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THE VANCOUVER REGISTER, VANCOUVER, W. T.

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Vancouver, Sept. 1, 1885.—111-112.

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DEALER IN
GRAIN AND FEED OF ALL KINDS
—ALSO—
GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.
a prepared with
Ample Fire-Proof Storage.
And will do a GENERAL
COMMISSION BUSINESS.
No Charge for Storage on Goods sold on Commission.
\$3000 of Sales promptly remitted.
No. 110 Front Street, (the fourth door from Postoffice)
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MANUFACTURERS OF
Saddles, Harness,
AND DEALERS IN
SADDLERY HARDWARE.**
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SHOP—No. 58 Front St., bet. Washington & Alder,
112 PORTLAND, OREGON. 17

**BUNNELL BROS.,
Portland, Og'n, & Lewiston, I. T.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
STOVES, TIN PLATE,
SHEET IRON,
Wire, Pumps,
Lead Pipe, &c.,
And Manufacturers of
TIN, COPPER,
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Jobbing Work Done to Order.**
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**UNION SALOON,
5th Street, Vancouver, W. T. near the
Military Reserve.**
THE UNDERIGNED announces to the public, that this well known place of resort still lives and is under his management. He keeps a splendid stock of
LIQUORS, WINES AND CIGARS,
and all other things necessary to constitute a
Tip-top Saloon.
Give him a call and satisfy yourselves of the truth of the statement.
M. DAMPHOFFER.
Sept. 22, 1885. 147.

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

Lard.
LARD OF THE BEST QUALITY IN TEN POUND CANS
JONES & TURNBULL'S.

IF YOU SHOULD EVER GET MARRIED.

If you should ever get married, John,
I'll tell you what to do—
Go get a little tenement,
Just big enough for two!
And one spare room for company,
And one spare bed within reach—
If you'd begin love's life aright,
You'd better thus begin it.

In furniture be moderate, John,
And let the stuffed chairs wait;
One looking glass will do for both,
Yourself and the wife and maid;
And Brussels do, and other things
Which make a fine appearance,
If you can better afford it, they
Will look better a year hence.

Some think they must have pictures, John,
Superb and costly, too;
Your wife can do that niche,
Let that suffice for you;
Remember what the wise man said,
A text and lore within it,
Is better than a splendid house
With bickerings every minute.

And one word as to cooking, John,
Your wife can do that best;
For love to make the biscuits rise,
Is better for than yeast.
No matter if each day you don't
Bring turkey to the table,
'Twill better rely by and by,
When you are better able.

For all you buy pay money, John,
Money earned every day;
If you would have your life run smooth,
There is no better way.
A note to pay is an ugly thing
(It brings you change to call it),
When it hangs over a man who has
No money in his wallet.

And now when you are married, John,
Don't try to pay the rich;
It took them many a toilsome year
To gain their envied niche;
And if you'd gain the summit, John,
Look well to your beginning,
And then will all you win repay
The care and toil of winning.

FREEMASONRY.

The following interesting article is taken from Chambers' London Journal:

The popular notion with respect to the masonic brotherhood is somewhat vague and uncertain. It is principally associated with curious ceremonies, terrible oaths and ordeals, a very close acquaintance with a red hot poker and an incandescent gridiron, lamb-skin aprons like a toll-collector's bag, mysterious prefaces and allusions to the member's names, and frightful punishments to intruders, who are kept off by a dreadful officer called the Tyler. It is generally supposed that freemasonry are a band of brothers, fond of social intercourse, serious and champagne; and that they are a set of very good fellows, in a fact which nobody can deny.

Now, a recent papal allocation having excited public attention to that body, we take this opportunity of giving our readers a little information concerning that secret institution.

