

# The Vancouver Register.

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**THE VANCOUVER REGISTER.**  
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## FREEDOM.

BY ALFRED TENNYSON.

Of old and Freedom on the heights,  
The thunder-baking at her feet,  
Above her shook the starry lights,  
She heard the torments meet.

Within her place she did rejoice,  
Self-gathered in her prophetic mist;  
But fragments of her mighty voice  
Came rolling on the wind.

Then stepped she down through town and field,  
To mingle with the human race,  
And part by part to reveal  
The fulness of her face.

Grave mother of majestic works,  
From her seat after falling down,  
Who, God-like, grasps the scepter's rods,  
And, King-like, wears the crown.

Her open eyes desire the truth,  
The wisdom of a thousand years  
Is in them—May peruse, with truth,  
Keep dry her eyes from tears.

That her hair I may stand and shiver,  
Must brighten my eyes and light my dream;  
Turning to me with lips divine  
The language of extreme.

## DR. LEE'S WIFE.

OR, THE ORPHAN NIXE.

"Your Aunt Maria is dead, and your father has gone to Mayville to attend the funeral and arrange matters. I suppose that she will leave nothing for her child, save that old red house, and that is worth out a few hundred dollars."

"What is to become of Amy? what is faith going to do with it?"

"Bring her here, I suppose, and make a lady of her. She will expect to assist you in conducting your good-natured friends in the drawing room."

"And she may expect, but will amount to nothing. I would have the country thing in the parlor. I shall think father is crazy if he brings her here."

"Oh, that is one of the pleasures of having poor relatives, but I hope when you marry, you will choose a man whose family is at least equal to your own."

I wonder if Mrs. Stanhope forgot what her family was. I wonder if she forgot how she used to work, when a girl, in Mr. Harvey's tailor store, making coats and pantaloons. But pardon me, gentle reader, I have not yet introduced you to the two ladies whose interesting conversation I have been transcribing above.

Mrs. Stanhope was the bride of a wealthy merchant, living in style, in the gay metropolis. He had been attracted by her pretty face when she was a mere girl. Her father was his tailor, and when Mr. Harvey died, leaving his child an orphan, Mr. Stanhope had married her, and steadily they had climbed the ladder of prosperity, and now stood upon its topmost round. Mrs. Stanhope, naturally well-minded and frivolous, was much elated by the improvement in her husband's circumstances, and assumed the affection and airs so common among vulgar women of wealth. Mr. Stanhope was a kind hearted, noble, generous man, and loved to make others happy around him. Two children had blessed their union—one a daughter to whose conversation with her mother the reader has just listened. Amanda, at the time our story opens, was seventeen years of age; she was a large, showy, dashing looking girl, and much like her mother in disposition. Harrie, a boy of four years old, delicate, and of a gentle, loving disposition, was his father's pet and comfort. Mr. Stanhope's sister, whose funeral he had left his home to attend, had only one child, a beautiful girl of sixteen summers. Amy Alben was all that was lovely and interesting, and when she entered her uncle's stately dwelling, robed in the deepest mourning, Amanda felt that she had to cope with a formidable rival.

Mrs. Stanhope and Amanda treated the poor orphan with the most chilling formality, and as she sat in her room, three days after her arrival, she felt sad-hearted and lonely—the tears were coursing down her cheeks as she murmured:

"Aunt, now that thou art gone, my mother, I have no one to love me."

"I loves you," said a child's sweet voice at her elbow; turning, she saw little Harrie gazing upon her in surprise.

"Dear little fellow," she said, lifting him into her lap and half smothering him with kisses—then she smiled, as she untied the curly ringlets of his flaxen hair, "Why do you love me?"

"Cause you're not cross to me like Ma and Manda—I loves you, cousin Amy, and I loves Papa."

It was pleasant to be loved by that little child; it was a balm to the wounded heart of the orphan; she was lonely no more, for little Harrie was ever her companion, and she cared not to see the lively visitors in the drawing-room; she preferred to sit in the parlor and read to her uncle, while little Harrie slept soundly upon her breast, and Mrs. Stanhope was content so long as she did not interfere with the company of her daughter. Thus, week after week, month after month, passed by. A confidence and friendship had gradually sprung up between herself and her uncle. When they were cozily seated in his library, after supper, she would relate all that had transpired during the day—repeating any cunning speech that little Harrie had uttered. Oh, how much she enjoyed those quiet evenings, and with what feelings of pleasure Mr. Stanhope looked forward to the evening's enjoyment during the busy moments of the day.

"Blessings brighten, as they take their flight." Little Harrie was suddenly taken very ill, and Amy watched by his sick couch. The evenings in the library were at an end, for a time at least, for Mrs. Stanhope and Amanda were so much engrossed with company and parties, that they had no time to spend in the sick chamber. Every morning Dr. Lee came to see his little patient, but he grew no better, as day after day rolled by; then the doctor came twice a day, and each visit he made to the sick chamber was a few moments longer than the last.

Harrie had been ill some two weeks when Miss Amanda suddenly became aware of the fact that Dr. Lee, a wealthy, unobtrusive man, and an excellent "catch," was daily in the society of Amy.

"Mother, what if that hussy should usher powers of attraction and secure the doctor?"

"I never thought of that before—let me see, the doctor usually comes at ten, and you had better be dressed in a morning wrapper, and seated in the sick chamber when he arrives, and speak of the poor child's restlessness during the night, giving him to understand that you have sat up with him all night. Use every means in your power to secure his attention by drawing it from Amy. If it is not yet too late, perhaps you may be able to secure him."

"Trust me, mother, I'll use every means in my power. I wish I had thought of it before."

This conversation was held in the breakfast room, as the two ladies were sipping their coffee. The evening previous Dr. Lee had called, and had been in the sick room all night. Amy had not left her post by the little sufferer's couch for one moment during the whole night. Dr. Lee had left the house before the family arose, and as a matter of course they were perfectly ignorant of his stay. He had told Amy he would call again about ten o'clock. A few moments before the clock struck ten, Amanda entered the chamber, arrayed in a gaudy silk morning gown, and hung herself in an arm chair. She had been there but a few moments before Dr. Lee entered.

"Ah, good morning, Miss Stanhope, you look weary this morning."

"Yes, I have been up all night with my little brother. No blush stole over her cheek as she uttered this falsehood, and the doctor could not repress a smile, as he inquired of Amy how Harrie had rested. After many days of intense suffering, little Harrie died."

"Like an ideal thought he came,  
A star upon Love's crest,  
Then vanished like the sunset flame,  
That warms the ardent West,  
And like a thought of reckless worth,  
Filled with unobscured lessons,  
He passed up to his second birth,  
Above the Florida waves,  
One angel less upon the earth,  
One spirit more in heaven."

Until little Harrie's dying hour, Amanda exerted herself to receive the good opinion of Dr. Lee, and she flattered herself that she had made an impression, and was even heartless enough to say to her mother the morning after the funeral:

"Mother, I'm afraid mourning will not be come me. I wish Dr. Lee had proposed before Harrie died."

About two weeks after little Harrie was laid to rest, Amy sat in the library with her uncle. They had been conversing for some time—the reader can judge upon what subject from the reply Mr. Stanhope made to the last question Amy had asked him:

"Certainly, you have my consent. Dr. Lee is a noble man, and will doubtless make you a good husband; but I shall sadly miss you, Amy; you have been a quiet comfort to me, and you deserve to be very happy."

In three months Amy became the bride of Dr. Lee. Mrs. Stanhope and Amanda were surprised and disappointed at the turn affairs had taken, but very wisely concluded to hide their real feelings, as Dr. Lee was wealthy and influential, and it was something of an honor to be even distantly related to so popular and distinguished a man.

