Puget Sound Dispatch.

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PUGET SOUND DISPATCH.

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Publishers and Proprietors.

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JAMES MC NAUGHT. JOHN LEARY.

McNAUGHT & LEARY,
Attorneys at Law,
Seattle, W. T.

Will practice in Supreme and District Courts of Washington Territory.

JOHN J. McGILVRA,
Attorney at Law,
SEATTLE, W. T.

Will attend to business in all parts of the Territory. 20

GEORGE N. MCCONAHA. WALDO M. YORK.

McCONAHA & YORK,
Counselors, Attorneys, Solicitors in Chancery, and Proctors in Admiralty.
OFFICES—No.'s 1 and 2 Dispatch Buildings,
SEATTLE, W. T.
W. M. YORK, NOTARY PUBLIC. 20

IRVING BALLARD.
Attorney & Counselor at Law,
Steilacoom, W. T.

CHAS. H. LARRABEE. WM. H. WHITE.

LARRABEE & WHITE,
Counselors, Attorneys at Law,
AND
Solicitors in Chancery,
(*Dispatch Buildings,*)
SEATTLE.
Will practice in the Supreme and District Courts.

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Also, several Bottom Land FARMS, under cultivation, on the White, Black, Cedar, and Duwamish Rivers.

AGENTS—For Remington and Osgood, New York; Benjamin Flint, San Jose, California, etc. etc.

MCNAUGHT & LEARY.
JAMES MCNAUGHT, }
JOHN LEARY, }
Seattle, W. T. Aug. 28, 1871. 15tf.

Supreme Court of Washington Territory.

The United States }
vs.
Watts. }

DISSENTING OPINION OF O. JACOBS, CHIEF JUSTICE.

As I cannot assent to the conclusion reached by the majority of the Court in this case, I will briefiy state the conclusion of my own mind upon the question of jurisdiction involved in the case, with my reasons therefor.

I have come to the conclusion that the United States side of the Court had jurisdiction, and for the following reasons:

1st, We all agree, that the phrase "sole and exclusive jurisdiction," as used in the Crime act of 1790, has no reference to a claim of jurisdiction made by any foreign power, but to State and Federal jurisdiction; or as we are situated, to Federal as contradistinguished from Territorial jurisdiction. We also agree that it is the duty of the judiciary to extend the jurisdiction of the laws of the United States as far as the political department of the Government extends the territorial area.

2dly, In my judgment it is the duty of the Courts to construe all such conventions as that entered into between the Government of the United States and Great Britain with reference to the island of San Juan, so as to avert the evil apprehended and sought to be prevented. When the convention was entered into there was imminent danger of a conflict of arms. That danger arose from two causes—the action of the military commander of the department, and the enforcement of the laws of Washington Territory over the disputed domain. The first danger was removed by a change of commanders; the second by the exclusion of the laws of the Territory, and that exclusion has been enforced by the military power of the Government ever since.

3dly, Was the intention then of the high contracting parties to exclude all laws from San Juan Island and to make it a secure asylum for thieves and murderers? *I think not.* Possibly there might be some ground for the recognition of the distinction between acts *mala in se* and *mala prohibita*—acts which under every law, human and divine, are criminal, and those acts which are only criminal by virtue of some positive statute making them such. I infer that two civilized nations would not directly or indirectly concur to create any such asylum. It was the design then that some laws should exist and be enforced on that island. That it was the design of our Government to exclude the laws of the Territory, is manifest by the proceedings of the Covention and the action of our Government from the date of the Convention down to the present time. It was so understood by the military, acquiesced in by the other departments of the Government, and recognized as a fact by the Legislature, as is evident by the release of the county of Whatcom, within whose limits the island was included by a prior act of the Legislature, from the payment of all costs for the prosecution of persons committing crimes on said island. See Law of.

Whatever jurisdistion might have been claimed by the Territory prior to the last cited act, was virtually abandoned by it.

The exclusion of the Territorial laws since the date of the Convention, has been open, manifest and palpable, and I believe rightful. Then, if I am correct in my conclusions, no other laws were in force on the island for the punishment of persons guilty of murder (not connected with the military) but the laws of the United States. In fact it would follow as a natural sequence, that if the Territorial laws were excluded, it would be a place or district "under the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the United States." Hence the laws of the United States would be operative there.

I can see many cogent reasons why it was desirable to exclude Territorial laws and Territorial officers from that island. The Territorial Legislature represented but a small portion of the American people, and was far removed from the power which was responsible for a state of peace or war, and before measnres could be disapproved by Congress, a conflict might be precipitated. Territorial officers were not responsible, directly at least, to the supreme power. It had no control over their official conduct. All will agree that such control ought to be directly with the responsible power. That could only exist legitimately but by the exclusion of the local jurisdiction and the operation of the national jurisdiction, modified by express convention or by necessary implication.

It might be very competent and very proper in the accomplishment of the object had in view, for the treaty making power to suspend all laws for the punishment of offenders, save in the cases where the acts were crimes by the universal judgment of mankind. The power to suspend or modify must exist somewhere, or in case of disputed jurisdiction there could be no treaty or convention. All such conventions are founded on the mutual concessions of the high contracting parties. After the convention had been signed the supreme power in our own Government, took possession of the disputed Territory, segregated it from its former local jurisdiction, and administers, modifies or suspends its own laws by its own military or judicial officers. The supreme power acts through its own functions and not through that of an inferior jurisdiction. It administers its own laws so far as such administration is not in conflict with the Convention. Its power is ample, and it needs not borrow from the inferior jurisdiction.

It cannot be argued successfully that because San Juan Island is within the limits of Washington Territory, that therefore it can only be subject to its laws. Puget Sound, Admiralty Inlet, and one half of the Straits of Fuca, were within the Territorial boundaries, bu still many of the criminal laws of the United States extend over them. Neither can the joint possession of the United States and Great Britain affect the question. The high seas are in the joint possession of all nations, and yet every nation furnishes its own subjects for crimes committed there. Watts is an American citizen and the victim of his violence was also.

4thly, I am unable to convince myself that if one general law of the Territory went to that island, but what all general laws would go there. That they were not and are not permitted to go there is a fact too palpable for argument. The alternative is then presented, either that their exclusion by force was rightful, or that the military department of the Government has been guilty of a gross usurpation. The latter branch of the alternative ought not to be received without the clearest and most indisputable proof of its correctness. I am not contending for the doctrine that a military order is absolutely conclusive upon the Courts, but it is always entitled to respectful consideration, and will be presumed to be lawful until the contrary is shown. Especially should such be the case when the order emanates from the highest functionary of the military department, and has been long sanctioned, at least by the acquiescence of every other department.

To have permitted all the laws of the Territorial Legislation to have gone to that island, would have resulted in the nullification of the Convention. It would in fact have given the Territorial Legislation a veto on the treaty making power of the Government. Could this Convention have stood for a day with the extension of the taxing power over that island? Every one knows that it could not. If the Territorial jurisdiction extended there, it had a right to tax the property of the inhabitants thereof for Territorial and other legitimate purposes. Taxes are not levied upon citizens only, but inhabitants—property-holders resident within the jurisdiction. The rightful exercise of such a power would have been decisive of the controversy—or rather it would have been exclusive of any rightful claim to controversy. Its attempted exercise would have been resisted with all the power of Great Britain. Reverse the circumstances and let British Columbia attempt to exteni its taxing power over that island, and the Government would resist the insult with all its military power.

On what principle could a part of the general laws of this Territory go to that island and a part not? It is of very essence of general laws at least, that they should be uniform and universal. If the Territorial jurisdiction extended at all, it is complete and entire. It reaches all rightful subjects of legislation, and is supreme within those limits.

For the above reasons I am of the opinion that Watts was rightfully indicted under the 4th section of the Crime Act of 1790, which reads as follows:

"If any person or persons shall within any fort, arsenel, dock-yard, magazine, or in any other place or district of country, under the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, commit the crime of wilful murder, such person or persons being thereof convicted shall suffer death."

But if there be a doubt as to whether San Juan Island was within the 3d Judicial District or not, then the last clause of section 28 of the Crime Act of 1790 would apply, for Watts was first brought into the 3d Judicial District and delivered to the Marshal of the Territory by the order of the Secretary of War.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC EXPLORING EXPEDITION.—General Sherman telegraphs to the War Department from Chicago that the Northern Pacific Exploring Expedition has been heard from on its return, one day out from Fort Race. No trouble was experienced with the Indians, and a good route was found intersecting the Yellowstone, near the mouth of Powder River.

☞ The steam tonnage of the United States for the year ending June 30, 1871, was 1,038,637 tons, an increase during the year of 12,842 tons. Of this, less than 50,000 tons is regularly engaged in the foreign trade.

Ohio Correspondence.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, Nov. 6th, 1871.

Editor Dispatch:

Since my last letter very little worthy of special note in the political world in this quarter has occurred. My estimate of the Republican Governor's majority fell a little short of the mark, full official returns since making it a little rising 20,000. The Republicans are very much exercised over the (to them) unfortunate and unexpected tie in the Senate, and the wiseacres of the party are puzzling their brains to concoct some scheme to circumvent the stubborn and troublesome fact. The indications still are that the Democrats (who cannot elect a man of their choice) will coalesce with the conservative Republican members to defeat John Sherman for the U. S. Senate, and the result will probably be the election of Ex-Secretary J. D. Cox. To-morrow election will take place in a number of the States, and in a few days we shall have some light thrown on the next great struggle for the Presidency. The Democratic press in some parts of the country is beginning to discuss the Presidential nomination for 1872. A Pennsylvania paper has nominated Hon. Thomas A. Scott, of Pennsylvania, as the Democratic candidate, and a day or two since the Cincinnati *Enquirer* declared for him. The Ohio *Statesman*, of this city, and many of the party organs throughout the country ridicule the nomination of Scott, and declare that no railroad king or representative man of the immense and-grabbing monopolies should be made the standard bearer of the Democracy.

tive, sinking at last into the President.