The freemasonry is one of the oldest institutions in existence, and has existed from the time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary. Some say that King Solomon was the founder of the science; others, that it existed among the Egyptians who built the pyramids; while the others, bolder still, pretend to trace it back as far as the time of Noah. We do not, however, intend to dive so deeply into the troubled waters of history, and shall content ourselves with stating that freemasonry such as exists at the present day is of a very modern origin, although founded upon pretty nearly the same principles as ancient freemasonry. In the middle ages, bands of skilled workmen wandered all over Europe, building those magnificent cathedrals and other edifices which have been the admiration of every succeeding age. No one was admitted into the craft unless properly qualified, and was duly examined as to whether he possessed a competent skill as an operative workman;—and as masons, from the very nature of their business, were wanderers upon the earth; each person, on his obtaining admission into the craft, was entrusted with certain secrets, by which he was enabled to show that he was a skillful craftsman, and to obtain employment from his brethren wherever he went, without being obliged to undergo a further examination as to his masonic qualifications. Certain laws were promulgated for the regulation of the order, and for preserving good conduct and social harmony among its members. Each band of workmen formed a lodge, which was presided over by some eminent brother, who saw that the members of his Lodge properly performed his allotted task, and received their just due. It is some sixteen hundred years since the first lodge was formed in England, under the auspices of Carausius, who collected a number of ingenious masons from different countries, and appointed his steward, St. Alban or Albanus, to be the principal superintendent, or Grand Master, of their Assemblies. From that time until the seventeenth century, freemasonry flourished with varied success; the fraternity being employed in building cathedrals, churches and the like; their last important work being the building of St. Paul's Cathedral, under the management of Sir Christopher Wren, who was the Grand Master of the lodge of masons connected with the building, which lodge held its assemblies at a tavern in St. Paul's Churchyard, called the Goose and Gridiron—a lodge, we may mention, which is still in existence under the name of the Lodge of Antiquity, although the place of their meeting is now in the congenial quarters of the Freemasons' Tavern.

SHARP ANSWER.—At a New York hotel recently, the landlord said to a boarder: "See here, Mr. —, the chambermaid found a lady's hair pin in your bed this morning, and it will not answer!" "Well," replied the boarder, "I found a woman's hair in the better this morning, but it did not prove you had a woman in it!"

The two men looked at each other for about ten seconds, when each smiled and went his way, no doubt pondering over the peculiarities of circumstantial evidence.

Condensed History of Steam.

About 280 years B. C. Hero, of Alexandria, formed a toy which exhibited some of the powers of steam, and was moved by its power.

A. D. 540. Anthemius, an architect, arranged several cauldrons of water, each covered with a wide bottom of a leathern tube, which rose to a narrow top, pipes extending to the rafters of the adjoining building. A fire was kindled beneath the cauldrons, and the house was shaken with the efforts of the steam descending the tubes.—This is the first notice of the power of steam recorded.

In 1543, June 17th, Braccio de Garay tried a steamboat of 200 tons, with tolerable success, at Barcelona, Spain. It consisted of a cauldron of boiling water, and a movable wheel on each side of the ship. It was laid aside as impracticable. A present however was made to Garay.

In 1650, the first railroad was constructed at Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The first idea of a steam engine in England was in the Marquis Worcester's History of invention, A. D. 1663.

In 1691 Newcomen made the first engine in England.

In 1718 patents were granted to Savory for the first application for the steam engine.

In 1764 James Watts made the first perfect steam engine in England.

In 1766 Jonathan Hull first set forth the idea of steam navigation.

In 1778 Thomas Thomas first proposed the application in America.

In 1785 two Americans published a work upon it.

In 1789 William Symington made a voyage in one on the Forth and Clyde Canal.

In 1792 this experiment was repeated.

In 1798 Ramsey propelled a boat by steam at New York.

In 1789 John Fitch, of Connecticut navigated a boat by a steam engine on the Delaware.

In 1784 Robert Fulton first began to apply his attention to steam.

In 1783 Oliver Evans, a native of Philadelphia, constructed a steam engine to travel on a turnpike road.

The first steam engine that ever crossed the Atlantic was the Savannah, in the month of June, 1810.

An Important Decision.