Amy was very happy in her new home. Amanda, soon after her cousin's marriage,

was united to the son of a retired pork merchant, thinking it best to take up with what she could get, after a great disappointment. Dr. Lee and his wife often laugh over the meanness of the foolish girl, and he blesses the day he took to his heart and home, his darling little Amy, as he calls her.

## THE ANDERSONVILLE PRISON.

A Chapter of Horrors—How Union Soldiers were Murdered.

The following statement, made by a loyal Georgia planter, who was witness to many of the outrages and cruelties suffered by Union prisoners at the hands of Winder and Wertz, in the Andersonville prison pen, is published in the New York Post. This testimony is entitled to the fullest credit, as it comes from Ambrose Spencer, of Americus, Georgia, son of the late John C. Spencer, of New York. Mr. Spencer was in New York City, en route to Washington, to bear witness against Capt. Wertz. He has been a Union man during the whole war, and living in the neighborhood of Andersonville, has had many opportunities to render kind services to the Union prisoners confined at that place. Mr. S. says:

The prison of Andersonville is a stockade about 18 feet high, the posts comprising it being sunk in the ground five feet. It originally comprised an area of 18 acres, but it was subsequently enlarged to 27 acres. The enclosure is upon the side of a hill looking toward the south, at the foot of which is a small brook about five feet wide and as many inches deep, which furnished the water for the use of the prisoners. Within the enclosure were turned the prisoners as they arrived, and left to take care of themselves, there being no shelter, or arbors, or any kind of protection afforded by trees or otherwise against the burning rays of the Southern sun, the furious storms, or the freezing winters.

The position was selected by Capt. Winder, a son of Gen. John H. Winder, who was sent from Richmond to that purpose in the latter part of 1863. When it was suggested to him by a distinguished but humane spectator of his operations that it would perhaps be better to leave the trees standing within the proposed stockade, as they would afford shade to the prisoners, he replied, "That was just not what he was going to do; he was going to make a pen for the Yankees where they would rot faster than they could be sent there." And admirably did he accomplish his mission!

The first commandant of the post was Col. Parsons, who was soon succeeded by John H. Winder, with his son as adjutant, his nephew as commissary and sutler, and Henry Wertz in immediate command of the prisoners. There were generally stationed there for guard duty from three to six regiments of infantry, with one company of artillery, having a battery of six pieces, according to the exigencies of the case, the number of prisoners then confined, or the force estimated of an attempt being made to set them at liberty by raiding parties of Federal troops.

When prisoners were first received it was usual to subject them to a search for money, valuables, etc., ostensibly to be restored when they were released from captivity, but which in reality went into the pockets of those who controlled the prison. Notwithstanding a law of the Confederacy expressly prohibited the dealing in "greenbacks," yet the initiated, a few whose "loyalty" was unquestioned, could always obtain for a consideration, the greenbacks they required.

The writer of this was foreman of the last grand jury which was empaneled for Sumter county, Georgia, and in the performance of his duties he had to investigate a large number of prisoners for dealing in the forbidden currency, which were brought in against poor Union men in every instance. Struck by this fact he resolved to examine into all the circumstances, as his position gave him a right to do; where the money originally came from, who did the selling of it, indeed the whole matter opened, and he elicited the fact above stated, and the money was obtained, the Winders and Wertz were the principals, acting through subordinates, in gathering bushels of plums in the way of premiums, etc. Meanwhile the prisoners were left to the tender mercies of the commissary and jailor for their food, which might have been improved in quantity at least, if their money had not been stolen.

At first it was customary to send a wagon into the stockade every morning at ten o'clock, loaded with the rations of the day—bacon and corn bread, molasses, etc.; but as the number of prisoners increased, and the greed of gain grew upon the troops above mentioned, the corn bread was reduced in its quantity, being less manufactured of equal proportions of ground field peas and corn, unbolts, unspiced, indeed increased from the dirt and trash which these naturally accumulate; at last when the number of prisoners increased to over 37,000, the meat rations per week were reduced to a piece of bacon for each man about three inches long and two wide, with one pound of the bread above described per day. Then, also, the custom of carrying the prisoners into the stockade was abandoned. They drove up to the gates, which were slightly opened, and the scanty food, fat and unwholesome as it was, was thrown inside by the guard, to be scavenged for by the prisoners, the strongest and those nearest the gate getting the largest share, while the weak and sickly did not get any.

I have mentioned the small brook which runs through the lower part of the stockade, and which supplied the water for drinking and washing. This brook has its rise in a swamp not far from the prison, and at no time, certainly not for any lengthened period, was the water suitable or healthy; but when the faeces and filth, the drainage of the whole camp of prisoners came to be superadded to the natural foulness of the water for drinking or cleansing purposes, the reader can judge what thirst was assuaged, or fever abated, or other troubles caused by this filthy water, or the stench of filth and disease! At any time, under the most rigid hygienic restrictions, it is difficult to maintain health and cleanliness among a large body of men—that do you think was the condition of 37,000 half-naked, half-starved men, without any police regulations, under no

moral or restraining influences? If the remnant who were finally allowed to pass out of this Golgotha were not wild beasts, unwashed and befouled devils, no thanks are to be given to Henry Wertz for lack of effort to produce such a consummation.

When it rained, as it does in that climate almost continuously during the Spring and Fall months, the soil within the enclosure was one mass of loblolly, soft mud, at least six inches in depth, through which stalked and staggered the gaunt, half-clad wretches thus confined. The stench from the prison could be perceived for two miles, and farmers in the neighborhood began to fear the health of their families. As a consequence of this, the hospitals—facilities was Wertz in his terrible humanity—were crowded to repletion with emaciated, starved and diseased men who were thrummed into them.

The hospitals were constructed of logs unbleached, the interiors unfluffed and open, admitting the rain, without floors, seats, benches or blankets, filthy and foetid with the festering, putrid bodies of the sick, the dying and the dead. Words fail, language is incompetent to describe one of these dens of disease and death. I once mustered courage, impelled by the earnest entreaties of a Northern friend, to enter one of them, to visit one who was tenderly reared, and walked in the best ranks of Connecticut society. I believe I had seen before this what I deemed to be human wretchedness in its worst forms. I thought I could never myself to witness mortal agony and wretchedness and destitution as I had heard it described without blanching or trembling. But if the condensed horrors of a hundred "black holes" had been brought before my mind to prepare me for the ordeal, they would fail to realize the facts as I saw them face to face.

I cannot, in a daily paper read by innocence and virtue, detail what met my sight on the occasion I refer to. I will not pollute any page, save the records of the courts that must try the culprit for the crime of torture by disease and filth, with the details of that caravansary of horrible, intentional slaughter. For fear that some may think I have exaggerated, an episode here will, perhaps, dispel such illusion. Convicted by the horrible fact that was a stench in his nostrils, Gen. Winder, then Commissary General of Prisons, but having his headquarters at Andersonville, was forced by decency, not humanity—for this he himself asserted—to ask the aid of the Presiding Elder of the Methodist Church of that circuit, to adopt some means to alleviate the misery and soothe the wretchedness of the poor inmates of the Andersonville hospital. The gentleman favored the co-operation of the women of Sumter county, who responded with clothing and necessities only, for this alone was allowed, to the amount of four wagon loads. Upon the day appointed four ladies accompanied by their husbands, went to the prison and sought from the Provost Marshal a pass to take the benefactions to the sick prisoners. It was refused with a curse! The party proceeded to Winder's headquarters, where Henry Wertz was in company with the General. The demand for the pass was repeated. Understand, the ladies were present, and the reasons given why the party were there, in accordance with Winder's special request. To their astonishment, they were met with this reply: "G—d—n— you, have you all turn'd Yankee here?"

"No, General," responded the spokesman of the party, "I am not as you know, nor are any here present; we have come, as you requested us, through Rev. Mr. D. to bring the necessary articles for the Federal hospital, and ask a pass for the purpose of delivering them."