Our present gift-blessed Chief-Executial Chair after his wearying and silent wanderings, is more cheerfully confident still (so say the Court Journals) of another four years' occupancy of the White House. Yet, although success seemingly beams from the North and penetrates with golden rays the clouds encircling the executive brow, Ulysses does not puff his Havana in slothful security—as witness the bayonet rule in South Carolina; and now comes the credible rumor that martial law at the South is to be extended over a much larger area; also the war of the "Federal ring" is to be vigorously prosecuted in Utah, to propitiate or curry favor with the general sentiment against Mormonism. That the prosecutions against leading Mormons (which are now such a sensation over the land, and which are known to have been determined on in administrative councils) are intended for political effects—urged, too, by a "ring" covetous of the increasing wealth of the Mormons—is pretty clear.

It seems a rather abrupt spasm of virtue on the part of a government that has silently winked at Mormon practices for more than twenty years, and which in that period gave official position to some of their strongest advocates. Whoever has studied the operation of those potent agencies, the railroad and the telegraph, in Utah, aided by the rapid influx of an anti-Mormon immigration, has marked the change they have wrought among that peculiar people, and how steadily they were undermining and weakening the citadel of justly abhorred polygamy. How far persecution (by making new zealots and martyrs) shall retard the consumation of the work began and advanced by those great reforming agencies, remains for the future to develop. But Grant must be elected, and the greedy Alexandrian money ring must have more worlds to conquer.

In a recent number of the most widely circulated journal of this State I read a column and a half letter written at Olympia by a correspondent from the East who professes to give the many readers of the journal in question "a round, unvarnished tale" of the character, climate and resources of your Territory. In general, the views of the writer are fair and pretty correct, but in one or two respects he does the country injustice. In treating of the agricultural features of the Territory. he estimates the arable lands at *one tenth* of the whole, characterizing the remainder as utterly worthless for the uses of the farmer; and in speaking of the N. P. R. R, and the company's operations on that end of the route, his evident intention is to convey the impression at the East that the Co's. land grant on that end of the route is comparatively worthless, and the progress they have and are making with the road little worthy of note. From the tenor of the article it is evident that "F. R. P." visited only the western portion of the Territory, and wrote to suit the complexion of the journal written for (Cincinati Commercial,) prejudices lie with the Southern trans-continental route. I am more convinced than ever since my return to and travels in the East of the great need in the Territory of the creation of a society, or of *some* organized and systematic method, for the diffusion throughout the Eastern States of just and reliable information concerning the climate, character, and resources of the Territory. Many times have I surprised people by my accounts of your country, and in no single instance did I (after the manner of some of your too enthusiastic writers) tell them that you can each Christmas gather ripening berries and blooming roses in your gardens, that your farmers harvest 80 bushels of wheat and 800 bushels of potatoes to the acre; that your cabbages attain unmeasurable dimensions, and your average trees a height of 300 feet. The simple truth in regard to your country's advantages is sufficiently mighty, and, if fitly presented, "will prevail."

I observe by the *Transcript* that the redoubtable Susan B. Anthony has penetrated to the remote shores of Puget Sound, and has been lecturing the Territorial Solons on their duty to downtrodden women there. The gentle Susan's *charge* to the assembled lawgivers must indeed have been eloquent and persuasive, to have made so inveterate a bachelor as Bro. Gunn go off in favor of female suffrage.

But my letter is trespassing on "your valuable columns." Being on the wing again and full of memories of "Olympian" Days, the *cacoethes scribendi* seized me. Philo.

SanFrancisco Correspondence.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 18, 1871.

Editor Dispatch:

Since I last saw you, and when I made the thoughtless promise to write you a letter once in a while—just from "Our Occasional," you know—I have been kept so closely confined to the duties of my office that I have not had time to make the attempt to fulfil the engagement; furthermore the city has been so stupidly dull in matters of general interest, that, were I gifted with the most facile of pens, I could not have hoped to make an entertaining letter.

However, for the sake of my word, I must make an effort to redeem my rash promise; so here goes; and

1st, In financial circles the only notable event has been the failure of the banking house of John Sime & Co., of this city. This involved and carried down the long established bank of B. F. Hastings & Co., of Sacramento. The failure is deemed a bad one, and while the calculation is that both concerns will pay 50 cents on the dollar, yet I ween, from past experience in similar matters, that the creditors will be most fortunate if they get so much. The cause of the failure is said to be rash operations in mining shares, induced, so goes the on dit, by spiritual manifestations to one of the partners. How true this may be I don't know, but true or not, I do know that more than one defalcation, within a year past, in this city, was caused by advice from the spirits, and I am told by those who profess to know, that the extent to which many men among us of fair standing as men of sense are given to consult the spirits in important business matters, is truly alarming.

2d, The great topic now is—Was Horace Hawes insane at the time of making his will? As the case will be decided before you get this, I venture to say the jury will say "yes." The case has been on before Hon. Selden S. Wright, our able Probate Judge for a week past, and the evidence adduced thus far, exhibits a most extraordinary state of mind of deceased, a long time prior to his death. I am told by ladies and gentlemen who know Mrs. Hawes well, that she is one of the most exemplary wives and mothers, and altogether without reproach; patient and faithful to him and the vows she had taken before God and man, and that his suspicions of improper conduct on her part, were infamous, and could have arisen only in a diseased brain. Harry Byrne's description of the late Horace, in closing his evidence, is Harry all over, and conveys a great deal of meaning. Said Harry, in answer as to how Mr. Hawes looked on a certain occasion, "He looked like the Genius of Despair gazing upon the future." Counsel on both sides said, "That is all, Mr. Byrne."

2d, I am no gossip or I might worry you with some of our social on dits, but such would be of no interest to you or your readers; I will only say, therefore, that our worthy Mayor gave a grand ball at his residence on Harrison street, (Rincon Hill) last week; that it was a complete success, the ladies beautiful, toilettes elaborate, elegant and tasteful, the "brave hearts and strong men," the delirious music of the voluptuous waltz, "eyes that looked love to eyes that spoke again," all combined to render the occasion more than ordinarily memorable, and to give satisfaction to the distinguished host and hostess.

But I must stop or tire you to death. I enclose a slip from the commercial column of the *Alta*, giving an important decision of the United States Supreme Court:

"The Supreme Court of the United States has authoritatively settled the question of certified checks, and has decided—five Judges concurring and two dissenting—that a bank is bound by the act of its cashier, and that when he certifies on the face of a check that it is good for the money, the bank is bound to pay the amount called for. The case went up from Massachusetts, and the facts were substantially as follows: Mellen, Ward & Co., brokers, borrowed upwards of a half a million of dollars from the Merchants' Bank, Boston, depositing gold and gold certificates as collateral security. Afterward a member or the brokers' firm came to the bank to repay the loan and take up the securities. He gave in payment checks upon the State Bank, Boston, the cashier of that institution being with him, and certifying his checks as "good," in the usual form. When the checks were presented at the State Bank, payment was refused, for the reason that the drawers, Mellen, Ward & Co., had no funds in the bank. The Merchants' Bank immediately brought suit against the State Bank, and the whole case turned upon the simple question: "Is the bank bound by the act of its cashier?" The Court below held that the authority to certify checks was not inherent in the cashier, and there being no evidence that it had been expressly conferred by the bank, the jury was directed to find a verdict for the defendant. From this judgment the plaintiff took an appeal to the United States Supreme Court, where the decision of the Court below was reversed.

OCCASIONAL.

Political.

What New York Owes to Honest Democrats.

The New York correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, writes:

The victory was attained by the cooperation of parties—Horatio Seymour, Charles O'Conor, and other Democrats, not only giving countenance to the civic struggle, but coming down amongst the people to stand for small offices, and to do volunteer work. This is a greater victory than the mere recovery of the State to the Republican party; it shows the might beneath parties, the supremacy of decency over passion, and high citizenship never wholly extinct amongst the most reactionary and ambitious leaders. The victory in New York is ascribable mainly to Democrats amongst politicans—to William C. Barrett, John Foley, Samuel J. Tilden, and Seymour and O'Connor. These men received generous support for many of the inland Democratic newspapers, but none, to speak of, from the democratic papers of New York city. Here, then, is the first real Democratic victory in twelve years—a victory of Democrats over corrupt organizations, and a revival of that wonderful personal energy and enthusiasm, which three times bore Henry Clay to the dust, and, as led by Van Buren, opened the way for staying of slavery. While the Republican leaders of New York were often sulky and selfish, these better Democrats, with everything to lose, stood together like a wall. The great documents of the campaign were theirs, beginning with the transcrips of Tammany frauds furnished to the New York *Times* by James O'Brian, followed up by the speeches of R. B. Roosevelt, Havemeyor, Ottendorfe, James Brown, and Barrett, and concluded by the papers of O'Connor, Tilden, and others. It must not be forgotton, either, that these men prepared the Rochester platform of the Democracic party in the State, wherein all the to amendments the Federal Constitution were unqualifiedly concurred in. This, I say, is the first Democratic victory since the nomination of Douglas by the Northern Democracy at Baltimore when they threw off the insolent domination of the Southerners; it is now a victory within the party over the despotism of the Northern Irish. What a line of such mortal victories may not be seen for these gentlemen in the future, if they possess the heroism to proceed and tone their own organization up to the period and their own better convictions! The Democratic party needs, first of all, the confidence of the country before it can achieve any reliable series of victories at the polls. It cannot win any sequence of races till it is rebuilt or remodelled. It is now like an old Spanish galleon, manned with determined idiots, and racing with the yacht *America*.

☞ Seventeen influential German journals of both parties, some of them hitherto staunch adherents of the administration, have come out in favor of the "new party movement" which Senator Schurz has been urging in Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Illinois and Missouri. It was expected that the Cincinnati *Volksfreund*, now, with its large weekly circulation, the most influential democratic German newspaper in the West, would cordially welcome the new movement; but it has opposed it lately in several very bitter articles, insinuating that Senator Schurz advocates the plan only to secure a re-election to the Senate. Mr. Emil Rothe, the present editor of the *Volksfreuud*, and Carl Schurz, years ago, lived in the small city of Watertown, Wisconsin, and were rival political leaders there.

☞ It is the purpose of the Utah Northern Railroad Company to connect the Union Pacific and Northern Pacific by rail, extending from Ogden through Utah and Montana to the line of the Northern road. The road is now in process of construction between Ogden and Soda Springs.