The following decision has just been made at the Treasury Department, on an inquiry made in regard to the descent of bounty to the heirs of deceased soldiers, and will form a precedent for all similar cases:

Under the law of July 28th, 1866, the mother and father of the deceased soldier, provided there has been no abandonment on either side, are jointly entitled to receive payment of the bounty, the widow having remarried before the act and there being no minor children; and where the heirs of a deceased soldier claimed the bounty provided by the act of July 28th, 1866, it is decided that if the soldier died before the passage of the act from causes other than wounds or diseases contracted in service, or if he died after the passage of the law from any cause, the heirs would not be entitled to the bounty; but if he died prior to its passage from wounds or disease contracted in the service, the bounty descends to the heirs in the order and on the conditions named in the law. This case is precisely parallel to that of a soldier to whom bounty is granted by the law of March 3d, 1863, for less than two years service. When discharged for wounds received in battle, and no provision was made for the descent of the bounty, if the soldier died without receiving it, and it was held to be personal to the beneficiary, and it did not descend Congress sanctioned this construction and passed an elaborate section on March 3d, 1866, providing for the descent in a prescribed order of heirship; thus by implication asserting that it could not descend without express provision of law.

WARNING FROM THE STAGE.—The great tragedian Macready would never allow his daughters to enter a theater. A recent memoir of an actor of brilliant genius, written by his daughter, states that his children during their childhood were carefully kept from everything connected with his profession. "Occasionally," says she, "we were permitted to visit the theater, but we were never allowed a free indulgence of promiscuous plays." A son of this actor, who himself is quite distinguished in the same line, on being recently consulted by a soldier's orphan daughter, in reference to going upon the stage, earnestly entreated her to abandon the idea, on account of the immorality of such a life. Another eminent actor, George Vandenhoff, on quitting the profession for the bar, gave the following gratuitous advice to any "ingenuous youth" thinking of becoming an actor: "Go to sea, go to law; go to church; go to physic; go to Italy, and strike a blow for liberty; go to anything, or anywhere that will give you an honest and decent livelihood, rather than go upon the stage. To any young lady with a similar proclivity, I would say, buy a sewing machine, and take in plain work first; so shall you save yourself much sorrow, bitter disappointment, secret tears."

The Confederates' exiles in Mexico have published a lengthy manifesto, under date of October 18, setting forth the advantages of residence in that country, and correcting so-called misrepresentations as to their condition. The letter is signed by Isham G. Harris, Sterling Price, and 23 others. The village in which they reside is called Carlotta. They deny that they have been annoyed by the Liberals; say that those who left the colony and made unfavorable statements in reference to it, came to Mexico without means and with no fixed purpose except the resolve that they would not work, and upon the Mexican principle, watched and waited to see if something would not turn up; and that hereafter earnest, industrious, and true men shall leave their valley for want of land to settle upon, until the twenty odd thousand acres already appropriated to colonization have been densely populated. But they want no one to come who has not money enough to support himself.

Land is being surveyed at Washington for the erection of a new white house for the President, and for an extensive new National Park.

Baden-Baden.

This delightful watering place lies at the entrance of the Black Forest, and seems to nestle as it were, among the picturesque and well timbered hills which here stud the valley of the Ouse. Nothing can be more delightful than the location of the town, or more picturesque or inviting than the scenery which surrounds it. Baden has a population of nearly seven thousand, but so popular has it become as a watering place, that during the summer season it exceeds 35,000. At the time of our visit the "season" had nearly closed, but there were nevertheless a great many strangers in town, and the place wore an exceedingly gay and fashionable appearance. Next to its warm springs, the greatest attraction in Baden is, perhaps, its gaming tables, which are frequented day and night by crowds of speculators, and for the monopoly of which the lessee pays a rent of some \$55,000 per annum. Curious to see how they were managed, we visited the "conversation-haus" the night succeeding our arrival, and passed a couple of hours very pleasantly in watching the progress of the different games. The "Conversation-haus" is a magnificent hall, containing concert rooms, dining rooms, gaming rooms, &c., and is finished and furnished gorgeously. Here the visitors assemble every evening, some to play, others to dance, others to make love, &c., and as both ladies and gentlemen are expected to dress in the highest style of fashion, the scene which the rooms present is one never to be forgotten.

