

The Vancouver Register.

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THE VANCOUVER REGISTER,
VANCOUVER, W. T.
ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY,
By H. G. STRUVE,
Editor and Publisher.

TERMS:
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Will practice in all the courts of Washington
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VANCOUVER, Sept. 25, 1866.—11-14.

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REDS, MORTGAGES, BONDS, AND LEGAL PA-
PERE of all kinds, carefully prepared.
VANCOUVER, Sept. 1, 1866.—11-14.

D. W. WILLIAMS,
GRAIN AND FEED OF ALL KINDS
—ALSO—
GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.
A prepared with

Ample Fire-Proof Storage,
And will do a GENERAL
COMMISSION BUSINESS.
No Charges for Storage on Goods sold on Commission.
All Proceeds of Sales promptly remitted.
No. 110 Front Street, (at the corner of Postoffice).
Portland, Oregon.
Sept. 4, 1866.—11-14.

BUNNELL BROS.,
Portland, Ogden, & Lewiston, I. T.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
**STOVES, TIN PLATE,
SHEET IRON,
Wire, Pumps,
Lead Pipe, &c., &c.**
And Manufacturers of
**TIN, COPPER,
Sheet Iron Ware, &c., &c.**
Jobbing Work Done to Order.
D. BUNNELL, Front St., Cor. Yamhill. C. BUNNELL, Lewis & I. T.

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MANUFACTURERS OF
**Saddles, Harness,
AND DEALERS IN
SADDLERY HARDWARE.**
Saddle Trees, Block and Bent Stirrups, etc.
SHOP—No. 88 Front St., bet. Washington & Alder,
13 PORTLAND, OREGON.

J. McHENRY,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE!
LAMPS, PLATED WARE, Etc.
No. 94 Front Street,
PORTLAND, OREGON.

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 remains open 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. 23, 1866. 1-17.

**CITY
BOOT & SHOE STORE**
Main Street,
(Next door South of Alder & Report's Mail Market).
VANCOUVER, W. T.
WE WILL HAVE CONSTANTLY ON
hand a new and select assortment of La-
dies' Boots, Mittens, Socks, and Children's Wear.
Also, the best quality of
Custom Work Made to Order.
The public are invited to give us a call.
MOORE & SOVEY,
VANCOUVER, W. T., Sept. 25, 1866.—11-14.

BETTER THAN GOLD.
Better than gold is the sweetest come,
Of the sops of felt, when their labors close;
Better than gold is the poor man's sleep,
And the balm that drops on his chamber bed
Brings sleeping draught to the drowsy bed
Whose luxury pillows his aching head
His simple opiate labor deems
A shorter road to the land of dreams.

Better than gold is a thinking mind,
That in the realm of book can find
A treasure surpassing Australian ore,
And live with the great and good of yore,
The sage's love, and the poet's lay,
The fortune of Rialto passed away;
The worthy's great dream will thus unfold,
And yield a pleasure better than gold.

Better than gold is a peaceful home,
Where all the friends of charity come;
The shrine of love, the haven of life,
Nourished by mother, or sister, or wife,
However humble the home may be,
Or tried with sorrow by heaven's decree,
Or blessed with never were bought or sold
And Center there, are better than gold.

What the Engineer Told.
I am an engineer. Ever since the
road was laid, I've traveled over it every day
or nearly every day of my life.
For a good while I've had the same engine
in charge—the San Francisco—the prettiest
engine on the road, and as well managed, if I
say it, as the best.

It was a south western road, running,
we'll say, from A. to Z. At A, my good old
mother lived; at Z, I had the sweetest wife
under the sun, and a baby or two; and I was
had a dollar or so put by for a rainy day. I
was an old kind of a man. Being shut up
with the engine, watching with all our eyes,
and heart, and soul, inside and out, don't
make a man talkative.

My wife's name was Josephine, and I called
her Jo. Some people thought me unsocial-
able, and couldn't understand how a man could
live friendly without saying ten words in an
hour. So, though I had a few old friends
—dear ones, too—I had not as many soci-
alities as most people, and did not care
to have. The house that held my wife and
babies was the dearest place on earth to me,
except the other house that held my old moth-
er up at A.

I'd never belonged to a club, or mixed my
self up with strangers in any such way, and
never should, if it hadn't been for Granby.—
You see Granby was one of the shareholders,
a handsome shrewy fellow. I liked to talk to
him, and we were friends. He often rode
from T. to A., and back again with me, and
once he said:
"You ought to belong to the Scientific club
Guelden."
"Never heard of it," said I.
"I am a member," said he. "We meet
once a fortnight, and have a jolly good time.
We want thinking men like you. We have
some amongst us now. I'll propose you, if
you like."
I was fond of such things, and I had ideas
that I fancied might be worth something.—
But then an engineer don't have too many
nights or days to himself, and the club would
take one evening a fortnight from Jo. So
said I:
"I'll ask her. If she likes it, yes."
"Ask whom?" said he.
"Jo," said I.
"If every man had asked his wife, every
man's wife would have said, 'Can't spare you
my dear,' and we should have had no club,"
said Granby.

But I made no answer. At home I told Jo.
She said:
"I shall miss you Ned; but you love such
things, and that if Mr. Granby belongs, they
must be superior men."
"No doubt," said I.
"It isn't everybody who could be made a
member," said Jo. "Why, of course you
must say yes."
So I said "yes," and Granby proposed me.
Thursday fortnight I went with him to the
rooms. There were some men with brains
there, some without. The real business of
the evening was the supper, and so it was
every meeting.

I'd always been a temperate man. I actu-
ally did not know what effect wine would
have upon me; but coming to drink more of it
than I ever had before at the club table, I
found it put the steam on. After so many
classes I wanted to talk; after so many more
I did.
It seemed like somebody else, the words
were so ready. My little ideas came out and
were listened to; I made sharp bits; I in-
dulged in repartee; I told stories; I even
came to puns. I heard somebody say to
Granby: "By George, that is a man worth
knowing! I thought him dull at first. Yet I
knew it was better to be quiet Ned Guelden
with his ten words an hour than the wine-
made wit I was."

I bent over and kissed her.
"Don't be afraid, child," I said, "I will
never pain you again."
And I meant it; but at twelve that night I
felt that I had forgotten the promise and my
resolution.

I couldn't go home to Jo. I made up my
mind to sleep on the club sofa, and leave the
place for good the next day. Already I felt
my brain feel as it never had before. In an
hour I was in a kind of stupor.

It was morning. A waiter stood ready to
brush my coat. I saw a grin on his black
face. My head seemed ready to burst. My
hand trembled. I looked at my watch; I
had just five minutes to reach the depot.
"Jo," words came to my mind. Was I fit
to take charge of the engine? I was not fit
to answer. I ought to have asked some sober
man. As it was, I only sought my hat and
rushed away. I was just in time.

The San Francisco glided in the morn-
ing sun. The cars were filling rapidly.
From my post I could hear the people talking
—bidding each other goodbye, promising to
write and to come again. Amongst them was
an old gentleman I knew by sight—one of
the shareholders; he was bidding two timid
girls adieu.