DISMAL PIETY.—Can any one go back far enough in Church history to tell us just where Gloom crept in under covert of Solemnity, and made people believe that Piety meant grimness, and that to be a servant of God one must be at war with all innocent enjoyments? It was a long time ago years before Cromwell's time, though that period, is generally quoted as the beginning of the austere and terrible religion. Indeed, now that the subject presents itself, it must have been before Judas' day, for did he not cavil at the loving generosity of Mary, and try to convict her of sinful prodigality because her devotion to her Lord took a form that did not please his taste? He was a thief in his heart, and all gloomy groaners who want to drag religion out of the sunlight into the shadows are apt to be hypocrites in theirs. True piety is a synonym for sunshine, an antidote to care. A human being truly in love with the Creator must be in harmony with all created things Heaven is above the mountain-top, to which we all try to climb, but mostly by different ways. Some of us are doubters, who go round tiring ourselves out by cavilling at every open road we see, and finally creeping upward through briars and over stones. Others—and these are the gloomy ones—prefer to burrow for a path, and so dive down into the darksome earth to bore a road upward through its rocky breast. Such clouded minds, avoiding the light themselves, are the contemners of gaiety, the railers at enjoyment, and the denouncers of all earthly hapiness. Having chosen to climb underground through mould in the atmosphere of a damp grave, they are aggrieved at those who keep up among the grasses and the trees' shade, who rest at the brook's side and stop to look on the beauty of God's flowers and listen to the songs He has taught His birds. They loose their sympathy with human kind in their forced seclusion, and, toiling through the darksome path—their laborous hands groping constantly lest they loose the unlighted way—they find no wounded pilgrim to whom they can prove a Good Samaritan, no thirsty soul that can be refreshed with a cup of water given in his name, opportunity to help, to comfort, to encourage.

HOW TO BE A SPIRITUALIST.—Many persons are anxiously inquiring for some explanations of the wonderful spiritual phemomena which they have witnessed, and of which we have heard so much during the last few years. The following item may assist them a little in this work:

A contribution to the literature of Spiritualism is made this week in a published letter from Mr. Faulkner, philosophical instrument maker, No. 40 Endell street, London. Mr. Faulkner writes that for many years he has had a large sale for spirit-rapping magnets and batteries expressly made for concealment under the floor, in cupboards, under tables, and even for the interior of the centre support of large round tables and boxes; that he has supplied to the same parties quantities of prepared wire to be placed under the carpets and oilcloth, or under the wainscot and gilt bending around ceilings and rooms; in fact for every conceivable place; that all these obviously were used for spirit-rapping, and the connection to each rapper and battery was to be made by means of a small button, like those used for telegraphic bell-ringing purposes, or by means of a brass-headed or other nail under the carpet at particular patterns known to the spiritualist. He describes these rappers as "calculated to mislead the most wary," and adds that there are spirit-rappings magnets and batteries constructed expressly for the pocket, which will rap at any part of the room. He has also made drums and bells which will beat and ring at command; but these two latter are not so frequently used as the magnets are, because they are too easily detected.

☞ The Mont Cenis tunnel is not the first one through the Alps. More than 300 years ago a tunnel was built by the Marquis of Saluces, through the Mont Viso, at whose foot the Po rises. It is about one-sixth as long as the Mont Cenis tunnel, and considering the difference in the methods and implements in use, it was quite as bold an undertaking. It opens on the Italian side at the very source of the Po, about 2,600 yards above the level of the sea, and more than 2,150 yards of its length is cut in a straight line through the solid rock in the very heart of the Alpine chain. It was intended to be used as a turnpike road, and is to this day the only direct route from Embrun to Saluces. Partly destroyed by the King of Sardinia, so as to impede the invasion of the French republican armies, it was afterwards repaired and improved by Napoleon 1. Strange that such a work should have been almost forgotten, and should now be of no practical use.

The Presbyterians are to establish an Academy at Salt Lake City. No student with more than one wife will be admitted to the honors of a first class diploma.

PUGET SOUND DISPATCH.

Seattle, Monday, December 11, 1871.

Vol. I. No. 2.

BERIAH BROWN, : : : : : EDITOR.

Beastly Doctrines.

It cannot be possible that the many highly respectable matrons and maidens of unblemished reputations who publicly identified themselves with the so-called "Woman's Rights" movements, under the teachings of Miss Anthony, Mrs. Gordon and Mrs. Dunaway, and the acknowledged leadership of Victoria Woodhull, Elizabeth Cady Stanton and others of that ilk, can be aware of the character of their exemplars and the design and inevitable tendency of their teachings. Emancipation from political disabilities is but the initiatory step by which they propose to abolish all the social and moral restrainsts heretofore thrown around woman to protect her from the unrestrained licentiousness of the baser sex.

Miss Anthony, in her lectures to our unsophisticated women, carefully avoided what might alarm or shock their virtuous prejudices or innate delicacy, but commended to their reading and reflection the more advanced and carefully prepared works of Mrs. Woodhull, Mrs. Stanton and others upon the social side of their proposed reform. All the authors recommended are open advocates of "free love" in its widest range, and contemners of the sanctity of the marriage relation. One of them declared in public print that she hoped the time was not far distant when a woman could bear six children by as many different fathers, if the race is improved thereby. All of them avowed their sympathy with the notorious harlot, Mrs. Fair, who murdered one of her numerous paramours in the presence of his family, to whom he had just been restored, after a long estrangement through her seductive wiles: and the Woodhull taunts the wronged and outraged wife in the following diabolical style:

A woman who claims a right to a man because of a ceremony which means even less than justice, and even more than mockery, when another woman possesses his most ardent love, commits against her sex a foul crime that is revolting to an instinctive feminine self-respect.

The wife and mother of thirty years uninterrupted conjugal fidelity and harmony, is denounced as a criminal for attempting to reclaim her husband and father of her children from the passional attraction of a wanton, whose claim is justified by the right of conquest. But Mrs. Woodhull more clearly defines her position as follows, upon which no comment is necessary:

"Chastity is not a virtue. It is rather a crime against nature—

—feeding life's flame with self-substantial fuel,
Making a famine where abundance lies.

It is peevish, proud and made of self-love the most inhibited article in the canon. It is either want of capacity or opportunity, want of a heart or a bigoted prejudice; or else a mere sham or pretence, a cover for the greatest crime against the body."

☞ The Olympia *Tribune* says it has received a letter from Kitsap and one from Clarke county, suggesting the name of our fellow citizen Rev. Daniel Bagley as a candidate for Congress. That paper proceeds to remark:

A remarkable feature of these letters, however, is that they should nominate the same person as Garfielde's successor. Rev. Daniel Bagley is their choice for Delegate. They point to the ability and energy he displayed in disposing of the University lands, and thus raising means to erect that structure, and argue that this is indicative of a character that would prove very useful in Congress. Very true; that is the style of man required for the position; and we have no doubt Mr. Bagley would labor faithfully in the interest of the Territory, if elected.

That is all very fine; but if the *Tribune* thinks that Mr. Bagley will come down from his high position as a Minister of the Gospel, to wallow in the filth of a Territorial scramble for office, we doubt not that respectable journal will be mistaken. The day for such things has passed.

CODE AMENDMENTS.—We expected to have received the Code Amendments in time for this week's issue, but did not. We have them, however, thanks to the kind attention of Secretary Clements, and the *bienseance* of the Public Printer, and will endeavor to print them in next week's DISPATCH.

It has been suggested that these amendments do not go into effect for 60 days after their approval, and this by virtue of some general statute upon the subject passed by some previous Legislature. But this is not so. It is not in the power of one Legislature to prescribe the time when the acts of a subsequent Legislature shall go into effect—each being sovereign in its day. But this aside, the law of Congress has covered the whole subject, by providing that laws shall go into effect when signed by the Governor. The Code Amendments are existing law, and the Big Wigs had better make a note of it.

☞ The *Intelligencer* is still determined that Seattle shall not have a Foundry and Machine Shop. The central port on the Sound, with more lines of steamers plying regularly to and from it than all others combined, don't need a Machine Shop! Oh no! Then too, how foolish it was for Robbins to build the Zephyr, there was nothing for her to do, when in fact, as Capt. Wright informs us, he has more work than the steamer can possibly do.

☞ The Act of Congress of July 1st, 1862, by necessary implication, if not by positive enactment, prohibits Territorial Legislatures from passing acts dissolving the marriage bond. Yet the late session has produced an instance of this kind. Under the act referred to either party, who shall again marry will be liable to indictment and conviction for Bigamy.

Telegraphic

SPECIAL TO THE PUGET SOUND DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—In the House, Farnsworth, from the Post Office Committee, reported a bill to revise and amend statutes relating to the Post Office Department. The reading of the bill was interrupted by the expiration of the morning hour. The House went into committee of the whole on the President's Message. The usual resolution for distributing portions of the Message among appropriate committees was offered by Mr. Dawes and adopted. Motion to refer the President's recommendation as to the union of the Telegraph system and the Post Office Departments to a special committee, elicited a long discussion, which was participated in by Randall, Farnsworth, Niblack, and Breck in opposition to the project, and by Daws in favor. The subject was finally referred to the committee on appropriations. Adjourned.

The annual session of the National Council of the Union League will be held in Philadelphia Wednesday, Dec. 13. The report of the Southern Claims Commission will be submitted to Congress next Monday. About five hundred cases have been considered, three-fourths of which are in favor of the claimants, though the aggregate amount has been from one million six hundred thousand dollars, to less than five hundred thousand.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 6.—The Republican State Central Committee met here today, and passed Resolutions inviting the Liberal Republican Committee to join them in a call for a State Covention." The invitation was accepted and the two committees met in joint session and unanimously adopted a resolution for a State Republican Convention to be held at Jefferson City on February 22d.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—At a meeting of Regular Republican Central Committee last evening, resolutions were adopted that no more propositions of affiliation be made to the Greely wing. At annual conference of Methodists at Syracuse yesterday, an animated debate upon the subject of the Bible in public schools took place, in which the determination was evinced that its being read should be continued. Resolution passed unanimously urging on Legislature the passage of a law forbidding use of public money for sustaining sectarian schools or institutions.

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—A large distillery on Third Avenue exploded yesterday, completely demolishing one side of the building, instantly killing one man and frightfully injuring two others. A small dwelling adjoining was also badly damaged, but inmates escaped uninjured. An unknown woman was frozen to death in the yard of a house on Fourth Avenue while intoxicated. Extreme cold weather has prevailed all over the Northwest for three days. More moderate here to-day.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6.—Flour—no export demand whatever and local trade quiet; market weak and downward tendency. Best city brands are jobbing as follows, and other grades 25 @ 50 cents less. Superfine $6 50 @ $6 75; extra $7 37 @ $7 50. Wheat mardet 10 cents lower than last week. Fair to good $2 45 @ $2 55. Barley from wharf cannot be placed above $2 and from that downward to $1 85; sales of 200 sacks good brewing $2. Oats, the nominal range $1 80 @ $2. Though it would be difficult to get over $1 90 for a straight lot from wharf; sales 500 sacks good $1 87. Potatoes 70 to 95 cents.