"It's a—n—lie! I never gave permission for any thing of the kind! Be off with you, all of you!"

As if this fearless display of martial valor and gentlemanly bearing was not sufficient, Henry Wertz essayed to do and did eclipse his General in profanity and indecency—and I here assert that if the lowest sinks of the most abandoned parts of your city were gleaned, they would not surpass the ribald vulgarity and finished profanity of his jocular exhibition in the presence of refined and "loyal" ladies.

Shocked, terrified and beaten to the very dust with the efforts to soothe the sick or alleviate the tortures of the dying Union soldier, they gave their loads of clothing and food to a passing column of Federal prisoners on their way to another place—Milton. They at least had the satisfaction of knowing that some were benefited, even if they had failed in their efforts for those who most needed their assistance.

During the last winter—which was unduly cold for Georgia, when the ice made an inch thick—no shawls, no blankets or clothes, no wool was provided for the wretched inmates of that prison. Squads were permitted to the number of thirty, to go out under guard daily, for one hour, without arms or any cutting tool, to gather the refuse and rotten wood in the forests; and if they outstayed their time, they were tried by drum-head court-martial, charged with violating their parole, and if were found guilty, were hung. I myself saw three fellows hanging who were thus executed. Poor fellows, I thought, God has taken pity upon you and given you deliverance from your cruel jailor. When you and he meet at another judgment seat, woe to him if his authority be found insufficient for this taking of your lives, wretched though they be.

My mouse was the result, or, I should say, revenge, of most of the prisoners were made their escape from the stockade, and the tales of starvation and distress which they told would have melted an iron heart. I must close my hurried account of what I had seen. It is far from full; not one-half has been told; by far the most has been kept back from very shame, and in respect to your readers, I have not embellished. The pictures were too rough, the characters too felon for the flowers of rhetoric to bloom in their presence. Broken hearts, crossed spirits, and manhood trampled on, may answer as fitting subjects for the romancer's pen, but the horrible reality, as seldom seen, burns its images upon the beholder's soul, that no other impressions can efface, and they remain life-like pictures indeed.

CRACKED.—A lady having accidentally broken her smelling bottle, her husband, who was very petulant, said to her, "I declare, my dear, everything that belongs to you is more or less broken." "True," replied the lady, "for even you are a little cracked."

## Citizen's Rejoinder.

Editor Register:

I closed my last communication to you, as follows: "Like every other question it has two sides, and I should like to hear the other from some of your subscribers," and now "J. S." has entered the list, but on which side, I cannot clearly determine. I had supposed that any person who replied at all, would denounce me as a "Black Republican," of the "baser sort," inasmuch as I claimed that under certain circumstances negroes ought to be a certain right of suffrage, but "J. S." is certainly painfully black, and quite outstrips me in valor, as the champion of the "gentlemen from Africa."

I propose to take his arguments just in the order in which they occur, and answer them in good faith, and without dodging the true issue.

I have no reply to make to his "profession of faith," only to say that I believe now, and I always did believe, that slavery was wrong, a great wrong morally and politically, and ought to have been abolished long ago; and that no individual or nation ought to stop to consider the consequence before doing right.

"J. S." claims that if we demand that a man shall know how to read, write, &c., before voting, it will, at once destroy the whole system of election; and assigns this as a reason why the demand should not be made. Rather poor reasoning "J. S." We are not discussing the "system," but the right of suffrage. If we cannot do right under the present "system" why, destroy it. You make a division of the people, "the educated and the uneducated." Certainly, such a division would be made. Your penitentiaries make a division of the people, the rogues and the honest men; and every man can decide for himself to which side he will belong.—As to "the poor foreigner that lands upon our shores &c.," you already impose conditions upon him. He must become naturalized &c. In times past there was a party who sought to debar the foreigner from voting, for a cause which he could not control, to wit: Because he was a foreigner. You see, "J. S.," I put all on an equal footing, and seek to impose no impossible conditions on any. I claim right here, that a man who has not enough energy to learn to read and write, and generally to acquire information such as will enable him to intelligently exercise the right of suffrage, is so nearly a machine, that his vote is not dictated by reason. How many are there in this country who are necessarily ignorant who have no time or opportunity to learn? Very few, and if some education was necessary as a condition precedent to voting, there would be less, because that of itself would act as a stimulant. The right of suffrage is very precious, and very important.—The fate of the country depends upon its proper exercise, and it is the solemn duty of every man to qualify himself to exercise the right with discretion, and if he will not do it of his own accord, the law should make him do it, and it certainly cannot be denied that the educated man is far more likely to vote right, than is the uneducated man.

Further, I claim that it would be a benefit to all, for, as it is true, that as a general thing educated men act more wisely than those who are not educated, we must concede that we should have better rulers, and hence, better laws; and it much more concerns men, rich or poor, learned or unlearned, to acquire how they are to be governed, than by whom. I know that the poor man has an interest in the country. I glory in the fact, I fervently wish they all knew it, and felt it. I wish they all felt that they, each of them was a fraction of the great whole. I would disfranchise no man because he was poor; I would say to him "come now, let us reason together." You are a part of the nation, its interests are your interests, your family's, and mine. If it goes down, "then you and I and all of us" go down. Its glorious past, its great present, its hopeful future, belong to you and yours. If it succeeds it will be because it is governed wisely and well, and this can only be done by intelligent men. If you only bear and do a part, qualify yourself for the task. If you do not want the trouble, would it not be better to stand aside, and let those do the work who have qualified themselves?

Another reason or argument in favor of my theory, is that it would furnish an additional incentive to learning. A person with any pride of character would not like to be excluded under such circumstances, and hence would learn. I need not enter into an argument to prove the blessedness of learning, to prove that there is an "irrepressible conflict" between penitentiaries and school-houses.—I will only mention one fact. In July last the warden of the penitentiary at Portland told me that three-fourths of the convicts could neither read or write.

"J. S." asks, "and when will this stop?" Indeed I don't know, and so far as the argument is concerned, I don't care. People used to plow their land with sharpened sticks, then they advanced to plows drawn by men or women; next to horses, and now by steam. "And when will this stop?" If such a requirement was demanded in times past when Bishops and Priests signed their names with a mark, it would have been rather hard, but now that the land is all dotted over with

school-houses, the case is very different. The Constitution of the United States, requires a man to be thirty-five years of age before he can be President. Here is a condition, "and when will this stop?" Will the next requirement be forty years, the next fifty, and so on indefinitely? It is manifestly absurd to stop to ask such questions, as what will somebody else do in the future? Rather let us do our duty as we understand it, and give our successor credit for possessing as much prudence, wisdom, and patriotism as we claim for ourselves.

"J. S." says, "and now I come to the negro's side of the question," and so will I—next week—in the meantime I request that you defer any remarks you may have to make till I am through. Curtzeu.

Defense of Gen. Halleck.

The Chicago Republican, edited by C. A. Dana, late assistant Secretary of War, furnishes the following editorial on Gen. Halleck:

Major Gen. Halleck has just sailed from New York for California, taking with him, as we of the newspapers remark, a great deal of unpopularity. This is not surprising. He has never sought to ingratiate himself with any portion of the public. Despising all the arts which often make men popular favorites, and cherishing an overweening regard for fools and horses, he has always been indifferent alike to manifestation of favor or disfavor. This constitutional peculiarity has not been relieved by the brilliancy of military success, which would have lost all else in forgetfulness. The only active campaign which he conducted, that of Corinth, though in no wise disastrous, and though the main point was gained in the possession of that important centre, was yet marked by such extreme caution, and proved so comparatively barren of results, that he never again sought to take the field. In his conduct of affairs as General-in-Chief in Washington, Gen. Halleck did not satisfy the people, nor retain the entire confidence of Congress; and Grant, who had triumphed at Vicksburg, and Chattanooga, was accordingly called in to end the war. This was a wise measure, as the end has proved.