"Good-bye, Kitty—good-bye, Les. I heard
him say; don't be nervous. The San Fran-
cisco is the safest engine on the road, and
Guelden the most careful engineer. I wouldn't
be afraid to trust every mortal I love in a
batch to their keeping. Nothing could hap-
pen with the two together."
I said, "I'll get through it somehow, and
Jo shall never have to talk to me again."
After all it was easy enough. I reeled as I
spoke. I heard the signal. We were off.

Five hours from L. to D.; five hours back.
On the last I should be myself again, I knew
now. I saw a red flutter and never guessed
what it was until we passed the flag. I heard
a shriek, and we had passed the dead train
at the wrong place. Two minutes more and
we should have a collision, somebody told me.
I laughed. I heard him say respectfully:
"Of course, Mr. Guelden, you know what
you are about."
Then I was alone and wondering whether
I should go slower or faster. I did some-
thing, the cars roshed on at a fearful rate.

The same man who had spoken to me be-
fore was standing near me. I heard some
question.
"How many miles an hour are we making?
I didn't know."
Rattle rattle, rattle! I was trying now to
slacken the speed of the San Francisco. I
could not remember what I should do. Was
it this, or that? Faster—only faster. I was
playing with the engine like a child.
Suddenly there was a horrible roar—
crash; I was flung somewhere. It was laid
the water. By a miracle I was only scathed,
not hurt. I gained the shore; I stood upon
the ground and the river's edge, and stood
there gazing at my work.

The engine was in fragments, the cars in
splinters; dead and dying, and wounded were
strewn around—men and women, and chil-
dren—old age, and tender youth. There were
groans and shrieks of despair. The maimed
cried out in pain; the unimpaired bewailed
their dead; and a voice unheard by any other
was in my ear, whispering, "murderer!"
The news had gone back to A., and people
came thronging down to find their friends.—
The dead were stretched on the grass. I went
with some of the distracted to find their
lost ones. Searching for an old man's daugh-
ter, I came to this place under the trees,
and five bodies lying there in all their rigid
horror—this was fancy—was pure fancy, born
of my own anguish—there looked like—oh!
great Heaven—there were my old mother, my
wife, my children! all cold and dead.

**An Accused Man enthralls God's Strike-
him Dead and falls instantly a Corpse.**
Whatever version may be given to a cir-
cumstance that occurred in this city yesterday
afternoon, the most thoughtless must perforce
admit that the result is most strange and
startling, and well calculated to run the se-
rious man to more profound meditation, and
even stay the reckless man in his course.
A man of robust health, and in the prime of
life, is accused of a crime under circum-
stances of almost positive proof of guilt, and,
while he calls upon God to bear witness to
his innocence, is struck dead almost before
the appeal has left his lips. Inevitable as the
circumstances may appear, they are literally
true.

A little over a year ago, there lived in a
small village in Sweden, a man by the name
of Rosencrantz, whose ostensible pursuit was
that of a lawyer, but rumor had it that his
principal occupation was derived from poaching
and stealing, and that this impression was
so strongly confirmed that he suddenly left
that village to evade the arm of justice. He
came to this country about eight months ago
and took up his residence in Chicago where he
again worked his trade. Having a family,
he found it difficult to support them in the
city, and consequently went them to a farm
about fourteen miles from Chicago. He there
upon took lodging at a boarding-house, No.
144 Broadway street, and for a long time no
suspicions were entertained as to his charac-
ter. Recently several valuable articles be-
longing to boarders were found missing, but
no clue as to the perpetrator could be de-
tected. Yesterday afternoon another theft
was discovered and the proof of guilt pointed
directly to Rosencrantz, no one else having
been near the apartment since the time the
articles stolen were last seen. On being
accused he stoutly denied the theft, but find-
ing no credence was given the denial, he
suddenly grew more passionate, and lifting
up his hand towards heaven, exclaimed that
he hoped his "finger would rot in his mouth,
his head drop from his shoulders, and God
strike him dead on the spot," if he was guilty.
No sooner had these words escaped him, when
he suddenly began to reel and stagger, and
before support could be given, he fell to the
floor—dead. The excitement this incident
created among the bystanders can better be
imagined than described. Strong men
stood paralyzed, women fainted, and none
were able to speak for some minutes. The
occurrence was so horrible, this apparent
retribution so terrible, that man doubted
his senses. But the dead man remained
prostrate on the floor—a ghastly proof of the
reality. The rumor of this strange and start-
ling fatality soon spread through the neigh-
borhood, and in a few minutes the house was
filled with horror-stricken people, none of
whom doubted that the hand of God was
thus made visible. A physician was called
who pronounced the cause of death to be
disease of the heart, produced by over-excitement. The body was conveyed to the
dead house, where an inquest will be held to-
day.—Chicago Times.

MARRIAGE PORTENTS.—A singular custom
is said to prevail in by far the larger portion
of the islands of the Archipelago: The oldest
daughter, on her marriage, to which her pa-
rents cannot refuse their consent, takes, as
her marriage portion, the family house, to-
gether with all its furniture, and one third,
or a larger share, of the maternal property,
which, in reality, in most of these islands,
constitutes the chief means of subsistence.—
The other daughters, as they marry off in suc-
cession are likewise, entitled to the family
house, then in occupation, and the same share
of whatever property remains. It appears,
also, that the minds of the natives are com-
pletely reconciled to this strange custom, in-
asmuch that there are few instances of any
endeavor having been made to evade it, by
an appeal to the Turkish law. In the dioc-
eses of Mytilene, however, the Bishop has
procured the adoption of some modifications,
which mitigate the obvious evil of such an
usage, and the rule established there, is as
follows: If the family property be valued at
more than one hundred piasters, which, in
1797, was equivalent to about eighty pounds,
the eldest daughter's portion is one third of
the amount, and the second daughter's por-
tion one third of the remainder, and so on, if
there be more daughters. As for the sons,
they have a right to nothing, and the remain-
ing property may be bequeathed in whatever
manner the father pleases.—New Age.

A DISHONEST PAYMASTER.—The individual
mentioned in the following paragraph will be
remembered as having been stationed in the
Military District of Oregon some time ago:
Charges had been preferred against Pay-
master Thomas M. Winston of the regular
army, who was lately in charge of the De-
partment of the Gulf, of having dishonestly
appropriated to his own use a very large
amount of coupons attached to 7-30 bonds,
by cutting them off previous to paying the
amount to the troops of his district. The
paymaster is charged with holding the bonds
back until the January interest accrued, dis-
tributing them throughout several remote
States minus the coupon subjects, and felon-
iously retaining the latter for his own private
use. The sum involved is not definitely
known, but is at least \$17,000. Winston
has been superseded until the charges against
him shall have been investigated.