The entire assessment of the Occidental Insurance Company being delinquent, the Company has ceased to issue policies.

Sailed, schooner bark Buena Vista, Port Gamble; schooner Ivanhoe, Coos Bay: bark Whistler, Portland.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The following nominations were sent to the Senate for confirmation to-day: Collector of Customs, Frederick Drew, for District of Puget Sound, George A. Edes for Alaska. Butler objected to introduction of resolution calling upon the President for information relative to the invasion of South Carolina by troops. House went into committee of the whole on Apportionment bill reported at last session. Bill provides that after March 3d, 1873, the House shall consist of 281 members. It gives California 4 members, Oregon 1 and Nevada 1. 2d and 3d sections, providing for additional members of the 42d Congress struck out.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6—It is generally credited that Ex-Judge Pierpont will succeed Secretary Fish, and George H. Williams Attorney General Ackerman.

Fires at Portland, Maine, and Concord, New Hampshire, destroyed property amounting to $40,000.

PARIS, Dec. 7.—Jules Favre as Minister to the United States officially promulgated. The *Figaro* says orders have been issued to have vessels prepared for cruising about coast of France, and represents these naval preparations as being taken to prevent what is called another return from Elba.

LONDON Dec. 7.—Republican meeting held at Birmingham yesterday. Proceedings disorderly and the meeting broke up in a row.

DUBLIN, Dec. 7.—Grand Jury have found true bill against Kelly for discharging pistol at officers.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Senator Sumner presented petition of colored citizens for supplimentary civilization bill. Tabled. Senator Pomeroy presented a bill to unite Postal and Telegraphic service. Sumner gave notice of a bill to abolish the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue and to reduce tax. Senator Cragin revived his old bill to punish Polygamy while enabling act for admission of Utah as a State into the Union has been drawn up and will be introduced in both Houses before recess. They will provide from and after admission, Utah marriages shall be governed according to laws of United States, but marriage relations as now existing shall not be disturbed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4—Speaker Blane called the House to order at noon. There was a large number of spectators present. After prayer the roll was called, which was responded to by 301 members. After appointing a committee to wait on the President, the speaker announced the standing committees. Dawes is Chairman of Ways and Means, Garfield of Appropriations, and McCrary of Elections.

The President in his message, referring to foreign relations, says the past year has been one of general prosperity. It has, however, been attended with with more than the usual chastisements in loss of property by storm and fire. Our relations with foreign powers continue to be friendly,

LONDON, Dec. 5—The *Morning Bulletin* says the Prince of Wales is steadily improving.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5—The *Tribune*, in commenting on the President's message, says: "On the whole, we find more to approve than to condemn in the message. We believe it will be favorable regarded by a large majority of the American people, in his sound sense of sympathy with the better feeling of the country."

The *Tribune* also says: "On the whole we consider Mr. Blaine's cast of committies good ones, and we congratulate the House and country on the distribution of labors, which promises signal energy and efficiency in the dispatch of business.

The *Times* editorially says the withdrawal of Secretary Fish will be announced shortly.

A dispatch from Washington says the correspondence in the case of Catacazy, the late Russian Minister, will be called for in the senate to-morrow. It is also stated in Washington dispatches that an effort will soon be made to put Sumner back on the Foreign Relations Committee.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 3—The Washington correspondent of the *Alta* writes, Nov. 22d, of the Pacific members, that Stewart of Nevada and Garfield of Washington Territory have both purchased handsome residences, and have settled down in a homelike way, thus identifying themselves as tax-payers with the interests of Washington, and they have taken quite an active part in several meetings held during the past summer in this city. Both are at present temporarily absent. Stewart has gone to Europe to visit his family, where they have been residing for the education of his childred; and Garfield left a few weeks ago for Washington Territory. It is understood that his visit is for the purpose of inducing the Legislature to change the time of holding the Congressional election in that Territory. Unless altered, it will take place next June. As the Delegate would be here attending Congressional duties, he would be at a great disadvantage for either renomination or an election.

LONDON, Dec. 1—The Earl of Chesterfield died to-day of typhoid fever.

A final settlement of the United States funded loan was made to-day without disturbing the money markets, the bonds closing higher than ever before, and the loan advancing to 90½ gold, because the settlement was anticipated. A portion of the loan was unsettled at the opening of the books to-day. Of the $28,000,000, nearly $15,000,000, was arranged in London, leaving less than $6,000,000 undisposed of, with the continent to hear from. There is no doubt that the whole of the loan in European markets is taken.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30—Nearly all the reports of the various Departments and chiefs of Bureaus are completed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1—The report of the Secretary of the navy will recommend more liberal appropriations by Congress those of the last year having been insufficient for effective force, no more than thirty or forty vessels being now afloat out of the one hundred on the list, exclusive of fifty ironclads, nearly all of which are laid up and out of service. The Secretaay read the proof-slips of report to day.

The Postmaster General will again recommend the abolition of the franking privilege, and asks for legislation to relieve the Department from delay and embarrassment in re-advertising proposals for carrying the mails in cases where there have been deceptions and failures by "straw bids," to make provisions for giving contracts to the lowest responsible bidders.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5—In the House, after a long discussion, that portion of the President's message referring to the purchase of telegraphic lines was refered to the Postoffice Committee instead of a select committee.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4—In the House various resolutions were introduced and referred to the proper committees. The President's message was received and read and the House adjourned.

The senate met at noon. There was nearly a full attendance. Several resolations were past and referred. The Presidents message was read and ordered printed.

The Supreme Court met at noon and immediately adjourned and called upon the President to pay their respects.

The President's message is well received by both parties. Following are the leading points in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury: The public finances shared a measurable prosperity during the year now closing: The reduction of the public debt for this year ending June 30th was $94,397,764. The total decrease from March 1st, 1869 was $27,721,189, 216. During the same period the amount of interest has been reduced $16,741,436. The revenue shows that the time has come when a considerable further reduction can be made and leave the Government in possession of 50 millions annually of financial debt, including the amount pledged through the sinking fund. He adverts to the opinion expressed in his last annual report that the country requires a revenue sufficient to meet the ordinary expenses of government and pay the interest of the public debt and fifty to sixty millions of the principal yearly. The negotiations for the sale of bonds deriving 4½ and 5 to 6 per cent are owing entirely to the exhibition an honest desire on the part of the people to maintain the public faith. It is practicable dispense with all internal tax except that on spirits, stamps, tobacco and malt liquors. He recommends the reduction of duty on salt, California raw hides, etc. He says—"I keeep in view the ability of the nation to pay at least fifty millions annually of the principal of the debt, and in the change of the revenue system no violence should be done to the business interests of the country."

Only about 20 claims have been presented to the U. S. and British Commissions. At a meeting on Wednesday next important questions will be considered, as various claims of British subjects heretofore adjudicated in the Supreme Court and the Court of Claims may now be presented to the Commission.

In the report of the Secretary of the Navy the estimates for the fiscal year amount to $30,000,000. He will recommend the abolition of the grade of commodore when that grade shall have lapsed by the death, retirement or promotion of the present incumbents, and that a further reduction in the number of officers be made by increasing the term cadetship from four to six years.

Ho! for Christmas Dinner!

500 DOZEN BOTTLES

DOMESTIC

Ale and Porter!

Equal to the Best Imported.

SEATTLE BEWERY.

Only $2 50 per dozen. Bottles to be returned.

Christmas Gifts!

EX. STR. PRINCE ALFRED.

JUST OPENED AND NOW BEING DISPLAYED at

W. G. JAMIESON'S,

CONSISTING OF

Gold Watches and Chains,

Jewelry,

Of the LATEST STYLES and BEST QUALITY, comprising every article in the line.

Solid Silverware,

In Variety.

Electro Plated Ware,

Best Quality only.

Clocks,

Spectacles,

Compasses,

etc, etc.

FANCY GOODS!

The above stock presents a rare opportunity of purchasing

Handsome and Unique

Christmas Souveniers,

At extremely low prices.

Articles purchased, engraved free of charge.

The public are invited to

CALL EARLY

And make their selections.

W. G. JAMISON,

Watch Maker, Jeweller and Enngraver, next door to Railroad House, Commercial street, Seattle, W. T.

December 11, 1871. 2tf.

COOMBS & PUMPHREY,

SEATTLE, W. T.

DEALERS IN

School and Blank Books, Fancy Goods, Tobacco, Cigars, Newspapers, Periodicals, Books and Stationery.

A SUPPLY OF ALL KINDS OF READING MATTER, WEEKLY PAPERS, MAGAZINES, etc., on hand immediately after publication.

Call and examine our stock of

HOLIDAY GOODS!

Orders for Books, Periodicals, Music, or anything pertaining to the business, will be promptly filled.

Call and examine our stock.

You may see something that you need. We are ordering and receiving fresh goods every day.

December 11, 1871. 2tf.

RICH PRESENTS

For the Holidays!

AT THE

New Jewelry Store,

By CHARLES NAEHER,

(Opposite Horton's Bank.)

HE WISHES TO INFORM THE PUBLIC that he has on hand the LARGEST, FINEST and BEST stock of

Christmas Goods

North of Portland, consisting of

Ladies Watches,.....Solid Gold.
Gents' do. ..... " "
Ladies' Opera Chains,..... " "
" Chatelain, ... " "
" Necklaces, ... " "
Gents' Vest Chains,..... " "
" " " ..... " Silver.

New style movements of WATCHES: Waltham, Massachusetts; Appleton & Tracy; Bartlett; Ellery; Home; Elgin, Illinois, and the magnificent stem winder United States Watch; also, the celebrated American Ladies' Watch.

New Style Ladies' Setts,....Solid Gold.
Chain Bracelets,..... " "
Band " ..... " "
Studs and Sleeve Buttons,

a great variety of Gold Keys, Charms, Lockets, Gold and Silver mounted Spectacles, Gold and Silver Thimbles, Gold Rings and Pens, and a large quantity of Jewelers' Coin. A fine stock of

Silver and Silver Plated Ware, plated on Nickel Silver and White Metal.