The gaming rooms at the upper end of the building, and at the time of our visit were crowded with players and spectators, the sexes being about equally divided. A large table covered with green cloth, stands in each of the rooms, and around these the players range themselves, some on chairs and others standing, so as to have a full view of the board. The game in progress, "Roulette," we do not understand, but we saw during the two hours or so we remained there, incredibly large sums of gold and silver lost and won by the players. The ladies seemed even more infatuated with the game than the men, and the recklessness with which turn after turn of the wheel, they staked piles of gold on some favorite number, only to see the Croupier just as often take it all in, was something to astonish a man of weak nerves, especially if he felt like many husbands in the crowd must have felt, that no small part of the money thus squandered came from his pocket.

We saw a very pretty woman, not more certainly, than twenty-four, and dressed elegantly, lose not less than 8,000 francs in a little over half an hour, while across the table an English dowager of fifty, with gray hair, shriveled features, and eyes like a cat "raked in" during our visit, Napoleons to the amount of at least \$7,000. No language can give the reader an idea of the recklessness with which those who get infatuated with the game risk their money. The more they lose the heavier they bet, with the expectation of getting "hues" again, but the end is almost always the same. The banker is about the only one who makes the thing pay, and, though cases occur where immense fortunes are won in a single night, very few leave the table otherwise than losers. Besides "Roulette," a game termed "Rouge et Noir," something, I should say, like our faro is also played, but not understanding it I cannot describe it. The "Rouge-et-Noire" table is most frequented by ladies, and the betting is if anything, heavier than that of the other. We were told of an English nobleman, Lord Hastings, who, during a visit to the Baden races in August last, lost \$20,000 here in a single night, and a seedy individual was pointed out to us at the end of the table, who made his appearance in Baden in May last, with a fortune of \$75,000, but who was now not worth a copper, having lost every cent of his money at "Rouge-et-Noire" in this very room.

RELIGIOUS COURTESHIP.—A young gentleman happened to sit at church in a pew adjoining one in which sat a lady, for whom he had conceived a sudden and violent passion, and was desirous of entering into a co-partnership on the spot; but the place not suiting a formal declaration of the exigency of the case suggested the following plan: He politely handed his fair neighbor a bible, open, with a pin stuck in the following text:—(Second Epistle of John, fifth verse) "And now I beseech thee, lady, not as though I wrote a new commandment unto thee, but that which we had from the beginning, and which we love one another." She returned it, pointing to the second chapter of Ruth, verse tenth: "Then she fell on her face, and bowed herself to the ground, and said unto him, why have I found grace in thine eyes, that thou shouldst take knowledge of me, seeing that I am a stranger?" He returned the book, pointing to the thirteenth verse of the Third Epistle of John: "Having many things to write unto you, I would not write with paper and ink, but I trust I come unto you, and speak face to face, that our joy may be full." From the above interview a marriage took place the ensuing week.

FRENCH OPINION OF THE UNITED STATES. He was no blunderer who first said figures are eloquent.

Oh! all ye Governments throughout our Europe, ponder well the following brief dispatch which we received only a few days ago from New York: "The public debt of the United States has been diminished by \$15,000,000 since the 1st of September, 1855." Think of that! Fifteen millions of dollars are equivalent to 75,000,000 francs, and that vast sum has been paid by the great and free American people in but little more than a year, and just after the conclusion of a war—and such a war! That Nation has not busied itself during long years of peace heaping up useless materials to necessitate crushing budgets. But when the hour of the nation's need came, the nation stamped upon its free soil and brave armies were called up and equipped on the instant.

Oh! ye European Kings, and Kaisers, and people, after all, these same Yankees have some good stuff in them! Instead of paying 75,000,000 of francs in this one year, which European Government is it that has not in that space of time foisted away cash and credit to that amount? Show us that European Government and we will take off our hat to it.—Paris paper.

The Empress Carlotta.

New York, Nov. 1st.—The Paris correspondent of the London Star says the greatest sympathy is manifested for the Empress Carlotta. It would appear that her mental state gave cause for alarm to her even before her arrival in France. During the voyage from Vera Cruz to St. Nazaire she appeared to be in the depth of melancholy, and constantly spoke of the immense responsibility which she had assumed.