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.—The
Central Pacific Railroad of California is now
completed a distance of eighty miles east of
Sacramento, and in a few weeks the whistle
of the locomotive will be heard in the Sierra
Nevada. When they have once crossed this
range of mountains there will be a road sim-
ilar to that on the Platte, a level river bottom,
the Humboldt, and until they reach the west-
ern range of the Rocky mountains, there
will be no serious difficulty to overcome, and
if the energy is displayed, until the comple-
tion of this gigantic and monstrous enter-
prise, that there is at present, seven years
will complete the greatest work in the world.
There is at present upwards of 1,800 miles of
railroad from Boston to Manhattan, in Kan-
sas; and when the Pacific is completed, there
will be one almost continuous route of upward
of 3,000 miles in length. American genius,
American industry, American perseverance,
can accomplish almost anything.

The San Francisco Mint coined \$2,312,000
in gold and silver in the month of October.

"THEY SAY."—Among the many allegori-
cal personages with which fancy peoples the
invisible air, there are none so often
work social injustice as the ubiquitous "They
Say"—the twin sister of "Common Report";
she is everywhere, no society is free from her
hateful presence, no individual, be his life
er so pure, be his position ever so high, can
escape her malignant whispers, or be beyond
her damaging shafts. "So and So is a slip-
pery business man." "So and So is a low
woman," is too frequently the groundless
remotely of some idle person, careful of every
of his character but his own. The whisper
swells to a murmur, it is bandied from mouth
to mouth, ready ears catch it, and it becomes
"Common Report," and an indictment is
drawn against the character of a pure and
spotless female, or a man of integrity that
can be tried as no human tribunal. Some-
times a malignant slander, originating in this
way from source to source, and "They Say" is
always responsible; confront each successive
traducer with his victim and "They Say" is
as often made to bear the burden. Humanity
at best is infirm but it is needless to make it
seem weaker than that it really is. Society
at best is not pure as that of angels might be,
but it answers no good purpose to weaken the
bonds that hold it together by unfair or
groundless suspicion. Few there are whose
lives are so pure as to be above suspicion—
few, indeed whose habits are not brittle;
and it might be well to consider when the
idle whispers of "They Say" are credited and
circulated, they may sometimes rebound on
those who indulge in the practice. If we
would all remember the words of Paul, "that
the greatest of human virtues is charity," and
repel the whispered slanders that may stain
a good name for all time, we would ourselves
often be the recipients of it and feel that
our score with the world was nearer even
than it generally is. If we would attend
more to our own characters and less to that
of others, they would be safer and in better
keeping, and "They Say" would have little
to talk about.—Oregon Sentinel.

A BANKING AND EATING HOUSE.—A cor-
respondent of the Springfield (Mass.) Repub-
lican, writing from Philadelphia, Sept. 5th,
gives the following description of the bank-
ing house of Jay Cooke & Co., well known in
connection with our Government finances:
The banking house of Jay Cooke & Co. is
on South Third street, just below Chestnut,
next above the old Girard bank, which was
formerly the United States bank. Its ex-
terior shows a brown stone front, plain and
substantial as most Philadelphia buildings.
Within is the capacious banking room, large
enough to bower a Wall street man. It is
marble tiled, and furnished with carved black
walnut desks and counters. On either side
of the main entrance are handsomely furn-
ished reception rooms for ladies who may have
business there. At the right hand is the
banking department under the care of John
W. Benson, one of the partners, while the
book department is opposite, in charge of
G. Thomas, another of the firm. The vault
at the rear of the principal room is almost as
large as some New York banker's office; it
is gas lighted and supplied with three or four
massive safes, either one large enough to hold
a nation's wealth in gold or greenbacks.
In an inner room, simply but richly fur-
nished, sits Jay Cooke, systematizing and di-
recting his immense business, and receiving
the many who call upon him for special inter-
views. He is a man of no ordinary intellec-
tual powers, as he proved himself in the
position of Government banker. Taking first
the original five-twenty loan, he disposed of
it so rapidly and with such ease that it seemed
as if anybody could do the same. Accord-
ing to there arose a popular clamor against his
monopoly of so simple and lucrative a busi-
ness, and the Treasury Department decided
thenceforth to sell its bonds through its own
agents, with the aid of the national bank
and Jay Cooke was put aside. But the new
plan worked far from smoothly. It was found
not so easy to manage millions without a di-
recting mind. The loan dragged; money was
needed much faster than it came; contractors
grew clamorous and the soldiers suffered.—
Then Jay Cooke was sought again. The new
seven-thirty loan was put into his hands, with
the suggestion from the Secretary that if he
disposed of two millions per day that it would
be satisfactory, and, under the circumstances
all that could be expected. Then, as before,
the enterprising banker showed his confidence
in the loyal masses, and his reliance in an
unshakable but well retained press. With
ability as a financier he combined fact as an
advertiser, and soon his sales of the new loan
ran up to five millions daily, and before his
work was completed he disposed of forty mil-
lions in the hours of a single business day.
—And thus a national banker was shown to be
a national blessing, even with those who
would not agree with him that it was thus
with a national debt.

Something of a novelty, to a New England
man, is the dining hall of this Philadelphia
banking house. That their clerks need not
be under the necessity of running out in the
middle of the day to look up a restaurant for
a needed lunch, with perhaps the accom-
panying temptation to drink, Jay Cooke & Co.
have a kitchen and dining room on the floor
below their banking house, and from twelve
to two each day serves there a good dinner to
some thirty-five attaches of their establish-
ment, and this at no cost to those who are fed.
In case any of the clerks are detained beyond
hours, they also have dinner if they desire it.
The providing for a family of thirty-five per-
sons would be deemed no small matter in an
ordinary boarding house, and a visit in the
forenoon to the banking house kitchen shows
the cook who reigns there as busy in her
sphere as is the Cooke above in his; while
the larder and crockery closet are as well stored
after their kind as are the safes and money
drawers up their stairs.

IN SEASON.—A day or two since two In-
dians from the country, on a shopping ex-
cursion to the city, dropped into a hardware
store where agricultural implements are sold.
They had read John's advertisements, and
therefore innocently inquired for "cradles."
The storekeeper said it was rather late in the
season for the article, and he had sold all he
purchased. The ladies looked at each other
wonderingly, and whispered together, and
one, turning to the blushing John remarked:
"Out of season! I thought babies were always
in season!"

MISCELLANY.
RICHES OF VICTORIA.—It is believed that
the Queen is one of the richest sovereigns in
Europe. The Duchess of Kent, who had
served no inconsiderable sum, bequeathed
property to her Majesty. The Prince Consort
who had been saving from the day of his
marriage, died worth a very large amount,
all of which, it is believed, he willed to the
queen; and a wealthy old man, who thought
more of loyalty than his poor relations, left
her nearly half a million. As the queen can-
not be accused of any very lavish expenditure
in her court arrangements, there can be no
doubt that she must have a very respectable
balance at her banker's. Her majesty's banks
with Coutts, as did also the Prince Consort.
A separate set of books is kept in that estab-
lishment for the royal accounts, and these
are written by clerks especially appointed for
the purpose. The property purchased by the
Prince at Kensington is sure to become more
and more valuable every year, though up to
this time the fine houses built upon portions
of it have scarcely let so well as had been ex-
pected. They are very large, and the rent
put them beyond the reach of any but the "up-
per ten."