A large variety of

FANCY GOODS,

At the lowest living prices.

☞ Come one! Come all!! and examine the Stock before buying elsewhere!!!☜

Seattle, December 1, 1871. 1tf

For Snohomish!

Str. ZEPHYR,

WILL MAKE TWO TRIPS A week from Seattle to Cadyville and return, connecting with the *North Pacific*, at Seattle, both ways. Leave Seattle on Mondays and Thursdays, at 8 o'clock, A. M., touching at Mukilteo and Tulalip. Return on Wednesdays and Fridays.

December 1, 1871. 1tf.

U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP

North Pacific,

CAPT. E. A. STARR.

LEAVES OLYMPIA FOR VICTORIA EVERY Sunday and Wednesday at 10 o'clock, P. M. touching at Steilacoom, Tacoma, Seattle, Port Madison, Port Gamble, Port Ludlow, and Port Townsend: arriving at Victoria on Mondays and Thursdays at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Leaves Victoria for Olympia every Tuesday and Friday, at 12 o'clock, M., touching at the same ports, and arriving at Olympia at 5 o'clock, A. M. of the following Wednesday and Saturday.

FARES:

Olympia to Steilacoom	$1 50
" " Tacoma	2 00
" " Seattle	2 00
" " Port Madison	2 50
" " Port Gamble	3 50
" " Port Ludlow	3 50
" " Port Townsend	3 50
" " Victoria	5 00

Return fares at the same rates.

The steamer is new, staunch, and all her appointments first class. Passengers can rely upon arriving at their destination on schedule time.

December 1, 1871. 1tf.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,

FOR NEW YORK via PANAMA.

Cabin.....$100 | Second Cabin $50

LEAVE WHARF, CORNER FIRST and BRANNAN STREETS, punctually at 12 o'clock, noon, on the 3d and 17th of each month (except when either date falls on Sunday, then on Saturday preceding), for PANAMA, connecting via Panama Railroad, with one of the Company's splendid steamers from ASPINWALL for NEW YORK.

Through tickets sold to and from Liverpool, Queenstown, Southampton, Bremen, Brest, Havre, Hamburg, Stettin, Copenhagen and Norway.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.

Steamer leaves on the first of every month, punctually at noon, for YOKOHAMA and HONGKONG, connecting at Yokohama with the Company's Branch Line for SHANGHAI, via Hiaga and Nagasaki.

Apply at the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's office, at their wharf, corner of First and Brannan streets.

1tf ELDRIDGE & IRWIN, Agents,

W. W. DODGE & CO.

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Groceries and Provisions.

Corner Front and Clay Str's,

SAN FRANCISCO.

I. LANDSBERGER. ARPAD HARASZTHY.

I. LANDSBERGER & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Sparkling Wine,

DEALERS IN

Choice Native Wines and Brandies,

423 to 429 Jackson Street,

SAN FRANCISCO,

December 1, 1871. 1tf.

KOHLER & FROHLING,

GROWERS OF AND DEALERS IN

California Wines and Brandy,

626 Montgomery Street,

(Basement Montgomery Block,)

San Francisco.

December 1, 1871. 1tf.

LOCKE & MONTAGUE,

IMPORTERS OF

Stoves and Metals,

112 and 114 Battery Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

The Eureka Range,

The Best Portable Range in the Market.

LOCKE & MONTAGUE,

1tf. San Francisco.

E. A. FARGO,

IMPORTER AND JOBBER OF

Brandies, Wines and Liquors.

316 Front Street, corner of Commercial,

SAN FRANCISCO.

LLOYD WHISKEY!

Sole Agents on the Pacific Coast for the sale of the celebrated LLOYD KENTUCKY WHISKEY.

December 1, 1871. 1tf.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE BARK

Forest Queen,

BURNS.....MASTER.

WILL SAIL FROM PORT LUDLOW FOR San Francisco on December 5th. For passage apply to Master.

To Let.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED ROOMS. Inquire at the residence of D. N. HYDE.

Seattle, Nov. 6, 1871. 1m.

Millinery, Trimming AND Variety Store!

Miss M. V. Bell

ANNOUNCES TO THE PEOPLE OF SEATTLE and vicinity that she has opened a

Millinery, Trimming and Variety Store,

At the Corner of Cherry and Second Streets.

(NEAR THE PAVILION.)

Where she will keep only the LATEST STYLES and BEST QUALITY of

Millinery, and Dress Trimmings, also Ladies' Furnishing Goods, Toilet Articles, Toys, and Fancy Goods in general.

Seattle, Nov. 13, 1871. 26tf.

GRAND OPENING AT THE

New Jewelry Store!

CHAS. NAEHER,

Commercial Street, opposite Horton's Bank,

MAKER AND DEALER IN

Fine Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver, and Silver Plated Ware.

WISHING TO INFORM THE PUBLIC generally that he has now fuly opened with another

New Stock of Goods,

Just received and purchased for CASH in New York, selected for this market, buyers would do well by first calling at the

NEW JEWELY STORE,

And examine the stock which is entirely new nd carefully assorted to please

Good Taste.

He has a large stock of

Silver and Silver Plated Ware,

And the largest and finest assortment of

Gold and Silver Watches and Jewely

North of Portland. He would invite an early call to examine his stock.

REPAIRING.

Remember that this is the place for getting WATCHES, CLOCKS and JEWELRY REPAIRED and warranted, at reasonable rates and in a satisfactory manner.

October 23, 1871. 23tf.

Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT LEGAL steps were taken on the 13th day of October, 1871, to dissolve the partnership heretofore carried on by John A. Woodward and Jacob Brunn, as general merchandizers, in the City of Seattle, Washington Territory, and by an amicable agreement this day entered into, the said partnership, by mutual consent, is dissolved, and in future the business will be carried on by said John A. Woodward on his separate account, who will pay and receive all debts due and owing to and from said partnership in the regular course of trade.

Witness my hand, this 21st day of October, 1871, at Seattle, W. T.

JOHN A. WOODWARD.

Seattle

BREWERY

SEATTLE, W. T.

STUART CRICHTON,

(Successor to Crichton & Bettis)

PROPRIETOR.

Ale, Beer, Porter and Lager Beer,

Superior Quality, in Wood and Bottles.

Draft Ale and Porter per gallon.....50 cents
Bottled Ale and Porter, bottles to be returned, per dozen.....$2 50
do. do. do. for shipment,....$2 25
Lager Beer at usual rates.
Orders solicited and promptly attended to.
Call and sample the above.

☞ Call for Crichton's Ale, Porter or Lager Beer when you want a good drink, and be sure you get it.

Seattle, Nov. 13, 1871.

Alhambra Beer Hall!

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD INFORM the public that the above establishment having undergone extensive renovation, is re-opened,

FREE LUNCH.

Having made arrangements for a constant supply of Smeig & Brown's

PREMIUM BEER,

He will be happy to serve his customers with that favorite beverage by the Quart, Bottle, or Single Glass.

☞CALL AND SAMPLE IT!☜

FRANK GUTTENBERG.

Seattle, October 9, 1871. 21tf.

Stoves and Tin Ware.

S. P. ANDREWS

Offers to the public the largest and best assortment of

COOKING, PARLOR AND BOX

STOVES!!

AND

PORTABLE RANGES

Ever brought to Puget Sound.

BUCK'S CELEBRATED

COOK STOVE,

With or without extension, and for either Wood or Coal.

Also, a General Assortment of

Kitchen Furniture

French and English Wares, Japan, Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Wares.

Tin and Metalic Roofing,

Lead and Iron Pipe.

Iron Pipe cut and fitted to suit.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

PIPE FITTINGS.

JOB WORK.

All work pertaining to the business done at short notice and in a workmanlike manner.

GIVE ME A TRIAL.

Orders from abroad promptly attended to.

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

☞Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.☜

STORE ON

COMMERCIAL ST., SEATTLE, W. T.

S. P. ANDREWS.

August 28, 1871. 15tf.

Notice.

WHEREAS A NUMBER OF SHEEP AND a GOAT, to wit: 4 Bucks, 15 Ewes, 13 lambs and 1 Goat, being the original number and their increase, left with me by one J. C. McGillis to pasture, on the 10th day of August, 1870, and whereas the amount now due for pasturage is $160, also, that other expenses incurred amount to $45; that a credit for wool amounts to $25, leaving a balance due of $180, at date. The said J. C. McGillis, and all others interested will hereby take notice that said sheep and goat will be sold on Monday, the 5th day of December A. D. 1871, at my farm at the head of Elliot Bay, to satisfy the claim, as above stated, for pasturage, and expense incurred, and additional expenses.

JOHN T. STEWART.

Seattle, King County, W. T., Nov. 11, 1871. 2t

PUGET SOUND DISPATCH.

Seattle, Monday, December 11, 1871.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

DEFERRED.—The Business Directory of Seattle is in type, but has been crowded out by other more pressing matter. It will appear next next week.

☞ The New Jewelery Store of Chas. Naeher has received per Steamer *Prince Alfred*, in addition to his already large stock, another new lot of Silver and Gold Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware.

☞ It will be seen by our advertising columns, that W. G. Jamieson, the old Seattle Jeweler, has just received extensive additions to his stock, and gives earnest of his intention to be up with the demands of the times.

ALE.—The admirable Crichton has just served us with another Hamper of his incomparable ale. It has been our uniform experience that the most liberal advertisers are always the most liberal traders, and always keep the best stock. Try it.

☞ Victoria subscribers will hereafter be supplied by Mr. John Collins, our new wide-awake agent.

☞ We are every week under obligations to the very careful and obliging messenger of Wells, Fargo & Co., Nat. Crosby, and if we fail to acknowledge the fact, it is because of the crowded state of our columns. The real secret of the success of the Company lies in the fact that they know how to select officers and employees. No one but a first class man can long remain with them, for as soon as incompetency in the least is developed, off goes the head of the offending man. Mr. Smith, the traveling Agent of the Company has recently visited every office in this region, thoroughly posting himself as to the shape of matters and things, and promising some needed improvements at an early day. He will be around again in a short time.