On arriving in Paris, although indirectly prepared for the Emperor's refusal to alter the period he had fixed upon for the evacuation of Mexican territory by French troops, she persisted in her desire to have a personal interview with Napoleon; the result is known. Although the Emperor received the wife of Maximilian with all courtesy and kindness, he remained absolutely firm. The Empress, unfortunately, lost her head completely. She so far forgot her self-possession as to give way to the most violent paroxysm of excitement and made use of language which not only startled but puzzled the Emperor.

This painful excitement is now easily to be accounted for. The first subject which appears to have distracted the mind of the Empress was the clause in her father's will by which he merely gave a life use in his twenty five millions he bequeathed her, although he gave her power to dispose of the principal by will. The Empress applied to her brother, Leopold II, and to the Court of Flanders to annul this clause and allow her to devote the \$25,000,000 to the consolidation of the Mexican Empire. Her brother, however, turned a deaf ear to her solicitations, and reminding her of the prodigal generosity with which her husband had spent his own private fortune, as well as a portion of hers, he positively refused her request. The Empress cannot forgive this act, and as she is aware that the King and his brother have been privately supported in their decision by the Austrian Imperial family at Brussels or at Vienna, thence her despair on the Pope having declined to sanction the concordat proposed by Maximilian. Her appeal rejected by Napoleon III, by her own brothers and by the Pope, it is not surprising that her mind has given way in presence of so much bitter mortification.

A Philadelphia paper calls attention to the fact that the beginning of the new year will witness the inauguration of unbroken steam communication around the globe, as he thenceforth prosecuted as regularly as the arrival and departure of European steamships at our wharves. The steamship Henry Chauncey will sail on the 11th of December for the Isthmus; will coast there with the Golden City for San Francisco; and from San Francisco, on the 1st day of January, the steamship Colorado will sail for Yokohama, in Japan, and Hong Kong, in China. If, arrived at the latter port, the passenger wishes still to journey westward, he can proceed by the boats of the Peninsula and Oriental Company to Bombay, onward through the Red Sea to the Isthmus of Suez, which, crossed by rail, conducts to the British line of Mediterranean steamers, touching at Malta and Gibraltar, and arrive in England, where a few hours of railway will enable him to take passage in one of a dozen lines of steamships for this country—the supposed point of departure.

TIME'S CHANGES.—Thirty two years ago, remarks the New York Tribune, when Douglas left his Green Mountain home for Illinois, his great rival, Lincoln, was keeping a post-office, fresh from the glories of the Black Hawk war; Andrew Johnson was Mayor of a small mountain town in Tennessee; Jefferson Davis, a Lieutenant of Dragons; Chase was chasing the Indians; Seward was grieving over his defeat as Governor; Breckinridge was studying the orations of Cicero against Catiline at a Kentucky college; Chase was endeavoring to gain a law practice in Utica; Sumner was entering the Boston Bar; Broderick was cutting stone. Grant was a school boy in his teens, and Farragut was watching the honor of his flag on the torrid coast of Brazil.

KOSUTH.—The following touching description of Louis Kosuth is from a late letter from Paris: "It is the Cafe Florian—a man of hairs so white that you do not note their thinness, bowed down, and meek and silent yet very kindly-eyed; but never flashed by any period to which he comes, passed in young dreams of a free state, but waiting yet, though death seems closer than freedom, reading the journal all apart."

MUTILATED CURRENCY.—The Treasurer of the United States calls the attention of those forwarding mutilated and defaced fractional currency to the Treasury for redemption to the necessity of forwarding a communication with the same, stating the amount forwarded and the name and post office address of the writer. The redemption division is now in the possession of a considerable amount of currency to the ownership of which no clue can be obtained, in consequence of the carelessness of the persons by whom it was forwarded.

The wives of English ecclesiastical dignitaries do not partake of the sacred titles of their Lords. It is rather funny to read in the London papers that "His Grace the Lord Archbishop of York and his wife, Mrs. Thompson, arrived at Fulham Palace yesterday, on a visit to the Lord Bishop of London and Mrs. Tait."