RELIGIOUS DRAWING.—A little boy six years
old was using his slate and pencil on a Sun-
day, when his father, who was a minister,
entered and said, "My son, I prefer that
you should not use your slate on the Lord's
day." "I am drawing meeting-houses, father,"
was the prompt reply.

The Portland Press tells the following rather
extravagant story to illustrate the whole-
some thieving practiced there on the night
of the great fire: "One who had been slum-
bering peacefully in his grave in the Eastern
cemetery, awoke, and walking forth inquired
if the day of judgement had come? On be-
ing told that it was only Portland burning,
he remarked that he would go back to his re-
pose. On reaching his grave he found that
in his absence somebody had stolen his coffin."

HOMES.—A child, speaking of his home to a
friend, who asked "Where is your home?"
Looking up with loving eyes at his mother
he replied: "Where mother is?" Was ever
question so truthfully, beautifully, or touch-
ingly answered!

**In Norway it is customary to deck the bride
with the collected ornaments of the entire family;
consequently, if she happens to come in a
wealthy sphere, the accumulated jewelry of
generations are literally stuck upon the most
conspicuous parts of her head and dress, giv-
ing her the appearance of a figure that might
be limited to advantage by a jeweler who
wished to make a splendid show in his win-
dow.**

An old gentleman of our acquaintance got
into a little difficulty; the other evening when
he became angry and swore a little. His wife
was near him, and on hearing him blaspheme
said, "Don't swear, William; it won't do
any good." "William turned to his worthy
spouse, and said, "Gosh darn it, Mary, can I
swear? You haven't heard me swear on an
oath to-night by the Eternal!"

Some years since, a sober, sensible Connecti-
cut parson went to establish a family in his
neighborhood, to whom he was not so well vered
in the rudiments of divinity as many are. When
he arrived, he thought proper to begin with
Mary, the eldest daughter, a girl about eight-
teen, buxom, and blooming as May, whose
charms had smitten the village swains with an
epidemic.
"Well Mary," said the parson, "I shall be-
gin with you; come, tell me how you did for
you?"
Mary, with a blush on her cheek, replied:
"Why, nobody, as I know my own mind."
The parson, rather surprised at her answer,
repeated his question with increased ardor.
"Mary, I say, tell me how you did for you?"
"Poor Mary, rather irritated at the inquisi-
tive parson again replied:
"Why, nobody, sir; there was Bob Dawson
lay bed-ridden for about six months, but folks
say he got about again."

"Why will you persist in wearing another
woman's hair on your head?" asked Acid of
his wife. She retorted: "Why will you per-
sist in wearing other sheep's wool on your
back."

If you wish to recommend yourself to a
great and good man, take care that he, quite
your society with good opinion of you; if your
object is to please a vain man, take care that
he leaves you a good opinion of himself.

A wonderful cashmere shawl, now in Cal-
cutta, will be among the sights of the great
exhibition at Paris, next year. It is worked
in arabesque of unsharped diamonds, on red
ground, and was ten years in the workman's
frame. It was originally ordered for the
Queen of Oude, not long before the Sepoy
rebellion.

There are in the United States about 900
railroad corporations that operate steam pow-
er roads; the joint length of the steam-power
roads in the United States is about 22,000
miles, and their joint cost is about \$1,200,000,
—equal to an average of \$40,000 for each
mile.

An ingenious youth from the Granite State
now residing in Denver, returned to his lodg-
ings a few nights since in a state of great in-
dependence and exultation. "My friend asked
his wondering companion and room mate,
"Are you drunk or sober?" "Well," replied
the youth, with the peculiar, dignified and
oracular manner which only an intoxicated
person can assume, "for Pike's Peak, sober,
but for New Hampshire, pretty &—drunk."

One exceedingly warm day in July a neigh-
bor met an old man and remarked that it was
very hot. "Yes," says Joe, "if it wasn't for
one thing, I should say we were going to
have a thaw." "What is that?" inquired his
friend. "There's nothing from." The man
went his way, much enlightened.

Peach says: "We do not believe in spiri-
tualism or magic, but the other day a veracious
witness actually saw a young man turn into
a public house." Transformation, extraordinary.

It is so hilly in some parts of New Hamp-
shire that the people look up the chimney to
see when the cows come home.

What ailments are politicians most afflicted
with? With "falcons" on their hands.

AGENTS FOR THE REGISTER:

L. P. FISHER, San Francisco.
S. H. HANMER, Seattle.
J. M. HENSON, Olympia.
Y. S. PORTER, Seattle.
Rev. C. G. BILKINAP, Seattle.
Hon. S. M. BENTON, Walla Walla.
McKENZIE CAPLEN, St. Helens.

LEGISLATIVE.

In a few days from the issue of this number of the REGISTER, our Legislature will be in session and we have thought it would not be out of place if we should indulge ourselves in a little chat with the members, and just hint what we think should, and should not be done.

We think it almost unnecessary to say, that no divorce bills should pass, as our Legislators themselves seem to have arrived at the same conclusion. We trust the time has passed away, when the bonds of matrimony could be dissolved by champagne and oysters. If anything is done in regard to divorce, we hope it be to amend the law as to render it more difficult to obtain a divorce by any means.

We would call the attention of the members to, what we think, the impropriety of passing private laws. For two or three sessions past, more private than public laws have been passed. Indeed, the Legislature has been but little more than a machine for grinding out charters, private bills &c. It has been something of a mutual accommodation society. You vote for my bill, and I will vote for yours. We believe this has been in part owing to the fact, that the Legislature had no legitimate business to do. They manage to get to Olympia, but are unable to get away from that delectable and classic region. Or at any rate, they are so terrified at the remembrance of what they endured to get there, that they put off the dreaded return as long as they can, and in the meantime grind away at private laws and amendments to Congress, all of which proves that

"These bills some mischief will, For little hands to do."

This will not be so much the case, after the next session when there will be but biennial sessions. Whatever Mr. Denny has not done, it is certain that he did a good thing for the Territory in procuring the passage of the act of Congress providing for biennial sessions and double pay. Our Territory will yet see its good effects.

We have spoken of memorials to Congress. Gentlemen, do not, we beg of you, pass any that you can possibly avoid. They may be useful in so far as they afford honorable members exercise in composition, but that's all. If one or two only were passed, they might succeed, but as it is, we can imagine members of Congress enquiring when they see a large package arrive, What's that? A lot of memorials from Washington Territory? O how; so what all?

But while we object to private bills, and in general to local bills, it may be the case that some counties may need local legislation, and whatever may be the case in other counties, it is very certain that

CLARK COUNTY

needs some legislation. Her condition at the present time is not calculated to inspire any feelings of pride in the minds of her citizens. We suppose it is a condition in part inseparable from a large extent of country and sparseness of population, but it is also true, that it is in part owing to bad management. First of all, something should, say must be done, to relieve her.

FINANCIALLY.