But they who have been led by the peculiar manners of Gen. Halleck, or by the attacks of unsuccessful commanders, who have bitterly sought to throw upon him the responsibility of their failures, to esteem at a low rate his character, his talents or his services, do great injustice to a manly, accomplished, unobtrusive, upright, patriotic officer. We do not hesitate to declare that during the whole period of Gen. Halleck's residence in Washington, whether as General-in-Chief or Chief of Staff, his services, both as adviser and executive officer, were of great importance and value. Whatever his duty may have been, he did it, and he also did his best to make others do theirs. As for the charge that, in repeated cases, he willfully allowed other officers to be defeated in the field because of some unfriendliness which he cherished toward them, or that he did not, in every case, zealously co-operate for the success of our arms, we pronounce it unfounded and calumnious, no man by whom it is urged.

I won't.—No, I won't! So now, there's an end of it! You won't? Whether you are right or wrong depends on what it is you are asked to do. If a bad or unworthy thing, the sooner "I won't" is said the better. But if it is a good thing, be careful how you commit yourself by saying "I won't." "I won't" is an angry expression. It avows of doggedness—determination to take one's own way whether right or wrong. If not uttered in anger, it is apt to excite anger and resistance. "Happy is the woman whose habits are her friends," says the maxim. A woman can cultivate her habits as she does her friends. She can choose for herself. She can govern her thoughts, control her temper, elevate her aspirations, if she will. On every side these are helps to help, iness, which a woman may make use of to promote her personal well-being, and to improve her inner life, if she determines to employ them. If such a temper and disposition be sedulously cultivated, the irritable, irritation-producing exclamation of "I won't" would be much more rarely heard in social and domestic life than now.

"GOING THROUGH THE MORRONS."—From the "Genealogy of the Wetmore Family," a work recently printed we extract an anecdote of Isaiah Wetmore, of Stratford, Conn.: "When the news of the surrender of Gen. Cornwallis to Gen. Washington, reached Stratford it was on Sunday, and during the hours of worship. Word was immediately taken to the pulpit, where Parson Wetmore was engaged delivering his discourse. Drawing up to his fullest height, and making known the intelligence, he said: 'My friends, the house of God is no place for noisy demonstrations; we will, therefore, be giving three cheers only for the nation! That the motions were given with an emphasis the reader will easily imagine, and to the congregations of the present day, given to applause, it may convey a useful hint.'—Historical Magazine.

STEWART'S palatial residence which is being erected at the corner of Thirty-fourth street and Fifth avenue, New York City, is attracting considerable attention. It will be three stories high with a basement. The walls are white marble. The style of architecture is mixed Corinthian and Ionic. The residence will have a front on 34th street of about one hundred feet; the side on Fifth Avenue is 50 feet. The entrance to the house will be about 15 feet in width. The cost of the building is estimated at \$1,200,000. It will be the most magnificent residence in the United States.

EVERY man thinks that Cesar's "wife" ought to be above suspicion, but he is far less particular as to what Cesar ought to be.

THE COMING LEGISLATURE.

In a few weeks the time will arrive for the new Legislature to assemble. The matters that will occupy its attention will have an intimate connection with the material and social interests of the territory, and it is time that its members should begin to look around them and prepare for their duties. It is also proper that those who have committed to them this trust should confer with them in all these matters. It was never our judgment that the legislator should separate himself from the people, nor that, in the great practical subjects requiring his action, he should be governed by considerations of mere party expediency. He legislates for those who voted for him and for those who did not, alike, and his acts bear equally upon all. True, there are subjects, in a government like ours, where are connected widely separated portions of country with the General Government, where party principles are expected to control, and ought to control, legislative action; but there are others into which they should not enter. When men elected from rival political parties enter the halls of the Legislature, they should meet as fellow citizens animated with a common impulse to secure the good of all interested in their work. Especially should this be true of the Legislature of Washington Territory for the following, among other reasons:

Ours is a large territory, and, it is generally supposed, including diverse, and in some instances, opposing interests. It is thought by some that the wants of the country east of the Cascade mountains are different from those of that west of them, and those of Puget Sound are different from either. Though we think that difference is more fancied than real, yet suppose it to exist, there is so much the more necessity for a straightforward system of legislation. The eastern part of the territory is a mining and pastoral region. There are ranges for tens of thousands of sheep and cattle, and the whole country opens upon the Columbia, the only channel of communication made by nature to the great interior of the continent. The general features of the middle and western portions are different, indicating greater commercial and agricultural adaptations; but each part is necessary to the whole, and together they constitute a country having as many elements of future greatness as any other. It requires a wise and prudent foresight to adjust legislation so as not to awaken needless jealousies, and so that the general good may be secured.

The territory is approaching a point of transition from feeble and dependent infancy to more mature strength. An evident awakening is seen in all branches of business and in every avenue of trade. Our population is rapidly increasing. Highways are being opened. Schools are multiplying. Everything betokens a very rapid change in the future, and it becomes our legislators to look about themselves and see what they can do to aid and conduct that change. Every community has its interests, and the skillful statesman will blend and harmonize these interests, apparently conflicting, so as to make them one, and thus secure a general public prosperity.

The work of the coming Legislature of Washington Territory will commence at a time more important for these purposes than that of any of its predecessors. For years past we could expect, indeed we could ask for, but little from the General Government for our help. The immense daily expense of the war was all that it could bear. In this there is now a change. And with the Legislative Assembly and the Delegate in Congress in sympathy with the ruling national party, we ought to be able to ask and receive.

There is another fact of some favorable color, viz: That the majority of the members will be new men. None of the old party affiliations or animosities will bind them. They will be at liberty to work, and we believe will work more for public interest than in "grinding axes." If they do not, we hope the people at the next election will keep them at home and elect men who will, to fill their places. It is never the purpose of electors to put agents into places of trust merely that they may secure some personal advantage, and whenever that is done it is good cause for a change of public servants.

Such action needs to be had by the Legislature as will give encouragement to, immigration. Our greatest want is people. We have lands broad and rich; we have all the resources, yet undeveloped it is true, of a great state, and now we want more of that class of population which will add to the productive industry of the territory. Families coming to set up among their household gods, and make here a home, and not merely droves of unmarried men or cargoes of unmarried women. These have their place and their mission, but they do not meet our greatest want. Whatever can be done by the Legislature to encourage such immigration, to open ways of easier access to our extensive unoccupied lands, will be a public benefaction.

We speak of these things now, that those interested may turn their thoughts to them in time. We cordially invite suggestions upon these subjects, through the columns of the REGISTER.

CAPT. OWEN, for some time connected with the military service at this post, and lady left on the Sierra Nevada, for California. They leave many friends whose good wishes follow them.

Rev. Father Richards, of the Catholic Church, has been removed from the mission at Lewiston, and assigned to that at Cowlitz.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

STATE FAIR, Salem, Oct. 4, 1885.

DEAR REGISTER: You will see by the date of this that we are now in the Capital of Oregon. After waiting on the wharf at Vancouver until patience was well nigh gone, the steamer Cascades came to our relief, and after a passage of about two hours, including a few moments call at the Oricaba, laying at the mouth of the Willamette, landed us at Portland. Yes, literally landed us; for we had gone but a few steps before we found ourselves plunged into a sea of land insolation, vulgarly called mud, and despite all our efforts we found some of the real estate of Portland adhering to our garments many hours after.