☞ The beautiful schooner Loleta of Seattle arrived at her wharf on Thursday evening last, in tow of the Tug Samson. She made the trip from San Francisco to Cape Flattery in the unprecedented time of five days and four hours. At Port Townsend she broke both anchors in a heavy blow, and drifted ashore, doing some injury to her rudder post and false keel. These injuries will be readily repaired. The taut little craft did not leak a drop.

Up-Sound Items.

The Supreme Court of the Territory is now in session, at the City Hall, a full bench being present. We learn that but a small docket claims attention.

The PUGET SOUND DISPATCH formerly TERRITORIAL DISPATCH, comes to us this week with a new, engraved heading, enlarged and much improved in appearance. Its proprietors are making a paper in every way worthy of support.

The schedule time of the overland mail has been again changed so as to take three days to reach Portland, from this place. The route of late seems to be somewhat of the telescope order, lengthens or shortens to suit the convenience. Contractor Winsor we believe never lengthened his time on account of weather.—*Echo.*

The west side of Budd's Inlet is looming up as the R. R. Terminus, now, so we are told by Mr. Morgan, who has just returned from Olympia.

"PUGET SOUND DISPATCH."—This is the title of the paper that has taken the place of the TERRITORIAL DISPATCH AND ALASKA TIMES, under the editorial control of Beriah Brown, Esq. The new is a great improvement upon the old journal; being materially enlarged, and presenting a marked contrast in every other respect. Our best wishes attend the enterprising proprietors of the PUGET SOUND DISPATCH, who certainly deserve a large share of prosperity.—*Tribune.*

FRIGHTFUL FATAL ACCIDENT.—From Mr. Hood, who returned last night from a journey over the stage road, we obtain the particulars of a terrible event, involving the loss of three lives, which occurred at Hereford Swamp, near the Halfway House, at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. Mr. Thornton was burning down a large tree near his dwelling; seeing it about to fall upon his house, he ran in to rescue two children, whom he barely had time to reach when down came the tree upon the devoted house and its occupants, instantaneously killing the father and two children and crushing the house into splinters. The three bodies were taken from the ruins horribly crushed into an undistinguishable mass of blood, bones and flesh. It is the most heartrending event that has ever occurred in that vicinity. Mr. Thornton was well known to many of our roaders as an industrious man and good citizen.—*Tribune*

From the *Beacon*:

Capt. P. G. Eastwich, Engineer of the N. P. R. R., who with his corps have during the fall been surveying the north fork of the Clearwater pass of the Bitter-Root mountains, has been in Kalama for several days, engaged in preparing his report.

COWLITZ FARMS FOR RAILROADERS.—From the quantities of garden truck along the line up the road toward the Sound for "garden truck" and other produce, people along the Cowlitz view railroaders as "made of money" or as fat geese to be plucked. On the clearing and grubbing line, potatoes cannot be had for less than $1 50 per bushel, while the same product is hauled to Olympia and sold at just half the amount.

A HEAVY JOLT.—This week, at the wharf, while engaged at unloading a scow of railroad timber, Thomas Marshall "missed his lick" while engaged at prying with a handspike, and came near making a first-rate accident. He was thrown and struck on the breast with the bar in his hand, which came near doing him serious hurt; but after soreness for a day or two, he announces himself "out of the kinks."

RAILROAD PROGRESS.—So far as the twenty-five-mile contract is concerned, we feel warranted to announce that it is an almost accomplished fact!

This week the grading was completed all along the line, and the teams and gangs discharged.

The Toutle river bridge is in course of construction, and will be finished this week. As every part of this bridge was framed and ready, its erection costs but little time.

The weather has been rather too wet lately for railroad and other out-door work to progress as fast as desired under other circumstances, but still there is no cessation of the different lines of what seems to be the programme.

The construction trains have been running night and day loaded with material for what we may term adjunct purposes, composed of "cattle guards," telegraph poles, varieties of crossing plank, sway-bars, etc.

The telegraph poles are being set along the line from the Cowlitz toward Kalama, and will be finished up to town this week.

A gravel train is at work below on the line, putting the track in order where it is necessary.

Section gangs are diligently employed at leveling and tamping the track where the grade may settle from any cause.

The passenger car will be on hand by the first of the year, with the new locomotives, as heretofore announced.

Eighteen miles of track is laid, and there is about two miles of iron on hand, which is to be put down next week.

There is a lack of four miles of iron to complete the twenty-five miles, which is now on the way here from San Francisco, on board the bark Webfoot and two or three other vessels which may be expected to arrive in a few days—or, indeed, hourly, as the prevailing southerly winds will favor quick passage to the Columbia. The Webfoot cleared last Saturday.

On Mr. Montgomery's ten-mile extension he has commenced work, having removed six gangs of Chinese to it from the finished adjoining road. The labor on this contract is to be continued all winter. There are very heavy excavations and fillings on this contract; we are informed that this ten miles will require nearly as much outlay of labor as the whole thirty miles adjoining northerly extension.

Mr. Montgomery is having a large steam sawmill put up on his contract, for the purpose of sawing the necessary material of the road.

The clearing and grubbing on the line is in regular progress, with an aggregate force of about a hundred hands.

"A bank account is good to have, but if too freely drawn upon it runs out. Bodily health is the first of blessings, but because a good constitution bears abuse wonderfully, do not assume that a reckoning day will never come. Live sensibly and moderately; and at the first symptom of dyspepsia, disorders of the skin, kidneys, liver, or blood, use promptly DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS, the unrivalled purifier of the blood and renovator of the system, which is a certain cure.

Marine Intelligence.

SEATTLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF STEAMERS.

Str. NORTH PACIFIC, Capt. Starr; arrives from Olympia and Steilacoom on Mondays and Thursdays, 6 A. M.; touching at Tacoma on Mondays; and from Victoria, Ports Townsend, Ludlow, Gamble and Madison on Tuesdays and Fridays, 8 P. M.

Str. J. B. LIBBY, Capt. James Smith; Purser George Fry; leaves Seattle on Mondays, 9 A. M. for Bellingham Bay, via. Mukelteo, Tulalip, Coupeville, Coveland, Utsalady, La Conner and Fidalgo Island; returning, arrives on Wednesdays, 8 P. M.

Str. RUBY, Capt. J. B. Libby, daily to Port Madison and return.

Str. CHEHALIS, Captain Olney, weekly to Snohomish River; leaving Seattle on Saturday, returning via. Port Gamble on Tuesdays.

Str. BLACK DIAMOND, Capt. Hill, at irregular periods to Duwamish, Black and White Rivers.

Str. MARY WOODRUFF, Captain Cosgrove, for charter to any part of the Sound.

Str. SUCCESS, Capt. Bell, daily ferry between Seattle and Port Blakely, carrying mails, freight and passengers.

Str. ZEPHYR, Captain Wright, leaves Seattle Mondays and Thursdays, at 9, A. M., for Snohomish River and intermediate ports.

Steamship CALIFORNIA—Left Portland Monday, Dec. 4th; left Astoria at 7 o'clock, A. M. Dec. 8; passed Gussie Telfair at 8 A. M.; passed bark Webfoot and crossed the bar at 9 A. M.; arrived at Neah Bay 7 30, A. M., Dec. 9, and at Seattle at 3 P. M. December 10.

PASSENGER LIST.

Allen Francis and wife, R. G. Bachelder, A. J. Duncan, J. L. Folks, J. R. James, J. Meagher, G. D. A. Goulter, A. Reynolds, John Vogel, M. Steel, F. Krasel and family, H. Patterson and wife; C. C. Bartlett, Carl Bosco, Fred. P. Saunders, J. M. Donahue, Thomas Tate, Charles Perkins and 4 Chinamen.

FREIGHT LIST FOR SEATTLE.—B. Gatzert, 2 pkgs.; C. & P., 6; C., 138; C. M. Vandorn, 14; C. & H., 253; P. & M. Bamford, 2; F. Bros., 1; H. A. Jackson, 1; H. L. Yesler, 1; J. A. W., 300; J. R. Robbins, 1; J. H, Carnes, 1; L. B., 91; C. Mires, 1; Rev. J. F. Roberts, 1; S. & B., 10; S. B. & Co., 23; Sisters Charity, 243; Tacoma Mills 92; W. M. 368; W. A. B., 3; W. F., & Co., 2; J. H. Decker, 3.

Str. Politofsky arrived on Saturday last with the freight of the bark Gawley.

Schooner Lettitia is loading with lumber at Yesler's mill.

The Loleta brought a full cargo of goods for Seattle merchants. We have tried in vain to get her freight list.

The steamer Zephyr made her usual trips to the Snohomish the past week, and in addition went to Port Blakely for the cargo of the Samson.

PORT MADISON.—Sailed, Dec. 5, ship Coquimbo, for San Francisco; Dec. 7, bark Northwest. Arrived, Dec. 9, barkentine W. H. Gawley from San Francisco.

PORT DISCOVERY.—Sailed, Dec. 7, ship Revere for San Francisco.

SEABECK.—Sailed, Dec. 7, bark Dublin, for San Francisco; Dec. 8, barkentine Fremont. Arrived, Dec. 8, ship Isaac Jeans.

PORT LUDLOW.—Sailed, Dec. 8, brig Deacon and bark Forest Queen, for San Francisco.

PORT GAMBLE.—Sailed, Dec. 6, ship Elizabeth Kimball, for San Francisco.

FROM SITKA.—The steamer Gussie Telfair arrived at Nanaimo on Wednesday having left Sitka on the Thursday previous. She brought 12 passengers, some furs and 200 barrels of salmon from Waldron's fishery. The first snow fell at Sitka on the 7th Nov., then came a week of hard frost followed by warm rains. Among the passengers by the Telfair were Col. Taggart and clerk, Captain Keen, Mr. Lear. The two last named gentlemen took passage in the Douglas for Victoria and arrived yesterday by stage from Saanich.

The British ship Oneota, 1047 tons, Capt. Dowell, 15 days frem San Francisco, arrived outside yesterday morning. She is bound for the Hastings Mill to take in spars for England.

It is believed at San Francisco that the bark Live Yankee from Portland is lost with all on board. Nothing in regard to her fate is yet learned.

The bark Delaware was laid alongside the Hudson Bay Company's wharf yesterday where she will discharge.—*Colonist.*

The R. C. Lincoln, Lieut. Bailey commanding, arrived Wednesday morning from the Cape with the officers and crew of the wrecked bark Hattie C. Bessie. Capt. Gragg corroborates the reports already published as regards the loss of his vessel. The wreck was sold at public auction for $200. G. A. Meiggs was the purchaser.