She is in debt, with no present prospect of extricating herself, except by some useful legislation. County orders are worth, not more than forty cents in coin. We almost hesitate to write the fact down, but if a man is convinced that he is sick, he will sooner take steps to cure himself. We do not feel competent to the task of pointing out the road to relief, but will throw out a few suggestions.

We think the county Treasurer should be prohibited from receiving county scrip in payment of taxes, excepting they be tendered in payment of taxes due from the person to whom they were issued. It is objected that the county cannot refuse to receive her own money, we answer, she may properly decline to do, what she has never promised to do.—The order is, to pay to A. B., if then A. B. presents it in payment of taxes, all well enough, but if he sells it to C. D. let C. D. walk his turn. As it is, an order may be issued to A. B. at the May term, 1886, he sells it at half price to C. D. and C. D. pays it on account of taxes the same year, so that that order is paid, while others of much older date remain unpaid. We do not blame the persons who do this, we did it ourselves, but yet we think it wrong, and that ourselves and all others ought to be compelled to pay our taxes in money, unless we pay with orders drawn in our favor.

Another thing. We have said that orders can be bought for forty cents in coin, say for sixty cents in greenbacks. Why should not the county buy them at that price? This certainly does look like repudiation, (and we detect the idea of repudiation,) but it must be remembered that no person can the county officials whose pay is prescribed by law, renders a dollar worth of services for a dollar in county scrip, but their bills are made out to suit the times. We do not propose to force them to sell to the county at a discount, but only to give the county the same, or about the same privilege that individuals have.—Suppose the county has a thousand dollars on hand, let it advertise that it will buy a thousand dollars of scrip, upon the best terms offered. We think this would be no injustice

to any one, as no one values his scrip as being worth par. Another mode of relief is by amending the

SCHOOL LAW.

by abolishing all taxation for that purpose by the county, and leaving the directors of each district to levy a tax for the district. At present the school tax must be paid, and taxes that are paid, are diminished to make up for delinquents. The school revenue under the present system is quite inadequate to pay a teacher all the year, and if each district were left to itself, it could by its directors levy a tax to suit itself. Of course new directors should be elected under the new system. We would also abolish the office of school Superintendent. Let the county Commissioners district the county, and the directors judge of the qualifications of teachers.—The Superintendent earns all he gets, but we think the money he receives could be used to better advantage. If this system is adopted the county assessment should be adopted by the school directors, to avoid the expense of a special assessment.

THE ROAD SYSTEM

could also be improved by just going back to the old plan letting the Commissioners appoint a supervisor for each district, and let the supervisor see that there are no skulkers. We are informed that in one instance at least, a man palmed himself off as being fifty years of age, and therefore exempt from labor, when his sworn affidavit showed him to be under fifty years.

A tax, say of two mills might be imposed, and kept for the purpose of redeeming outstanding orders.

Touching the laws for the collection of taxes, we can only say that we are not very familiar with them, but if the laws are stringent enough, the report of the Grand Jury proves that the Sheriff is not, as taxes imposed upon good property remains unpaid during two or three years. This is an injustice to every man who does pay his taxes, as it forces him to pay ten per cent. interest on his neighbors debt. This may be fun for the boys, but it is death to the frogs.

We have, without much thought, jotted down what came uppermost. We hope our plan, or some better one, will be adopted by our Legislators to improve our financial condition.

SEVERUS VS. ROWDIES.

The late election news has informed us that two negroes have been elected as members of the Legislature in Massachusetts, and that John Morrissey has been elected to Congress from New York City. (We suppose from the "five points" district.) This intelligence is seized upon by both parties, as illustrative of the animus of their respective opponents.

Democrats exclaim: See that, there is the legitimate fruits of abolitionism; first you give to the negro his freedom; next you make him the white man's equal in the Courts.—Now you have elected him to the Legislature. Soon we shall hear of intermarriage and complete social equality.

Republicans retort by pointing to John Morrissey, a notorious ruffian whom the Democracy have elected to Congress, and insist that that is a proof of the utter depravity of the Democratic party.

Now all this is false reasoning, is in fact no reasoning at all. It is passion. We believe that the great majority of either party, regret the action of their respective parties in the instances referred to. For our part, Republican as we are, we denounce the action of the men of Massachusetts in electing a negro to represent them, as to say the very least, unwise. There surely is not in Massachusetts such a scarcity of men fit for the position, as to render the election of a negro necessary, and we believe in matters of such importance, nothing should be done for the sake of bravado. We believe all men ought to be free, that all men without regard to color ought to receive the reward of their own industry, that all men, whether black or white, ought to be allowed to assert and maintain their rights in the Courts of Justice. But we also believe that the negro race is physically, socially and intellectually inferior to the white race, and that they should not be sent to either the State or National Legislature.

But what of Morrissey? He is a white man, but he has by his own voluntary act, so degraded himself that his very name suggests the idea of lewdness, infamy, and debauchery of the lowest kind. The fact of his election is like unto a dreadful dream, too horrible to be true. The news sounds like sewers, cess-pools, tangle-leg whiskey, and whatever else is revolting: Remembering that he was elected from New York City, one involuntarily exclaims:

"Back! from the female a delinquent!"

We regard both the election of Morrissey and the negro as unfortunate; both are evils, but we think the election of Morrissey by far the greater evil of the two.

HEADQUARTERS.—The Headquarters of the Department of the Columbia will soon be removed to the O. S. N. Company's brick building.

Our citizens regret the change, but freely admit the justice of the removal. Without the removal of headquarters, it would have been impossible for the O. S. N. Company to rent its buildings, and to permit them to remain unoccupied, would be at variance with the spirit and intent of our free institutions. If the Government had neglected to rent these buildings then might we have exclaimed, "Ishabod! Ishabod! The glory has departed!" The fearful loss of life and treasure, resulting from the late war would have been in vain, and, worst of all, that grand ball, which has cost the company nearly sixty-three dollars would have been in vain too. We breathe freely.

Wealth is not his who gets it, but his who enjoys it.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

OLYMPIA, Nov. 19, 1886.

The Legislative Assembly of this Territory convenes on the 3d proximo. Below is a list of the members of both houses. The names of Union members are printed in small caps, those of the Democrats in Italics; the names of the members considered doubtful have a * prefixed their names:

COUNCIL.

Walla Walla and Stevens, B. L. Sharpstein.

Walla Walla, W. G. Langford.

Clark, Klickitat and Skamania, Levi Farnsworth.

Clark, Cowlitz, Wakiakum, Pacific and Chehalis, H. K. Hines.

Thurston and Lewis, Yacancy.

Pierce and Mason, Frank Clark.

King and Kitsap, J. Noyes.

Snohomish, Island and Whatcom, E. C. Ferguson.

Jefferson and Clallam, B. F. Dennison.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Walla Walla, R. R. Rees, R. Jacobs, H. D. O'Bryen, O. M. Jesse, Theo. D. Page.

Stevens, *J. H. Van Bokkelen.

Klickitat, A. H. Simmons.

Clark, H. M. Knapp, J. W. Brazer, J. Follow.

Cowlitz and Wakiakum, H. D. Hestington.

Pacific, Chas. Barton.

Chehalis, *Giles Ford.