On the morning of Tuesday we took passage on the steamer Senator, in company with a crowd of gentlemen and ladies, all en route to the Fair. At nine we landed at Oregon City. Our stay there was very brief, but we had time to look a little at the improvements of the People's Transportation Company above the falls. They are blasting and cutting a channel out of the solid rock from Canemah nearly to the point from which the Island Mills were swept in December, 1860, and there constructing a large basin in which steamers can lay and receive or discharge freight, within 200 feet of the steamers below the falls. Here also they design to erect a ware house 200 feet long. These improvements, together with the new factory—a fine brick building—give Oregon City, which had been dead ten years, a new life. The falls of the Willamette at this point furnish the best water privileges on the entire coast, probably, and insure the future importance of the place.

At ten o'clock we took passage on the Enterprise. The crowd had received accessions at Oregon City, and the not very capacious cabins of the steamer were uncomfortably jammed. As our passage hence to Salem was tedious, we had ample time to study humanity. On looking around we found our country packed but little to constitute a miniature world. We had one governor—three editors, one bishop, two clergymen, a lusty doctor, one colonel with real eagles on his shoulders, captains, lieutenants, merchants, miners, farmers, fancy gentlemen, and about dinner time we found to our disgust that there were ladies enough on board to more than fill the tables.

At about five o'clock our boat struck bottom on Mathony's rapids, where we lay an hour and a half. The river—at best, in this season of the year, a creek—was very low, and it was only after a long trial that our boatmen succeeded in dragging us over the shoal into deep water above. At eleven we reached Salem.

We find the attendance upon the Fair to be very large, estimated variously from six to twelve thousand. Not the least of the exhibitions are the people themselves. Every nation and all crosses of blood; every style of costume, and all varieties of manners are on display.

At 10 1/2 a. m., to-day, the opening address of the President was read. We were sorry to find Mr. Eddy sick, and consequently unable to read the address himself, but his place was taken by Hon. C. N. Terry. The address was a plain sensible one, and plainly spread before the society its duties and responsibilities. This done, the examinations for premiums commenced. Horses, mules, and jacks were paraded around the course, constituting altogether the finest display of animals we have seen on the coast. Indeed, we were especially interested in a family of horses consisting of "Coberg" and five or six colts of a year old and upwards, owned by Mr. Myers, of Jackson county, Oregon. "Coberg" himself is a giant, weighing 2300 pounds, with a bay coat as glossy and fine as tar. At the parade he brought up the rear, his head towering far above all others, though there were many fine and large animals among them.

Mr. J. D. Patterson, now of California, but late of New York, in whom we recognized an old neighbor, has some very fine Spanish and French Merino sheep. One, three years old, has never been sheared, and wears a fleece computed to weigh 64 pounds. These sheep were on sale, and were offered at a very reasonable figure: the best at \$300. Some of them would be a great accession to Washington Territory, and would well repay some of our sheep growers.

In other animals and poultry the show is not large, though there are some good specimens. In the line of fruits and vegetables the exhibition is meagre. A better display of these, and of butter and cheese could be made any week in Vancouver, or anywhere within reach of the rich soil of the Columbia river bottoms.

In ornamental work the pavilion is richly profuse. This is the popular department with the ladies, and so of course the gentlemen "hang round," considerable. There are some hand wrought coverlets and counterpanes so beautiful that to sleep beneath them would realize the fabled bliss of sleeping amid roses. Head work, moss work, leather work, painting, penmanship, and nearly all other kinds of ship are on display.

One of the main attractions in this department are some beautiful specimens of gold and silver rock from the Santiam ledges. That from the White Bull lode is spangled all over with gold, thus giving good assurance that parties owning there are certainly on their feet.

Passing through this department, we notice that where machines are on trial. The Wilcox & Gibbs sewing machines, and the Grover & Baker are the chief competitors, and are constantly surrounded by the fairest of the fair. Washing machines are also working away, but we miss the old style. We should like to see one with a "quaker" on sleeves rolled up, over a steaming tub of suds, and

rubbing out the dirt; but alas! we are moving away from the good old style of things, and the way it is going it seems certain that after a few more years we shall substitute machines for women. O that inventions would cease!

The Fair is now fully inaugurated, and is pronounced here a success. In another letter we will give additional particulars.

H. K. HINES.

SALEM, October 6, 1885.

DEAR REGISTER: Yesterday, so far as the Fair was concerned, was only a repetition of the day before. Committees were busily engaged in examinations and in preparation for awarding premiums, and exhibitors were busy extolling their articles whatever they were. Yet the feeling was generally good, and nearly everybody but unsuccessful exhibitors were well pleased with the Fair. Business occupying our attention elsewhere yesterday, we could not visit the Fair at all.

To-day, at 10 1/2 o'clock, the annual address was delivered in front of the large pavilion, to a very large collection of people. As author of the address it does not become us to speak of it. At its close the premiums were announced. The recipients of ribbons were very much elated with their fortune, and without exception pronounced the Fair a complete success, while the disappointed ones looked cast down and as unanimously voted the whole thing a humbug. But both were wrong. The Fair was creditable to the enterprise of Oregon, but there were some features in connection with it which might, and probably will be amended in the future.

It is proper that we say a few words in relation to the Capital of Oregon. Salem is the only place we know of that can contest the palm of beauty in its situation with Vancouver. Which would win we do not say. The city bears many evidences of substantial and permanent improvement. Two or three fires have visited it in a few years past, very much to its advantage. Lines of low, dingy wooden buildings were swept away, and in their place good bricks have been erected. An old hotel was consumed and a good new one is going up in its stead.

We called briefly on Governor Gibbs and Secretary May, in the offices of their respective departments, finding them as they are always found, genial and pleasant gentlemen, and devoted to the interests committed to their care. The Governor had just written a call for an extra session of the Legislature, desiring that Oregon should give her early sanction to the amendment of the Constitution abolishing slavery.

We heard at a distance the whirr of the spindles of the woolen factory, but had not time to visit it.

And now, after recording our obligations for favors shown us on behalf of the REGISTER, we will bid the State Fair and Salem good bye.

H. K. HINES.

ITEMS.

IN returning from the late Fair we passed through a part of Polk, Yamhill, and Multnomah counties in Oregon. The evidences of thrift were not so great as we expected to see. In many places the scrub oak and small fires have covered large extents of country since we first saw it in 1853. There appeared to be but little preparation for sowing grain this fall. Stock of all kinds seemed scarce. We met many immigrant wagons bound up the valley. Their stock looked well, and generally they seemed to be well supplied.

A GENTLEMAN has been through some parts of this county the past week looking for clay proper for the establishment of a pottery. It is hard to find a good article. We have known of several failures in the business in Oregon. Whoever knows where good adhesive clay, free from grit, can be obtained, will do well to let it be known. It might introduce a new branch of manufacturing business among us.

THE Daily Mountaineer calls attention to the fact that in 1860 placer diggings were discovered on the Weenatchee, but other excitements drew the miners away and the mines were abandoned. Within a few weeks gold and silver bearing quartz has been discovered on the Natchez river. We have no doubt that as good quartz mines exist in that direction, and even within one day's ride of this city, as can be found in any district of the Cascade mountains, and if we are not much mistaken another season will prove it.

MR. Majors, of the firm of Russell & Majors, formerly engaged in freighting from the frontier to New Mexico and Utah, is now on his way across the plains with seventy wagons loaded with machinery for quartz mining at the South Boise.

THE members of the old division of the Sons of Temperance in this place—Washington Division No. 5—are desired to meet at the office of Struve & Caples, on next Wednesday evening at seven o'clock. The object of the meeting will be stated at the time.

THE Commission for taking testimony on behalf of the Hudson Bay Company closed its labors a few days since, so far as the examination of witnesses for Oregon and Washington are concerned. No witness on behalf of the United States have as yet been examined, no order being issued to that effect.

