graham, the Democratic politician of Minnesota, has published a letter reviewing the political situation. "A good retreat," he says, "is all to be as good as a victory, and advises the Democracy to favor the constitutional amendment, which, he says, is better with the majority of the people north."

Venice is a collection of 117 islets, divided by 110 canals, connected by 380 bridges, and pierced by 2,000 infinitely narrow and labyrinthine streets. Almost every foot of the city is built upon piles. Each of its 15,000 houses is washed by the sea water, and of its 120,000 people not one ever falls upon wheels down the mainland of his city.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton being piqued by some remark of the Albany Journal made during the recent Woman's Rights Convention, sent the editor a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. The editor excepts, but gets rather the better of the donor by remarking that his wife doesn't give his babies as ornamental and strong minded women frequently find it necessary to do.

OPPOSITION TO PORTLAND

No need of paying tribute to the Village on Willamette Creek. ST. HELENS is the place for Columbia and Clark county Farmers to trade. Farmers take Notice. S. M. LYON'S Store.

formerly occupied by Woodward & Cough. S. M. LYON'S Store. Call and judge for yourself and you will satisfy yourself that this is no humbug.

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