Lewis, Rev. Henry Miles, D. D.

Mason, L. Hancock.

Thurston, J. Longmyre, B. F. Rath, F. Henry.

Pierce, F. A. Clark, M. T. Kelley.

Snohomish, Dr. Smith.

King, J. C. McGilvray, C. Clymer.

Kitsap, H. C. Rowe, A. B. Young.

Island, *Hill Harmon.

Jefferson, R. S. Robinson, *H. E. Morgan.

Clallam, Henry Hackett.

Whatcom, E. Eldridge.

RECAPITULATION.

UNION COUNCILMAN.....4.

Democratic " ".....4.

UNION REPRESENTATIVES.....14.

Democratic " ".....16.

DIVERS AND SUNDRY ITEMS.

The Democrats of Thurston and Lewis County held a Convention last Wednesday and nominated Wm. Mitchell, a citizen of Olympia as candidate for Condemner vice S. S. Ford dec'd. After the nomination P. D. Moore, E. Evans and other prominent Democrats made speeches. Mr. Moore's speech, we understand was enthusiastically received by the old Democrats, who congratulated him cordially upon his conversion to the faith. The Union men had a large meeting on Saturday at the Court House and unanimously nominated George A. Barnes, an Olympia merchant, for Condemner.—Both of these candidates are respectable and worthy citizens and the race will undoubtedly be a very close one.

It is reported here that W. H. Waterman, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, has been succeeded by Thomas J. McKinney of Iowa. This news is doubted by some, no other information having been received, except the announcement in the New York Herald.

H. M. McGill has also been removed as Asst. Assessor of Internal Revenue and Hon. F. A. Clark appointed in his place. Mr. Clark is from Pierce county, a Radical and also a member of the Legislature.

Many of our readers at Vancouver will regret to learn, that Lieut. Knox, for a long time stationed at Vancouver, was at last so long lying mortally and hopelessly ill at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. He had been ordered with his regiment to Omaha, Nebraska, and was on his way there, when he sank so rapidly that he could not proceed further. This news was communicated by his wife to his father at Olympia.

Governor Pickering has issued his proclamation appointing the 29th inst as a day of Thanksgiving to be observed by the people of this Territory. In this connection we may state, that the Standard in publishing the proclamation committed either a gross mistake or published a wilful and gossamer misrepresentation. The following sentence occurs in the proclamation, as published by the Standard: "I would also recommend the people humbly and devoutly implore the Supreme Ruler to grant to our National Council and the whole population, that Divine Wisdom, which alone can lead the North unto the ways of all good." The words "the North," italicized in the foregoing extract, should read "the Nation." It is due to the Governor, that the correction should be made and if the blunder in the Standard has been made intentionally it exhibits a great want of fairness.

The County Commissioners and people of King County have filed in the Executive office a protest and a petition asking the Governor not to issue his warrant for the payment of the appropriation made by the Legislature, to improve the Naches pass. They are jumping stiff-legged over the decision of the Commissioner and insist that the Snoqualmie pass is the only practicable one in the Cascade range. What action the Governor will take we know not. One thing is certain that the Columbia river pass is the only natural pass and soon or later the Northern Pacific Railroad will be built there.

The Territorial Treasury is strapped—completely cleaned out. The various appropriations to explore and improve roads and highways made by the last Legislature and the reduction of Territorial taxes have caused this depletion. It is high time, that some law should be enacted, providing for the funding of the Territorial and the County indebtedness and levying an adequate tax to pay in money and not in scrip for all services rendered. When people get paid in paper worth 50 cents on the dollar, they naturally charge twice as much for their services than they

would if paid in money.

Hon. W. C. Johnson is now here taking testimony for the United States in the matter of the controversy with the Hudson's Bay and Puget Sound Agricultural Company. Frank Clark is counsel for the Companies. They will take testimony in Vancouver next week. Mr. Johnson is confident, that he will be able to show, that the claims of the Companies on the U. S. are exorbitant, and that lands valued by them at \$20 per acre is really not worth than from \$3 to \$5 and so with the improvements made upon the lands.

There has been a constant and terrific rainstorm here for the last three or four days. The rain gauge upon the U. S. Surveying brig *Fossilberg* indicated a fall or rain in two days of 4.051 inches.

The District Court is still in session and will probably not adjourn until next week.—A small number of indictments for minor offenses have been returned by the Grand Jury, principally for selling liquor to the Indians. It is gratifying to know that the jail is without an occupant. We believe, that the population of our Territory generally exhibits a better state of peace and good order, than any other of its size in the country.

Olympia is the great Mecca of political pilgrims. Already the cauldron has commenced simmering, but it is hard to conjecture the result, after the broth is boiled down. Among the candidates for Delegate in the Union party Hon. A. A. Denny is spoken of for renomination. He has faithfully served some interests on the Sound, and if he had equally attended to the interests in other sections, he would be hard to beat. As it is, his nomination is somewhat doubtful. Among the Democrats Hon. Frank Clark is considered a very prominent candidate. Judge McFadden refuses to have his name used in that connection. E. Evans and other Democrats of lesser note are spoken of, but will not succeed.—But there is a power behind the throne, that will yet prove formidable. That man is W. W. Miller. He is very well known in the Territory as a shrewd, discreet partisan, a consistent supporter of the Administration ever since 1851, at which time he came as a Surveyor of Customs to this Territory and as a man of considerable wealth. His name has not been mentioned much in that connection, but he holds absolutely within his grasp the new organization formed in Olympia consisting of Democrats and old line Republicans and friends of Mr. Johnson. He has taken a very active part in the organization and everybody, that knows him, also knows, that he is not apt to interest himself particularly in anything unless there is some money in it. Bearing this fact in mind and that most of his wealth don't care for any one-borse Federal position in this Territory, the conclusion naturally arises, that he aspires to Congressional honors. However we are not a prophet, nor the son of a prophet and have written all this, because we had nothing else to write about.

We expect to be home next week to relieve Bro. Fletcher and in propria persona to attend to the wants of the Registers. S.

Death of a Brother of Charles Dickens in Chicago—What Suggested the Sobriquet of "Boz."

Many of our citizens will be pained to hear of the death of Augustus N. Dick, Esq., a gentleman who has been well known for several years in Chicago as connected with the land department of the Illinois Central railroad. He expired on Thursday evening, at his residence in North Clark street, after a severe illness of nearly four weeks.

In rounding the sad event, we are reminded of some interesting associations connected with the name of the deceased. Mr. Dickens was the youngest brother of Charles Dickens, the illustrious author—the "pet child" whom the latter more than once alludes to with a peculiar tenderness in his prefaces as the one from whom he derived the sobriquet of Boz, a name famous in literature.