THE United States steamer Sarcane, Capt. Shirley, one of the twenty-five iron double enders, built according to a special act of Congress, to run in shoal water, has recently been in the Sound. The Sarcane, or some vessel of her class, should be detailed for service on the Sound. Her draft is light, only 10 feet, and her speed 14 miles an hour.

THE bonds of Joseph Cushman, Receiver of the Land Office at Olympia, and Henry Warren of that at Oregon City, have been executed and approved. The last named office is designated as a United States Depository.

We are glad to see that the daily mail from Portland to San Francisco is resumed, the government having made satisfactory arrangements with the California Stage Company. This will be a great relief to all on that route of travel.

THE editor of the Lewiston Raptor has lately returned from an extended tour through Montana Territory. He acknowledges the richness of the country, but dissuades persons from going there this autumn, and thinks food will be scarce there the coming winter.

THE Dalles Mountaineer has passed out of the hands of Mr. Newell into those of Messrs. E. G. Cowne & J. Halloran. These gentlemen promise prompt attention to the local wants of that section of the country. Politically, ignoring party lines, they announce for the Union. Their paper promises well.

EARTHQUAKE.

We have to record a calamity such as has never before been known in the United States. San Francisco and the adjacent parts of California were visited on the 8th of the present month by an earthquake of such frightful power as to demolish strong buildings, to remove others from their places, and awaken a general apprehension and alarm among the people. The motion was undulatory from the northeast to southwest. It seems a marvel that very few if any persons were killed or seriously injured. The injury to the buildings is very great. On the 9th, after the excitement had abated sufficiently to allow the people to ascertain the extent of the damages, the following particulars were given:

The effects of the earthquake are visible in every street and almost every place either outside or inside the city. Although no building is entirely demolished, it is thought the aggregate cost of repairs will reach many thousands. The most serious damage, done to any structure is to Popper's building, corner of Third and Mission. This building is of brick, four stories high, and about half the front, from the foundation to the roof on Third Street, and rear, has fell. The building was slightly constructed. The City Hall has received injuries which may necessitate the rebuilding of the front portion and possibly the entire main building. The front wall has apparently been shaken free from the building. The connections being very slight and not extending above the second story. The brick block on the southeast corner of Battery and Washington Streets, is considered unsafe by many who have examined it. The front of the block is nearly separated from the building, and it would require but a slight shock to level it with the ground.

The old merchant's exchange structure, on the northeast corner of Battery and Washington streets, is completely ruined, and unfit for use. A large gap four inches wide, is opened, separating the wall from the main building, and the immense structure cracked from Battery through to the eastern side. It would require no very severe shock, in the condition it now stands, to bring the whole pile to the ground. A portion of the rear wall of Abel Guy's building on Washington street was thrown down and the wall split from the foundation to the roof. The house of the California Engine Company has been declared by the Chief Engineer unfit for occupancy. The engine has been removed to the Corporation yard, and it is probable the building will have to come down. The chimney in the rear of the Lick House was shaken down. The bricks falling through the roof into the dining room, and doing considerable injury. Stockard's warehouse, on Beale Street, is said to have been thrown out of place several inches, as though it had been lifted up and set down again, while the south side of the building appears to have been settled considerably along with the store of Heyneman, Pike & Co., Cal., through which the interior of the adjoining store of Rey & Johnson can be seen. L. & M. Sack's building on Sacramento street is a complete wreck the floor being raised in some places and lowered in others, presenting an unsafe appearance. The walls are cracked in every direction, and it will be a difficult matter, if possible, to repair the building. The principal damage done was to fire walls, chimneys, and copings, many of which were but slightly hurt, and also some of the iron fronts which were insecurely fastened. Cornices and ornamental work about the eaves of buildings have fallen all over town. The destruction of window glass was immense. On Third Street from Market to Howard, the damage from this cause is particularly severe. Whole windows are deprived of glass for a considerable distance. On Washington street, also, glass appears to have been shivered pretty lively from Dupont Street down to Montgomery. Amid all this falling of walls and cornices and the general scramble that ensued, not one fatal accident occurred. The most serious casualties were the following: A Chinaman and a China woman were quite severely injured by the falling of the walls on Stant's Alley and Jackson Street, but it is thought their injuries will not prove fatal. Alexander Badger, the Secretary of the Olympic Club, was seriously injured by falling through a skylight in Metropolitan Market, while endeavoring to escape from the Olympic Club rooms adjoining. The servants at the Lick House were injured by the debris from falling chimneys, and R. F. Greely a well known writer for the California press jumped from a third story window, falling upon a platform and was considerably injured. Light shocks were felt at 4 p. m. and 10 a. m. yesterday. Another shock was felt at 10:35 to-day, which had the effect of emptying all public schools and creating a stampede from the City Hall. Some persons assert that a slight shock was felt at 11:30 a. m. The shock was felt with great force at San Jose and Santa Cruz, but not noticed at Visalia or Los Angeles.

Grand Lodge I. O. of G. T.

A Convention of delegates from the subordinate Lodges of Oregon and Washington met at Salem, Oct. 3d, to organize a Grand Lodge. Thirteen Lodges were represented. The officers of the Grand Lodge for the ensuing year are as follows: Dr. B. R. Freeland, G. W. C. T. Albany; Wm. Harman, G. W. C. T., Dalles City; Miss Isabella Flint, G. W. V. T., Roseburg; D. C. Pearson, G. W. Sec'y, Salem; H. G. Riddell, G. W. T.; M. M. Miller, G. W. A. Sec'y; L. E. V. Coon, P. G. W. C. T.; Rev. L. T. Woodward, G. W. Chap.; A. G. Warner, G. W. M.; Miss Abbie Kline, G. W. D. M.; J. W. Meldrum, G. W. I. G.; P. Ewell, G. W. O. G.; W. Waterman, G. W. Mess. Representatives to the Right Worthing Grand Lodge of North America: Rev. H. K. Hines, L. E. V. Coon; Dr. B. R. Freeland. All Lodges not represented in the Grand Lodge are requested to inform the Grand Secretary of their locality and night of meetings.

EASTERN NEWS.

New York, Oct. 2.—The Times to-day says the steamers City of Boston and Erin which sailed from this port on Saturday are said to have taken out a million in bonds for the embryo Irish Republic. It is currently reported that as soon as these bonds reach Ireland, matters will assume a more definite form. A proclamation, also printed here will be spread broadcast throughout the land. So well guarded is every movement that there is no possibility of the British Government obtaining these documents, or interfering with the plan. It is claimed that the bonds have nearly all been subscribed by many people whom the government little suspects. On the other hand the British government claims to have knowledge of all bonds, and have an agent aboard the steamers in question, who will at the proper time, seize and turn them over to the home government. In all probability both these steamers will be thoroughly searched before going to Queenstown, at least before any passengers or freight are allowed to land. War vessels are by this time stationed at Queenstown for this express purpose.

Lieut. Col. Roebeck, Gen. of cavalry, writes that the documents found on the person of Col. Dahlgren after he was killed, were forgeries.

In France there are rumors of Ministerial changes shortly; also of some Government reforms, including more liberty of the press.

Washington, Oct. 3.—A private dispatch of the above date conveys the following information: Mr. Stanton has just informed me that the President yesterday ordered Sheridan to arrest Dr. Gwin in New Orleans, and that he is now in Fort Jackson.

It is confidently believed by persons in high official positions that a formidable combination exists to force through Congress a bill for at least a partial assumption of the rebel debt.

On last January there were general military hospitals with thousands of patients under treatment. At the present time there are but 40, containing but 750 patients, and with the aid of thoroughly scientific surgical assistance together with a liberal expenditure of money for wooden legs, arms, and thighs, the medical department are rapidly reducing that number.

New York, Oct. 3.—It seems, after all, that the result of the North Carolina election is not an overwhelming Union triumph in many localities. Davis and Vance were elected over the Union candidates.