RECIPE FOR SCARLET FEVER.—One grain of foxglove, one grain of sulphate of zinc, pulverized together, with a very little white sugar; then add four ounces of water—Pose for an adult, (one third the quantity for a child) one table spoonful every half hour until the disease has vanished. By the fourth dose the patient will be quite warm, the moist, and every symptom very favorable, as medical men have it when the disease is mastered.

DR. GAMING, of Jacksonville, has been appointed Post Surgeon at Fort Kiamath.

The earnings of the Atlantic Cable in fifty-five days was £46,048, an average of £837 per day.

MISCELLANY.

The amount of trade on our coast lakes is in the neighborhood of \$700,000,000.

BONES GOLD DUST OPERATORS.—A vein of gold dust operators has been discovered in Idaho City, and a chief of the gang, a man who calls himself Capt. Murphy, arrested and committed to answer. Murphy becoming alarmed, has disclosed the names of his confederates, and it is thought that the whole gang will be brought to justice.

We like a black eye. We like a blue eye. We don't like a black and blue one.

A clergyman in Utica, N. Y., has been preaching against "the awful crime of base ball playing," and can "see nothing but ruin to the young men who engage in it." We presume he will soon preach against base singing.

Copy of a story of an academy out West:—Freeman & Huggs; Freeman teaches the boys and Huggs the girls.

A witness in Howland will case has examined several thousand signatures to see if a person can repeat his signature exactly, and he concludes that it cannot be done.

ACCOMMODATING.—A gentleman being annoyed by a beggar, said to him: "I have no money." "Well, sir," replied the beggar, boldly, "give me your nose."

If you wish to know how quick you can run a mile, tell a red headed woman her baby squints, and be prepared to start instantly.

Some one makes the following statement: The latest Masonic statistics report that there are 1,300,000 brethren of the mystic tie in the world, and 5,000 scattered over the world in Europe, Asia, Africa, North and South America, Oceania and the Indian Archipelago.

In a recently published statistical work there are said to be in London one million four hundred thousand persons who never attend public worship; one hundred and fifty thousand habitual drunkards; two hundred and fifty thousand living in open profligacy; twenty thousand professed beggars, ten thousand gamblers, thirty thousand destitute children, and five thousand receivers of stolen goods. It is a pity the compiler does not give also the number of city missionaries. It ought to be respectably large.

An Eastern editor, walking along a street in Milwaukee one day, was a little puzzled by what appeared to be a kind of motto, painted in large letters on a window. It ran thus: "Auntie Read's Book." He pondered a long while, unable to make out the meaning of the strange motto, which appeared to be in Latin; but at last he discovered that the window, which had probably been taken out to be washed, had been put in among side-sets and that he had, consequently, read the inscription backward.

An editor compliments a contemporary thus: "Mr. Brown is a clear thinker, a ready and vigorous writer, and a first-rate fellow; to boot."

There are 208 newspaper published on this coast, including British Possessions, Mexico, and Pacific ports. Of these San Francisco claims 54. The Sandwich Islands have one daily, three weeklies, and two monthlies.

HARD ON BACHELORS.—Young men in Lawrence, Kansas, have to marry to get shelter from the weather; landladies take none but married people. The unfortunate youths say it is a conspiracy between the young ladies and the boarding house keepers.

When Brazil was first discovered, gold was in such common use that the inhabitants made fish-hooks of that metal, so iron being used, although the country abounded with it.

An Italian has been arrested in New Orleans charged with murder. On his finger he wore a ring that had a snake claw in it which was filled with deadly poison. A scratch with it would cause death in three hours.

LONDON is a world in itself. The last English census develops the curious fact that there are more Scotchmen in London than in Edinburgh, more Irish than in Dublin, more Roman Catholics than in Rome, and more Jews than in Palestine. Next to London, perhaps, New York is the most cosmopolitan of cities. It has not so many cosmopolitans as Edinburgh, but according to the census it has nearly as many Irish as Dublin, while as a German city it is probably the third in the world ranking next to Berlin and Vienna.

TRADE IN LEATHER.—The Times states that the sales of California leather in San Francisco alone exceed in value \$1,000,000 annually. The quality of the leather is said to be in high repute in Eastern markets.