In his preface to the Sketches, Charles relates how he came to adopt the name of Boz, which was a familiar nickname given in childhood to this younger brother; and again, in a recent edition of the Pickwick Papers, he recurs to the subject. "Boz, my signature in the Morning Chronicle, appended to the monthly owner of this book, and retained long afterward, was the nickname of a pet child, a younger brother, whom I had dubbed 'Boz,' in honor of the Visor of Wakefield, which being facetiously pronounced through the nose, became Bozes, and being shortened became Boz. 'Boz,' was a very familiar household word to me long before I was an author, so I came to adopt it." It was this same "pet child," this "younger brother" Boz, who died in this city on Thursday night, August 20th, in Liverpool, near Portsmouth, England. He emigrated to America many years ago, and coming to the West, he purchased some land at Amboy, on the Illinois Central railroad, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits. It does not appear that either in farming or merchandise he was successful. The farm did not prosper, and he lost what money he had invested. About six years ago he came to Chicago; with his family. At that time the late Mr. Coblen was residing here, and through his influence Mr. Dickens obtained, in July, 1860, a position in the land department of the Illinois Central railroad, which position he retained till his death.

Personally Mr. Dickens was highly esteemed by all with whom he came in contact. He was a man of that happy, cheerful, kind-hearted disposition which endeared him to his friends and made his foes enemies. His features bore a striking resemblance to those of his illustrious brother, and if he was not endowed with the same rare mental gifts, he at least shared with him a touch of kindly humor, and what was better, he possessed an ample share of that warmth and kindness of heart which one cannot but think is a family characteristic. He was united in marriage to a most estimable lady, a daughter of Mr. J. W. Phillips, a retired London merchant, who bore him several children. Not long ago he became the father of triplets, all of whom died shortly after birth, and now lie buried in Graceland Cemetery. Mr. Dickens was about forty years of age at the time of his death.—Chicago Tribune, Oct. 5.

CORRECTION.—In the Revenue notice published last week, the types made us say—cans, bottles &c., weighing ten pounds or less, require a one cent stamp—it should read two (2) pounds.

Homestead Notice. To Warren Wood. YOU are hereby notified, that on Monday the 31st day of December, A. D. 1886, I shall be and appear at the Land Office at Vancouver, W. T., and then and there before the Register of the said Land Office, I shall undertake to prove, by the testimony of two witnesses, that the tract of land heretofore entered by you under the Homestead Act, to wit: The S. W. qr. of the S. W. qr. of section No. 24, and the east half and N. W. qr. of the S. E. qr. of section No. 27, in Township No. 4 north, of range No. 2 east, has reverted to the Government, by reason of the abandonment thereof by you for more than six months.

The object and intent of this notice is to afford you an opportunity of being present, and cross examining the witnesses if you wish to do so. THOMAS McWILLIAMS, Vancouver, Nov. 24, 1886. 10.67.

LAND OF THE BEST QUALITY IN TEN POUND CANS AT JONES & TUNBULL'S.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINED IN THE REGISTER AT VANCOUVER

Allen Nelson, W. T., up to Nov. 18, 1886.
Alfred S. Harris, Armstrong & Co.
Armstrong, J. Adams Edward
Boulton Charles L.
Brien Jackson
Barker Stevens
Baylor W. B.
Bell Augustus
Bell Augustus
Baldwin H.
Bartholomew Charles
Baly Barlow
Barman W. D.
Bruce Robert

Childe J. H.
Ode Samuel
C. M. James F.
Crawford Philip
Crown W.
Chandler M. O.
Carpel Michael
Clemens John H.
Goldwell D. G. D.

Day S. H. S.
Davis David
Davis Benjamin S.
Dean Frederick
Ellis Andrew D.
Foster Mr. Atty. at law
Fletcher Charles
Fleming J.

Galligan John
Graham Capt. William
Graham William P.
Gibson William W.
Gray David B.
Gager James
Harris Mr. S.
Hatchinson S.
Hatchinson M.
Haugland Wm. H.
Henderson Lieut. W. I.
Henderson M.
Hessert Mrs. H. E.
Hessert Edward
Hessert Oren F.
Job Wm. E.
Johnson Matthew
Kirk William
Kely John

Knob Lieut. John
King Miss Emma
Lind A. G.
Lane Lewis
Lorenz Leonard
Lorenz Miss Anna
Lutz Christiana
Lutz William
Lutz John
Lutz James D. D.

McEvers Joseph
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OPPOSITION TO PORTLAND

No need of paying tribute to the

Village of Willamette

ORRHH.

ST. HELENS is the place for Columbia and

Clark county Farmers to trade.

Farmers take Notice!

—THAT—

S. M. Lyons' Store

formerly occupied by Woodward & Clough

You can buy all kinds of

YACHTS, CANOES, BOATS,

Groceries, &c.

Dry Goods,

Clothing &c. &c.

At San Francisco, Calif.

Call and judge for yourself and you will

satisfy yourself that this is no humbug.

All kinds of Produce being at San Francisco market

prices.

Remember

S. M. LYONS

At Woodward & Clough old stand.

St. Helens, Nov. 19, 1886.

VANCOUVER

DRUG STORE,

DAVID WALL, APOTHECARY

Keeps constantly on hand a Choice Selection of

Drugs, Medicines,

Acids, Chemicals,

Patent Medicines,

Dye Stuffs, Alcohol, Turpentine,

Perfumery, Toilet Articles

—AND—

FANCY GOODS.

Pure Wines and Liquors for Medical Use.

HOTTETTER'S BITTERS,

ROCK'S BITTERS,

DRANK'S BITTERS,

HOOPER'S BITTERS,

RABBIT'S POTASH,

CANARY SEED,

CARRIAGE SOAP,

CARTRIDGE SOAP,

SHAKER KEMPS,

INDIGO,

ROBESON'S SYRUP,

ORANGE TARTAR,

BLUE STONE,

NITRE,

ROBIN,

GLUE, COMMON & WHITE,

SULPHUR,

GLAUKER SALTS,

Farm and Household

SOON-FLOWERS. From their little buds we followed up...

RAISING CHICKENS WITHOUT A HEN.—A correspondent of the Chicago Prairie Farmer...

HEAVY WARD BECHER'S farm and house is thus described by a correspondent: "The farm is about two miles east of the railroad depot..."

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned has been duly appointed and qualified as Administrator of the estate of John Aird, deceased...

Another method is to lay the pieces you mean to dress, all night in water, with a glass of vinegar...

WILCOX & GIBBS Letter "G"



SEWING MACHINE It is entirely suitable. A patented device prevents its being turned backward...

CARPETS & PAPER HANGINGS. WALTER BROS. No. 118 Front Street, PORTLAND OREGON.

Carpets, Oil Cloths, PAPER HANGINGS, WINDOW SHADES, DAMASKS, Lace Curtains, RUGS AND MATS.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION issued to me from the Clerk of the District Court of the 24 Judicial District, W. T., in favor of Herman Haas and Joseph Wieg...

LEGAL NOTICE. Jane Campbell, Plf. vs. Finley D. Campbell, dft. In the District Court of the 24 Judicial District of Washington Territory holding terms at Olympia.

Administration Notice. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned has been duly appointed and qualified as Administrator of the estate of John Aird, deceased...

NOTICE. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned has been authorized according to law, to settle all matters of business pertaining to the late firm of Aird & Stegert...