New York, Oct. 3.—The battalion raised in California, which was attached to the Massachusetts quota, is now to be paid in full, but the paymasters are required to keep separate accounts on the travel pay and subsistence allowed, amounting to about three hundred dollars for each man, in order that the account may be presented to Massachusetts for reimbursement to the U. S. Treasury.

The Post's Washington special dispatch says the President has ordered the release of Ex-Governor Clark of Mississippi, who has been imprisoned for some months at Fort Pulaski.

The Post's Washington special says ex-rebel Gen. Pillow arrived here today.

The Herald's Jackson, Mississippi, dispatch of October 6th says Gen. Humphreys has been chosen Governor. Governor Sharkey will use every endeavor to have his application for pardon granted. Humphreys' success is considered unfortunate by the best Union men here.

Walker is doubtless elected Attorney-General of Virginia.

The Central Council of the Fenian Brotherhood, now in session at the Astor House in this city, have called a special Congress of the entire organization in the United States at Philadelphia on Monday the 16th of October.

New York, Oct. 6.—The Post's Washington special dispatch says: General Grant and staff arrived here yesterday. The ex-rebel General Imboden is here. His pardon is considered doubtful. The office of Provost-Marshal in Washington was abolished today.

The steamship Daniel Webster, from New Orleans Sept. 22d, reports the landing of some prisoners at Dry Tortugas.

Dr. Mudd, the assassin, in an attempt to escape, was found secreted in the coal bunkers of the steamer Thomas Scott and put to hard labor wheeling sand. The Quartermaster of the Scott was arrested for aiding Mudd in his effort to escape.

New York, Oct. 7.—The Herald's Washington special dispatch says that Gen. Howard entertained four or five hundred ladies and gentlemen with a miscellaneous address in the Union League rooms to-night. A statement was made by proxy from General Butler, who was expected to be present, giving his primary views upon reconstruction. He favored the confiscation of all Southern lands traveled over by our armies, and colonizing them with discharged soldiers. He anticipated that the first call for help from the country will be from slave-holders rather than Freedmen, and intimated that in such a case, Massachusetts would not be among the last of the States in furnishing assistance.

New York, Oct. 7.—Robert E. Lee was installed President of Washington College at Lexington, Va., last Monday. The ceremonies were of a very unostentatious character, in compliance with Lee's request, but contrary to the wishes of many connected in taking an interest in the committee, who desired to have the installation conducted with considerable pomp and display.

A special dispatch to the Herald, dated Washington, Oct. 6th, says the activity of demand for public lands continues with a remarkable increase throughout the West. Reports from local land agents of the business transacted during the month of September indicated the great increase of sales. The office at Bonville reports 28,000 acres of Government land taken up and actually settled upon, besides the cash sales, which amounted during the same month to nearly \$30,000. At Fort Dodge, Iowa, nearly 5,000 acres are reported entered and settled upon. At Kenosha, Wisconsin, \$20,000 from cash sales are reported.

Military.

By the courtesy of Capt. W. J. Sanborn, Assistant Adjutant General, we are furnished with General Orders No. 11 and No. 12, promulgated from the Headquarters of the Department of the Columbia. By them a Board is ordered to convene at Vancouver for the purpose of examining into the merits and fitness for service of the volunteer officers serving in this Department. The Board is to consist of Surgeon P. G. S. Ten Broeck, Capt. T. J. Eckerson, Capt. J. W. Hopkins, and Capt. Wm. M. Knox. Commanding officers of every post in the Department are to furnish lists of the names of all volunteer officers, with any other information of benefit to the Board. This order is from the office of the Secretary of War.

By order No. 12, Capt. J. W. Hopkins is assigned to duty as Chief Commissary of this Department, and relieves Capt. C. Hopkins, formerly serving in that capacity.

Bad Accident.

Mr. John Switzer, living immediately opposite this city on the bank of the Columbia, was instantly killed on Tuesday by the accidental discharge of his gun. He was engaged in haying, and had taken a shot gun with him into the meadow for the purpose of shooting ducks. Desiring to get over a picket fence he had laid the gun partly through between the pickets until he could reach it from the other side. In attempting to draw it through towards him it was discharged, and the contents lodged in his abdomen. He shouted loud enough to attract the attention of others in a meadow, but before they could reach him he was dead.

We sincerely sympathize with his friends in this sad and sudden bereavement.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Doctors, Chapman & Watkins, of Portland, advertise in this week's issue. These gentlemen are deservedly popular in their profession, and are in every way entitled to the confidence of the people. If anybody wants to buy stoves, tin, sheet iron or copper ware in Portland, they will do well to call on L. V. Starr, whom they will find worthy of patronage, and who goods they will find as cheap as the cheapest. Butler & Kast will do the right thing by their customers at the Philadelphia boot and shoe store. The name is significant of the scale on which they do business. Mr. Wm. F. Puleman has a nice place and takes nice pictures. Those who want to buy crckery or glassware would be but little inclined to examine elsewhere if they should call and see the magnificent display of these articles made by J. McHenry, 94 Front street. Messrs. Kingsley & Rees, at No. 88 same street, will furnish their customers with saddles and harness, and everything else in their line. Mrs. Monell, who keeps the Emporium of Fashion, 138 Front street, Portland, and who obtained five premiums at the late Oregon State Fair, can certainly satisfy the ladies with anything they want in the way of millinery.

Also Mr. S. Kaiser, of this place, announces the receipt and opening of a fine stock of new goods, and invites all of his old customers and a host of new ones to give him a call. We ask for him a good share of public patronage. See new advertisements.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—The regular October term of the District Court for the 2d Judicial District will convene in this city on Monday next, Judge Hewitt presiding. The cases docketed for trial may be classified as follows: three United States cases, eleven Territorial cases and forty-five civil cases, besides a number of others which first will have to be submitted to the Grand Jury for action. There are several cases pending, wherein the validity of the act passed by the last Legislature, tunc, annexing Skamania to Clark County will be contested by the former official incumbents of Skamania County. This question is deemed of importance and interest by the people of this County because the validity of the law will secure to our people a safe-guard and protection from the aggressive acts of foreign monopolies.

LITERARY LEGISLATORS.—The Tribune is responsible for the following specimen of literature being in print. It seems to be a report from one of the committees of the last Legislature. Its author must be a "bright and shining light."

MR. Speaker: your committee on inroad bills have had house bill No 22 enacted for establishing pilotage on fien Straits and puget sound also house memorial No 6 in relation to biannual sessions of the legislation assembly of washington territory and had the same under our consideration and find it correctly inroad.

chairman of committee.

THE telegraph informs us that the body of Gen. Wright has been found floating in the water near Bay Flat, Mendocino county, California, about 150 miles from the spot where the steamer sunk. It was much decomposed, but has been fully identified.

FANCY FAIR.—We call attention to the fair to be held at Metropolitan Hall, commencing on Tuesday next. The object is a worthy one, and the fair should be well patronized.

NOTICE.—The Good Templar Lodge of this city will meet on Tuesday evening next at 7 o'clock, at the Court House.

We are indebted to the Daily Oregonian for telegraphic dispatches.

MARRIED:

At the residence of J. Q. Austin, on Lewis river, Oct. 4, 1885, by G. Greve, J. P., Mr. James Brown to Miss Elizabeth McNeill, all of Columbia county, Oregon.

DIED:

In Portland, Oct. 5, Henry Lav, aged 45 years.



LIFE'S QUESTION.

Drifting away Like a leaf in the stream. Today's disappointment. Yesterday's dream.

Whirling away Like a leaf in the wind. Points of attachment. Left daily behind.

Craving away Like a cloud in the hill. Pendulous tremulous. Withering of life.

Crystal pavement. Seen from the stream. Firm the reality. Under the dream.

Bright leaves may scatter. Sports of the wind. But stands in the winter.