Bark Tidal Wave is loading at Port Madison; bark Forest Queen at Port Ludlow; ship Good Hope at Tacoma for Melbourne, Aurtralia.

FOREIGN ENTRANCES AND CLEARANCES FOR NOV.—Entrances, 11 steamers, 5 ships, 12 barks, 1 schooner, 1 brig, total 30. Clearances, 10 steamers, 2 ships, 6 barks, 1 brig, 1 schooner, total 20.

6th. Ship Revere, Capt. McIntire, cleared to-day, and will sail to-morrow for San Francisco. She carries from Port Discovery 550,000 feet rough lumber and 200,000 laths, to S. L. Mastrick & Co.—*Port Townsend Argus.*

Arrived at Port Townsend Dec. 4th, bark Oak Hill, Nichols, San Pedro.

5th. Schooner Loleta, Bailey, San Francisco. Vessels due from San Francisco, barks Raymond, Glencoe, North West, Onward, W. H. Gawley, Concordia, Caroline Reed and ship Wild Wood.

MARRIED,

At the residence of Amos Brown, Esq., on Tuesday evening, Dec. 5th, by the Rev. S. H. Mann, Angus Mackintosh, Esq., to Elizabeth, daughter of Hugh Peebles, Esq., of Skenevus, N. Y.

"Nothing shall assuage
Your love but marriage: for such is
The tying of two in wedlock, as is
The tuning of two lutes in one key."

In this City Dec. 7th, by C. C. Perkins, Recorder, Stephen D. Ramsdel to Louisa, daughter of James A. Lake, Esq., all of Port Orchard.

MASONIC.

ST. JOHN'S Lodge No. 9.—Stated Communications the last Saturday in each month. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited to attend.

SEATTLE Chapter No. 1. R. A. M.—Stated Communications the 3d Monday in each month. Visiting Companions are cordially invited to attend.

BOWEN BROS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GROCERS,

Tea and Wine Merchants,

Nos. 428, 430 and 434 Pine Streets.

San Francisco.

December 1, 1871. 1tf.

Administrator's Sale.

Territory of Washington }
County of Thurston. }

In the matter of the estate of George Suckley deceased.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF THE PROBATE COURT in and for Thurston County, Washington Territory, made on the 20th day of November, A. D. 1871, and to me directed, I will sell at public Auction in front of the "Dispatch Buildings," in Seattle, King County, Washington Territory,

On Thursday, January 4th, 1872,

at the hour of 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described Real Estate, situated in said town of Seattle, to wit:

Block No. thirty-two (32),

Belonging to the estate of George Suckley, deceased.

FRANCIS HENRY,
Administrator of the Estate of George Suckley deceased, with will annexed.
Olympia, W. T., Nov. 29, 1871. 4w1.

SCHWABACHERS COLUMN,

"We may all be happy yet."

SCHWABACHER BROS. & CO.

Are still in the field with their

IMMENSE STOCK

OF

General Merchandize,

And are in the receipt of more by nearly every vessel arriving from

SAN FRANCISCO.

Our stock consists in part of

Dry Goods, Clothing,

Hats and Caps,
Boots, Shoes,
Cigars and Tobacco,
Groceries and Provisions,
Crockery and Plated Ware,
Iron, Steel, Shelf Hardware
Yankee Notions,
Carpets and Oil Cloths,
Paper Hangings,
Wines and Liquors,
Hay and Grain,
Ground Feed,
Coal, Lime,

BLACKSMITH and CARPENTER TOOLS,

Farming Implements.

In fact EVERYTHING, from a

Needle to an Anchor.

We can undersell any firm on Puget Sound laying claim to respectability, for we buy our stock in the best markets

FOR CASH,

And can put Goods below

SAN FRANCISCO PRICES.

Thankful to the public for past favors, we cordially extend an invitation to all with the assurance that

NO EFFORT

Shall be spared to please

AND SATISFY.

We have on the way from EASTERN and CALIFORNIA MARKETS, a large and well selected stock of

Fall and Winter Goods,

Which we shall offer at the lowes rates possible.

We call the special attention of the trade, with the assurance that we can furnish supplies at

Wholesale Prices,

And lower than can be purchased elsewhere.

SCHWABACHER BROTHERS & CO.

Seattle, W. T., Aug. 28, 1871. n15tf

Crawford & Harrington's COLUMN.

Brick Store,

COMMERCIAL STREET,

SEATTLE, W. T.

Crawford & Harrington

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Hardware, Groceries,

BREADSTUFFS, PROVISIONS, TEAS,

TOBACCO, CIGARS,

CROSS & BLACKWELL'S

English Pickles,

WINES AND LIQUORS,

Of the best brands, Foreign and Domestic,

Our stock of merchandise in store and warehouse is now replete, and is equal to any on Puget Sound. We offer superior inducements to the trade, flattering ourselves that we can, and will, furnish goods in our line, at as

LOW A FIGURE

as similar goods can be purchased and delivered from San Francisco.

Gentlemen about commencing business in this Territory will please call and examine our stock list and figures.

OUR STOCK

also comprises nearly every article required by

FAMILIES,
FARMERS,
MINERS,
LOGGERS,
JOINERS,
BLACKSMITHS,
SHIPWRIGHTS, &c.

REMEMBER THE

BRICK STORE,

Commercial Street,

SEATTLE, W. T.

CRAWFORD & HARRINGTON.

☞ Goods delivered free of charge in the City. ☜

AGENTS FOR THE

IMPERIAL Fire Insurance Comp'y,

OF LONDON.

Seattle, August 28, 1871. 15y.

Groceries, Provisions,

—AND—

SUPPLIES!

STONE & BURNETT,

Wholesale and Retail

DEALERS IN CHOICE

Family Groceries,

Flour, Ham, Bacon,
Teas, Coffee, Spices,
Pickles,
Ship and Steamboat Stores,

At prices which will please the most frugal livers.

Shelf and Building HARDWARE,

MINERS' and FARMERS' Tools and Implements,
Shovels, Spades,
Axes, Brush Hooks,
Scythes, Froes,
Grindstones, etc.

Crockery, Glass Ware,
Paper Hangings, Paints,
Oils, Turpentine,

Tar, Pitch, Rosin, Oakum,
Rope, all sizes from ¼ to 6 inches, Blocks, Shieves,
Rigging, Canvas, Duck,
Sail Twine, Red, White, and Green Lanterns, Oil,
and Ship Chandlery generally.

☞ We are offering our entire Stock at prices which defy competition.

In Boots and Shoes

We have a most complete assortment, consisting in part of

Philadelphia,
Boston and
San Francisco make.

Ladies' Misses' and Children's Balmoral,
Button and Congress,
BOOTS.

Gent's, Miner's, Logger's
Coarse, Kip and Calf
Boots.

Also, Boy's and Children's
Boots, Shoes and Slippers,
Rubbers and Artics.

Dry Goods,

CLOTHING

—AND—

Furnishing Goods.

The best assorted Goods and cheapest prices on Puget Sound.

Our facilities are such that we can UNDERSELL any and all!

The proof of the Pudding is in the eating.

STONE & BURNETT.

SEATTLE, W. T.

oct. 16tf.

Victoria Advertisements.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE STEAMSHIP

Prince Alfred,

892 TONS,

CAPT.....SCHOLL,

Carrying Her Majesty's Mails,

WILL LEAVE VICTORIA FOR SAN FRANCISCO on the 7th and 22d of each month.

For Freight or Passage apply to
R. BRODRICK & CO.
Agents.

Victoria, Oct. 16, 1871. 22tf.

S. DRIARD'S HOUSE,

Colonial Hotel Branch.

THE Proprietor of the above Hotel begs to tender his thanks to his numerous patrons, and to announce that, for the accommodation of the travelling public, he has purchased the brick building formerly known as

The St. George Hotel,

Which he has fitted up in FIRST CLASS style for the

RECEPTION OF FAMILIES,

In connection with his old and well known Hotel. EVERY COMFORT PROVIDED.

Victoria, August 26, 1871. 3m15.

American Hotel,

Yates Street,

Victoria, B. C.,

THE Proprietor would respectfully inform the travelling public that the American Hotel, having been recently improved in all its Departments, he is now prepared to offer superior inducements to his Patrons and the public in general

AT REDUCED PRICES.

City Boarders per day.....$ 1 00
Board and Lodging per week..... 10 00

☞ Meals:—Breakfast, 6½ to 11 o'clock; Lunch, 12 to 2; Dinner, 5 to 7.

Victoria, August 26, 1871, 3m15.

DR. T. J. MILLS BOWDEN.

DENTAL SURGEON.

Cor. Government & Bastion Sts,

Victoria, V. I.

PARTIES FROM PUGET SOUND desiring Dental Operations will receive special attention. All work done in a satisfactory manner.

1858. 1858.

KWONG SING & CO.,

SACRAMENTO RESTAURANT,

Waddington Alley,

Victoria, V. I., B. C.

Board and Lodging per week	$6 00
Board per week	5 00
Board and Lodging per day	1 00
Meals	37½
Lodgings, per night	25

d24tf.

Northern Pacific Railroad

BREWERY,

STEILACOOM, W. T.

THIS BREWERY BEING NOW FINished and in working order, the proprietors are prepared to supply Saloon keepers and others with a superior article of

LAGER BEER.

Manufactured in the Chicago style, and of a quality equally good. Having secured the services of a good practical brewer, than whom there is no better on this coast, we are prepared to vouch for all the beer made in our Brewery. Parties supplied with Beer in any quantity and at short notice, by applying to or adbressing

A. F. SPRŒHNLE & Co.

Steilacoom, W. T., April 2d 1871. tf

GEO. L. HIBBARD. THOS. H. VEASY.

Geo. L. Hibbard & Co.,

—DEALERS IN—

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

Dried Fruits, Hay, Grain & Feed,
Doors, Windows and Blinds,
Lime, Cement, Plaster, &c.,
No. 98 Front Street,
PORTLAND, OREGON.

Also, forwarding and Commission Merchants, and Agents for San Juan Lime, and Salem Flour.

oc23tf

Pioneer Drug Store.

HEAD OF COMMERCIAL ST.,

Seattle, W. T.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING BOUGHT out his partner, has thoroughly refitted his store and replenished his stock, and offers superior inducements to the trade, both

Wholesale & Retail!