AN ASIATIC RAILWAY.—The railway between Calcutta and Bombay is about 1,000 miles long, and is traversed by trains in about four days. The only through traffic at present consists of mail and cargo. European passengers cannot travel the whole distance on account of the heat.

The Pacific Railroad has been finished and the cars are running to the 100th meridian about 250 miles West of Omaha. An excursion party recently took a trip to the terminus. The Passengers gave a grand war dance, for the amusement of the excursionists at Columbus, on the Leap Fork. A paper was printed on the cars during the trip, the press and type for which was furnished by the Omaha Republican.

It is said that Napoleon, when he was asked by Dr. O'Moara if he really thought he could invade England at the time he threatened to do so, replied in the following anagram: "Able was I, ere I saw Elba." Whether this is true or not, it certainly is a most ingenious and complete anagram, reading the same backward or forward.

THE "OLDEST INHABITANT."—Patty Thomas a colored woman one hundred and twenty years old, is now living at Newport. She was born at Charleston, S. C., long before the Revolution was thought of. She must be the only and original "everlasting nigger."

Patrick gave his testimony in a riot case: "Be jabbers, the first man I saw coming at me was two brickbats!"

AGENTS FOR THE REGISTER: L. P. FISHER, San Francisco; SETH A. HAMMER, Salem; J. H. MURPHY, Olympia; N. S. PORTER, Seattle; Rev. C. G. BELKNAP, Seattle; JAMES JONES, Walla Walla; HEZKIAH CAPLES, St. Helens.

LEGISLATIVE.

Both houses of the Legislature have at last organized and are ready to work. The Governor's message had not been delivered when the latest news from the seat of government arrived here. We don't assume the right of dictating one way or the other, what ought or ought not to be done by the Legislature, but simply utter the sentiments and wishes of the people, while making a few suggestions to their representatives, which are considered of practical benefit.

ASPIRANTS TO CONGRESS.

The Walla Walla Statesman mentions the names of Anderson Cox, J. W. Lanster, W. G. Langford, F. P. Dugan and S. D. Smith, and others, all of them residents of W. W. County, as being willing to serve the dear people in the capacity of Delegate to Congress.

SCRIBES.

The Willamette and Upper Columbia are to be surveyed under the superintendence of R. Covington, Esq., an old citizen of Vancouver, who returned from Washington City last week, having been appointed to that position by the Secretary of War under a recent act of Congress.

CHURCH MATTERS.

Rev. A. M. A. Blanchet, Bishop of Nisqually, has just returned to Vancouver from the Atlantic States, where he attended the Plenary Council of the Catholic Church called by the Arch Bishop of Baltimore acting under the authority of the Pope.

A GOOD SELECTION.

The Legislative Council has shown good judgment by electing the Hon. B. F. Dennison as President of the Council. We know Mr. Dennison to be one of the ablest lawyers on the coast, a man of pure character, good habits and unassailable reputation.

Our friend Doctor Miles is now "Big Jimmie" in the Legislature.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE. Headquarters Department of the Columbia, Fort Vancouver, W. T., Dec. 14, 1886. General Orders, No. 15. I. Bvt. Col. E. B. Babbitt, Deputy Quartermaster General, having reported at these Headquarters in compliance with paragraph II, G. O., No. 28, current series, Headquarters Mil. Div. Pacific, will relieve Bvt. Lt. Col. Henry C. Hodges, Capt. A. Q. M. U. S. A., in the duties of Chief Quartermaster, Department of Columbia.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY ITEMS.

We have been informed by a gentleman just from Steilacoom that gold has been found on a tributary of the Puyallup river, some thirty miles from that town. A pan of dirt taken from a hole two feet below the surface yielded a piece of gold half as large as a grain of wheat, and a number of smaller particles.

THE BELLINGHAM BAY COAL MINES.

We are informed that operations are stopped at these mines and will probably not be resumed until Spring. The fires are still raging below and the waters of the bay are being turned in to drown it out.

THE REGULAR TERM OF THE SUPREME COURT.