Calms in the armament. Over the clouds. Clear above the sea, through.

Home Education. Home education has been sadly neglected in this country. The completeness of the education obtained by the public school system.

It ought not, perhaps, to occasion surprise that so many parents have been willing to evade responsibility. The high pressure system of American life makes it almost inevitable.

They have not even troubled themselves to visit the public school, to see precisely the influences under which their children were placed.

They scarcely know their children, and cannot exert a wise and controlling influence on habit and character.

Artificial Teeth. The most perfect artificial teeth are made from the Best Medical Ivory with the latest of the present.

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PORTLAND ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILCOX & GIBBS



SEWING MACHINE

It is entirely noiseless. A patented device prevents its being turned backward. The needle cannot be set wrong.

"The Best Sewing Machine." At the great "New England Fair," the Vermont State Fair, the Pennsylvania State Fair, and the Indiana State Fair, 1884.

N.B.—Agents Wanted. STEWART & GOURLEY, 103 Front Street, Agents for Oregon.

JEWELRY! JEWELRY! P. O. STEWART, STEWART & GOURLEY.

Home Education. Home education has been sadly neglected in this country. The completeness of the education obtained by the public school system.

It ought not, perhaps, to occasion surprise that so many parents have been willing to evade responsibility. The high pressure system of American life makes it almost inevitable.

They have not even troubled themselves to visit the public school, to see precisely the influences under which their children were placed.

They scarcely know their children, and cannot exert a wise and controlling influence on habit and character.

Artificial Teeth. The most perfect artificial teeth are made from the Best Medical Ivory with the latest of the present.

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PORTLAND ADVERTISEMENTS.

FLORENCE

SEWING MACHINE COMPANY.

Florence, Massachusetts.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

CELEBRATED

REVERSIBLE FEED

SEWING MACHINES!

Making Four Distinct Stitches.

While a large number of Machines have been offered to the Public, some of which possess points of excellence and acknowledged merit, we have 125 full what others have experienced, the necessity of a Machine more perfect in its mechanism.

To supply a Sewing Machine free from the objections attending to others, has been no easy task. For we had not only to surpass others as they appeared years ago, but also to improve from time to time, by more recent experiences.

Discarding the Chain and Loop, or Knit stitches, we adopt the Lock Stitch, (also on both sides of the fabric), which is regarded by the masses as best suited to all kinds of work.

The result of repeated tests has been all we could desire, and from its first introduction, the FLORENCE has gained the approval of the public.

It makes four distinct stitches: Lock, Knit, Double Lock, and Double Knit, on one and the same Machine. Each stitch being alike on both sides of the fabric.

Changing the length of stitch, and from one kind of stitch to another, can be readily done while the Machine is in motion.

It does not require a great thread in the needle, than for the regular use, and will sew across the thickest of materials, without any change of needle, tension, or breaking thread.

Another Machine will do so great a range of work as the FLORENCE.

It will hem, gather, fill, bind, head, quilt and gather and sew a ruffle at the same time.

It is well adapted for the use of the needle, and is of inimitable value, especially to dress-makers and tailors.

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PORTLAND ADVERTISEMENTS.

O. H. MYERS,

Plumber, GAS AND STEAM FITTER.

Gas Fixtures, Cooking Ranges, HOT WATER BOILERS, Bath Tubs,

Marble Top Wash Stands, Force and Lift Pumps, Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead,

BLOCK TIN, Wrought Iron Pipes, (For Steam, Water, and Gas.)

WATER CLOSETS, SEWER TRAPS, STREET WASHERS, Globe or Throttle Valves,

EVERY VARIETY OF BRASS WORKS (For Steam, Water, and Gas.)

Rubber Hose, Hose Pipes, etc.

Hotels, Public Buildings, and PRIVATE RESIDENCES heated with the latest improvements in Steam or Hot Air Apparatus.

No. 110, First Street, PORTLAND, OREGON.

OREGON IRON WORKS! A. C. GIBBS, E. R. MULLIN, H. BLOOMFIELD.

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, And all kinds of Mills, HOISTING MACHINES,

HORSE POWERS, REAPERS AND MOWERS, QUARTZ MILLS, AMALGAMATING PANS, And Separators

Cooking Ranges, Pumps, etc. Portland, Aug. 18, 1885.—11-17.

D. W. WILLIAMS & CO., DEALERS IN GRAIN AND FEED OF ALL KINDS

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS. Ample Fire-Proof Storage, AND WAREHOUSE FOR COMMISSION BUSINESS.

Foreign & Domestic Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, BACON, BUTTER, SALT, AND ALL KINDS OF OREGON PRODUCE

W. WEATHERFORD, Importer and Dealer, DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, AND DYES,

Chemicals, Window Glass, DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, PERFUMERY, Fancy Goods, &c., &c.

CARSON & PORTER, MANUFACTURERS OF DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, MOLDING, And all kinds of Frames, etc.

J. LORVEA'S PORTLAND NEW AND SECOND HAND FURNITURE AND VARIETY STORE.

Matresses, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Wall Paper, Shades, CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, ETC.

Empire Hotel & Restaurant, Cor. Washington and First Sts., Portland, Oregon

Good Accommodations, and the utmost attention will be given to guests at all times.

Call and examine for yourself. JOSEPH BRANT, Vancouver, Sept. 1885.—11-17.

HOLY ANGELS' COLLEGE!

THIS COLLEGE ESTABLISHED AT ST. JAMES, Vancouver, is conducted by Catholic Clergymen, under the immediate supervision of the Right Rev. A. M. A. Blachet, D. D.

The Domestic Department and Infirmary are under the care of the "Sisters of Charity."

The new building erected in the spring of '84, and greatly improved during the past summer, together with the pay ground attached, are on the testimony of reliable authority, most conducive toward the comfort and health of the occupants.

To the Boarding School is attached a Day School of which the terms according to different studies pursued, vary from \$64 to \$24 per annum.

PROVIDENCE SCHOOL! For Young Ladies, CONDUCTED BY THE SISTERS OF CHARITY, VANCOUVER, W. T.

TERMS FOR BOARDERS: For Board and tuition, per quarter of 12 weeks \$40 For Washing, 10 For Fuel, 10 For Board during vacation, 20 For Wash, 20

TERMS FOR DAY SCHOLARS: Payment to be made invariably quarterly in advance. Books, stationery, fuel and bedding will form extra charges to be paid by the scholar.

MALE AND FEMALE ORPHAN ASYLUM, KEPT BY THE SISTERS OF CHARITY, VANCOUVER, W. T.

THE MAIN OBJECT OF THIS INSTITUTION is the proper moral and religious education of the children of the poor, who are admitted by parents as per contract, and for a limited period.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, KEPT BY THE SISTERS OF CHARITY, Vancouver, W. T.

ST. JOHN'S LUNATIC ASYLUM, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE SISTERS OF CHARITY, VANCOUVER, W. T.

Foreign & Domestic Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, BACON, BUTTER, SALT, AND ALL KINDS OF OREGON PRODUCE

W. WEATHERFORD, Importer and Dealer, DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, AND DYES,

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Good Accommodations, and the utmost attention will be given to guests at all times.

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SANDS' SARSAPILLA



Every revolving year confirms and spreads further and wider the well-merited reputation and deserved popularity of this invaluable Medicine, proving it to be the most efficacious remedial agent known, for the cure of all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood.

Another Cure of Scrofula. TROT, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1884.

Scrofula, Mercurial Diseases, Stubborn Ulcers, Rheumatism, Cutaneous Eruptions, Eczema, Liver Complaint, Bronchitis, Salt Rheum, Consumption, Fever Sore, Erysipelas, FEMAL COMPLAINTS, Loss of Appetite, Pimples, Itches, GENERAL Debility, &c.

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