Dissolution. THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between E. F. McAllen, David McAllen and J. W. Walker, under the firm name of E. F. McAllen & Co., is dissolved...

FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY.

Florence, - Massachusetts, CELEBRATED REVERSIBLE FEED SEWING MACHINES! Making Four Distinct Stitches.

THE FLORENCE makes four different stitches with as much ease as ordinary machines make one, and with as little machinery...

Agents for Oregon. J. L. FARRIS & Co., 103 Front Street, Portland, Oregon.

THE FLORENCE Sewing Machine is awarded the First and Highest Premium at the State Fair of California, the only Fair on the Pacific Coast at which any two double thread Sewing Machines were exhibited in competition in 1865.

REASONS: 1st—Its simplicity & great range of work. 2d—The Reversible Feed Motion. 3d—The perfect finish and substantial manner in which the Machine is made.

Highest Premium! Gold Medal! The FLORENCE received the only premium awarded by the Mechanics' Association of San Francisco in 1864 and 1865...

SEND FOR CIRCULARS AND SAMPLES OF WORK. SAMUEL HILL, General Agent, 111 Montgomery St., San Francisco.

C. 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 COCKS, (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.

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

THIS INSTITUTION, which was commenced in the year 1856, is delightfully situated at Vancouver, on the north bank of the Columbia river. The beauty of the surrounding scenery, and the celebrity of the place cannot be expressed.

TERMS FOR BOARDERS: For Board and Tuition, per quarter of 11 weeks, \$40. For Washing, 10. For extra and use of instruments, 17. For French, 17. For Board during vacation, 25. For Washing, 5.

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

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, KEPT BY THE SISTERS OF CHARITY, VANCOUVER, W. T. INVALIDS will here find every care and attention for the sum of one dollar per day, payable in advance.

J. T. MARONY, Military & Citizen TAILOR. RESPECTFULLY INFORMS HIS FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC, that he is prepared to guarantee satisfaction in all branches of Tailoring.

American and French Cloths, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS. Gents' Clothing Cleaned & Repaired. Main Street, Vancouver, Sept. 11, 1865.—11-f.

LIVERY STABLES, Cor. 6th & A Streets, VANCOUVER, W. T. HORSES, CARRIAGES, AND WAGONS Let by the hour, day, or week, at moderate rates.

JACOB COHEN, WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER, FRONT STREET, PORTLAND. CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, Solid Silver and Plated Ware, SPECTACLES, &c.

GEO. WEEDEN, HAVING ESTABLISHED HIMSELF IN THE HARNESS, SADDLERY, Carriage Trimming, & Repairing Business, SOLICITS THE PUBLIC FAVOR, and pledges himself to execute all orders promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

W. H. McGrath, Boot & Shoe Maker, (Two doors south of M. Winter's Store.) MAIN STREET, VANCOUVER. I INTEND TO KEEP ON HAND ONLY THE BEST of Stock, and perform my work in the best of style, and with special reference to utility and durability.

A New Tailor Shop, VANCOUVER, W. T., (Next door to the "Abern House.") PETER FOX INFORMS THE PUBLIC that he is prepared to give satisfaction in all branches of Tailoring.

WOOL! WOOL!! POUNDS OF WOOL WANTED For which the highest market price will be paid by ORAWFORD, FLOCOM & CO.

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

Union Meat Market. G. W. & J. E. C. DUGAN & CO., Proprietors.

ALL KINDS OF VEGETABLES IN THEIR SEASON. INTENDING TO FURNISH OUR MARKET with the best meats and vegetables that the country affords...

AIR & STEERT, EMPIRE MARKET, Main Street, Vancouver, W. T.

FRESH BEEF, Pork, Mutton, SALT PORK, HAMS, BACON, Smoked Beef, &c.

J. LORRYEA'S Furniture Store, Nos. 128 and 140 Front Street, PORTLAND, OREGON.

FURNITURE, BEDDING, Wall Paper, Shades, CROCKERY, ETC., ETC. N. B.—A General Assortment of 32 Furniture in Packages.

STEWART & GOURLEY, Are now offering to the Public the BEST and CHEAPEST assortment of CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, IVORY AND RUBBER SETTS, (New Style Jewelry.)

SILVER-PLATED WARE; And everything usually kept in our line of business. AGENTS OF THE AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY.

G. W. COOL, DENTIST, OFFICE—FRONT STREET, near the Post Office, PORTLAND, OREGON. WORK DONE AT NEW YORK PRICES, NEW DRUG STORE.

L. GROSS, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, Front Street, PORTLAND, OREGON.

WHAT CHEER HOUSE, Nos. 126, 128 & 130, Front Street, PORTLAND, OREGON. M. O'CONNOR, Proprietor.

HYGIENIC MEDICATION. W. M. E. GODDARD, Hygienic Physician, may be consulted in his office at his residence, about 1/2 mile east of the Commercial Department, in full view of the Columbia River and opposite Mr. Ryan's place.

BUTLER & KAST, PHILADELPHIA BOOT & SHOE STORE, No. 112 Front Street, Portland, Oregon. (Two doors north of the Post Office.)

Columbia River MILLS! THESE EXTENSIVE MILLS ARE SITUATED on the Mill race above Vancouver, on the Washington Territory side of the river.

Johny's Office, 199 FRONT STREET. THE UNDERSIGNED has been selected to edit and publish the above paper, ready to welcome and glad to receive all friends from Vancouver and all other parts of the world, and to wait on them to the utmost of his power.

WINE, LIQUORS OF ALL KINDS. Cigars of the Best Brands. J. W. DORRITT, Proprietor.

WASHINGTON HOTEL

Cor. 6th & Main Sts. VANCOUVER, W. T. Joseph Brant, Proprietor. THIS WELL-KNOWN HOUSE HAS JUST BEEN enlarged and thoroughly renovated in every respect.

METROPOLIS HALL. IN CONNECTION WITH THE ABOVE HOUSE, it will in readiness order, and stand up, to receive applications for Public Assembly, Theatricals, Amusements, etc.

UNION HOTEL, (FORMERLY KEPT BY M. SEEL.) J. L. RANKIN, - PROPRIETOR. THIS WELL-KNOWN HOTEL IS BEING OPENED for the reception of guests. The Proprietor, by the attention to the comfort of his Guest hopes to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

OYSTERS IN EVERY STYLE. MEALS AT ALL HOURS FROM 4 O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING TO 12 AT NIGHT. Board by the day or week. The table is supplied, at all times, with the best the market affords.

ALTA HOUSE, VANCOUVER, W. T. THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING JUST PURCHASED the above Hotel, and renovated and re-arranged all its departments, is now prepared to entertain all guests. The Proprietor's intention is to satisfy every reasonable patron, both as to accommodations and charges.

LINCOLN HOUSE, Cor. Front and Washington Street, Portland, Oregon. THE LARGEST AND MOST POPULAR HOTEL in the State.

AN OMNIBUS EXPRESS WAGON will attend all the boats and convey Passengers and the baggage to the House Free of Charge, or to any other place in the City for 50 cents.

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