The regular term of the Supreme Court opened on Monday last, but there being no quorum present it was adjourned over by Chief Justice Hewitt, to await the arrival of Judge Wyebe. Business will commence on Tuesday morning next.

WE LEARN THAT THE TWO MEN CONVICTED OF THE ROBBERY AT STEILACOOM.

Two men convicted of the robbery at Steilacoom a few weeks ago, and Powell, convicted of the murder of his wife, in King County several months ago, and sentenced to be hung on the 21st inst., escaped from custody at Steilacoom on Wednesday last.

GENERAL STEELS HAS JUST ISSUED AN ORDER.

General Steele has just issued an order directing officers under his command to dispense with the services of civilians as much as possible and when it becomes necessary to employ such, to give the preference to honorably discharged soldiers and especially those who have been partially disabled.

GEN. STEELE AND SICKLES ARE NOW THE ONLY MAJOR GENERALS OF VOLUNTEERS.

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BY TELEGRAPH FROM OLYMPIA.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

House met pursuant to adjournment. Mr. Speaker in the chair. Prayer by the Chaplain. Roll called. Minutes read and approved. Mr. Van Bokkelen introduced House Bill No. 9, an act to amend an act to authorize Antoine Plant to establish a ferry on the Spokane river. Read 1st time.

STUMPAGE.

It will be interesting to the mill owners and lumbermen of the Territory to learn that L. Holmes, U. S. Atty., has finally succeeded in obtaining from the Interior Department the authority to settle with persons, who are trespassing upon public lands by cutting timber, at the rate of 25 cents per thousand feet.

PORT VANCOUVER.

The Dalles Mountain says that Fort Vancouver is to be abandoned, and the reservation with all the buildings and improvements, are about to be turned over to the Catholic Mission, who it appears is the rightful owner of the land.

O. S. N. CO.

We learn that Mr. Alonzo Hayward has purchased twenty-one hundred shares of the stock of the O. S. N. Co. We are told, that the Company's stock consists of four thousand shares of the nominal value of \$500,000 each.

PROMOTION.

A telegram was received here yesterday, announcing that Henry C. Hodges, Q. M. of this Depot, has been made a full Major in the Quartermaster's Department of the regular army.

DOG BARKING AT THE MOON.

Vide Murphy, who occasionally writes for the Standard and who is silly, because some of the papers exposed one of his dirty tricks.

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EASTERN NEWS.

New York, Dec. 8.—The Washington special dispatch says: The President and Cabinet with one exception, are displeased at Napoleon's reply. It is considered doubtful whether after all the remonstrances, the Emperor will be allowed to have his own way.

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There are doubts whether Kelly's bill to create a department of internal revenue which aims to take the control of the revenue from the treasury department, can become a law.

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OPPOSITION TO PORTLAND!

No need of paying tribute to the Village on Willamette Creek. ST. HELENS is the place for Columbia and Clark county Farmers to trade.

FARMERS TAKE NOTICE!

S. M. LYONS' STORE

Formerly occupied by Woodward & Coughlin. You can buy all kinds of Groceries, Dry Goods, Clothing &c., &c., At San Francisco Prices. Call and judge for yourself and you will satisfy yourself that this is no humbug.

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.

MICHAEL WINTLER

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

BILLIARD SALOON!

THE UNDERIGNED BEGS LEAVE TO INFORM the public that he has just renovated and refitted his large SALOON located on Bates Street, that he keeps on hand the very best quality of WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS. Celebrated Manufactory.

MARBLE'S MILL.

ANSEL MARBLE WOULD RESPECTFULLY INVITE the public that he has just renovated and refitted his large MILL on the north side of the city, that he keeps on hand the very best quality of MILL STONES, and also has on hand the very best quality of MILL STONES, and also has on hand the very best quality of MILL STONES.

ATTENTION, Discharged Volunteers!!

THE UNDERIGNED will be at Vancouver on Monday and Tuesday the 12th and 13th inst., at the office of J. H. P. Smith, City Recorder. Persons entitled to the extra bounty under the Act of Congress, approved July 25, 1865, will call on him at the above place, between the hours of 9 o'clock, a. m. and 3 p. m.