His stock consists of a large assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Lamps, Lamp-Chimneys, Oils, Fancy Goods, Druggist's Sundries, &c., &c.

Agent For

MERCER'S PANACEA,
UNIVERSAL FAMILY SCALE,
STUDENT'S SAFETY LAMP,
LEWIS'S WASHING RECIPE
AND DOWNER'S COAL OIL.

MATTHEW A. KELLY.

Seattle, June 26th, 1871. 6-2m-e

For Sale,

LOT 60 BY 120 FEET, WITH HOUSE containing four rooms, good well of water, side-walk completed, situated near the University. Will be sold at a bargain if applied for soon. Property of H. L. Pike. Apply to C. H. LARRABEE & CO.

Seattle, Nov. 18, 1871.

Home and Farm.

In Boiling Meats, never put them in cold water, but plump them into that which is boiling briskly. This will coagulate the Albumen on the outside, close the pores, and prevent the water from soaking out the rich juices. If salted meats need freshening, let it be previously done with cold water, taking all needed time, with frequent changing of the water, if it is very salt. Tough, cheap pieces of beef, can be made tender and palatable as follows: If salt freshen as above. Put into the pot with a trifle more water will be finally needed. Set into the top of the cooking pot a closely fitting tin pail or pan, and fill it with cold water. If this gets boiling hot, dip out some and add cold water from time to time. Boil the meat until it gets so entirely tender that the bones will drop out, even if it takes five or ten hours. The steam and aroma or flavor of the meat, will be condensed on the bottom of the covering pan or pail of water, and drop back, and thus be retained. When thorough done, remove the cover, and slowly simmer down thick enough to jelly when cold. Dip out the meat, remove the bones, place it in a pan, pour over it the boiled liquid, lay over it a large plate, or inverted tin platter, and put on 15 to 30 lb. weight. When cold, it will cut into nice slices, and if lean and fat or white meat be mixed, it will be beautifully marbled. The juice will jelly and compact it firmly together, and you will have nice juicy meat, good for breakfast, dinner or supper, and so tender that poor teeth can masticate it. Fresh beef, or corned beef well freshened in cold water, may be used in this way with decided economy, and it is far superior to meat boiled in an open vessel from which the flavor has constantly escaped, as you can perceive by the odor all through the house, if Bridget leaves the kitchen door open a minute or two, as she will certainly happen to do.

Mush or Hasty Pudding.—Salt the water sufficiently, and when boiling, stir into it sifted meal until two-thirds as thick as desired; then for the other third, use coarse wheat flour, and boil a few minutes, stirring all the time.—*Mrs. M. W. Agency City, Iowa.*—[The secret of making corn meal palatable, whether in puddings of any kind, or in cakes or corn bread, lies in cooking it thoroughly, we think. Whether pure meal, or part meal and flour, we advise to mix the hasty pudding very thin, and then cook it down by at least half an hour's boiling—an hour or more, improves it. While about it, always make a large quantity so as to be sure to have a full supply to slice up and fry for breakfast. It is economical, and is relished by almost everybody.

"Uncle Sam's Fried Cakes," (so-called because they were invented by our "Soldier Boy.") Take 1 quart of flour, 2 tablespoonfuls shortening (butter or lard), 2 tablespoonfuls vinegar, 1 teaspoonful soda, 1 teaspoonful salt, and warm winter enough to fit the dough for rolling.—*Emily C. Cook, Saratoga Co., N. Y.* [In this case the vinegar takes the usual place of cream of tartar to set the carbonic acid free from soda. We suppose the other ingredients are first thoroughly mixed with the flour, and the vinegar afterward added with water.

Experiments in Raising Potatoes.—"Delaware" makes the following communication: "Last spring I tried an experiment in raising potatoes from whole tubers, halves, and single eyes, planting three rows of "White Sprouts," one with each, and marked a section of thirty feet in each row, near the middle, for testing. I planted 5 lbs. of whole potatoes, 12 inches apart—yield 18 lbs. In the next row, 5 lbs. of halves, six inches apart—yielded 20 lbs, while 1 lb. 12 oz. of single eye pieces produced 10 lbs. There was no discoverable differences in the quality of the potatoes, and very little in the size. Those of the whole tubers were a shade the largest. This makes it appear that in economy of seed, the advantage is largely in favor of single eyes; for in the same proportion, the whole and half potatoes should each have yielded 28.57 lbs. instead of 18 and 20 lbs. respectively. Having reference to the ground occupied, the result is in favor of the halves first, and the double potatoes second. The halves yielded double, and the whole ones nearly double what the single eyes yielded on the same surface of ground. Observe that, although the quantity of seed and the ground planted with whole and with half potatoes were the same, yet the distance apart was double in the first mentioned."

Why do not Animals Talk?—They would if they had any thing to say. There must be a very nice correspondence between the musical construction of the mouth, the vocal apparatus at the top of the wind pipe, and the brain in order to produce articulate language. None of the carnivorous animals, such as dogs, lions, tigers, cats, etc., have snug, tight-fitting lips. On the contrary, they have no circular muscles, as in man and the grass-eating animals. Their lips are pendulous, as may be noticed, sagging by their own weight, exposing some of their under-jaw teeth. Even if they had thoughts, they could not be symbolized by articulate sounds, because labials could not be produced. In the social animals the brain, in proportion to these bodies, is exceedingly small, and therefore suppused to be inadequate to mental operations beyond the manifestations of their instincts. A few birds possess an imitative faculty of copying and reproducing the voices of others, but the range of their articulation is confined to lingual sounds exclusively, because their horny beaks admit of no flexibility for varying a tone. Man alone is a talking being.

Still all animals and even insects, have a method of making their wishes and intentions known to each other. How they do it is still a secret for which no opensesame has been discovered. Bees, wasps, spiders, beetles, and common house-flies comprehend the meaning of their kindred associates. So do horses, oxen, cows, and all the wild animals of the forest. Wolves concert attacks requiring not only a strong force, but stratagem; and to complete any proposed expedition of a formidable character implies exact acquaintance with all minutiæ of an expedition. How is a plan explained without words? This is a grave question.—*Ex.*

Potatoes in a Warm Cellar.—"J. W.," Rehoboth, Mass. No vegetables will keep well in a warm cellar, except sweet potatoes. The temperature should be as low as posible, and yet not freeze. A mild uniform temperature is better than a fluctuating one, and averaging considerably lower. A cellar where the thermometer will stand between 40° and 46° in water weather, will keep roots perfectly well. Keep the cellar well ventilated, the potatoes covered with straw, and watch the temperature to guard both against heat and cold.

Flat or Lap Furrows.—An article in the *Agriculturist* recommending to turn furrows "flat as a floor," has provoked comment both among our subscribers and our exchanges and their correspondents. The subject is one which ought to be discussed. The writer long held to the value of lap-over flat-furrows in fall plowing, for two principal reasons, viz.: that they better drain or dry the land, and that they expose more soil to the weather during the winter. In regard to these points we have changed our views, having seen it repeatedly demonstrated that the difference is not very great. Perhaps on tenacious clays or springy cold land, essential benefit might be found in lap furrows; on other land not. There are two other considerations, in fact three, which outweigh the above altogether in our mind: 1st, manure is much better covered; 2d, the land is left free from weeds, the sod is perfectly killed out of the way of the harrow, and in the best position to rot quickly and uniformly; 3d, by the action of the frost alone, much fall plowed land is prepared for spring sowing of grass or grain. For grass or clover it needs no working over at all. For oats, barley or wheat, all that is necessary, is to harrow or brush in the seed, if sown broadcast, or otherwise, to go right on with the drill, and follow with the roller—this is good, common, loamy soils. We can point to a field plowed two years ago for corn, half with a lap furrow and half with a flat one, where the number of weeds and the labor of suppressing them on the lap furrowed part has been twice, if not three times, as great as on the other. And we can name farmers who once held strongly to the lap-furrows, but are now delighted with the working of their flat-furrow plows. They are not on heavy clays, but we think the principles named equally applicable to clay and sand as to loam, and especially so in spring plowing, to which the objections urged do not apply with the same force as to fall plowing.

Wash the Teeth at Night.—A few who inherit good teeth, and care nothing for "looks," neglect brushing their teeth; good or bad, as long as possible, should neglect to brush them well one or more times a day, with a brush so stiff as to cleam them well, but not so hard as to wound and irritate the gums. They should be brushed both night and morning, but if only done once, let it be done the last thing before retiring. Portions of food, sweets, etc., left on or between the teeth durmg the night, decay or acidify, and corrode the enamel, and thus gradually injure them. If the cavaties between and in decaying teeth be thoroughly brushed out with water at night, and when rising, it will add years to their effective use and freedom from pain. Most of the tooth powders sold contain an injurious acid, which, though it gives the teeth a clean, white surface. A little hard soap, pleasantly perfumed, is the best possible application. We would not recommend even the finest charcoal, or prepared chalk or clay, for though inert, they wear upon the enamel.

In Polishing or Washing Door Knobs, or other articles projecting from a painted surface, protect the paint by slipping over the articles a piece of stout paste board or cloth, having a hole or slit in the center large enough to slip it on.

Have you Plenty of Door Mats? Our observation is, that comparatively few housekeepers appreciate the economp of having plenty of mats at every outside door. The chief wear of carpets comes frem sandy or gritty materials brought in on the boots or shoes. Uncarpeted floors are constantly soiled from the same source. Most persons keep but a single mat just inside, or outside of the door. It is far better to have two or three—one coarse, heavy one outside the door, at the bottom of the steps, another just against the door on the outside, and another finer one on the inside. Mats so placed will be a strong hint to careless, slovenly men and boys to wipe their feet clean. The cost is not much more for three mats thus used, for they will last nearly three times as long as a single one. Each fifty cents invested in mats will usually save ten times the amount in carpets, and in lessening labor and annoyance. Corn husks braided together make good home-made mats. Pieces of old carpets are far better than nothing. A good, cheap mat can be easily made by stitching two pieces of old carpet together and stuffing with a thin layer of hay or straw, knotting it through to keep the filling in place.

Facts About Ropes.—"Alston's Treaties on Seamanship" gives the following facts and rules for computing the strength of ropes:

To find what size ropes you require, when roven at a tackle, to lift a given weight, divide the weight to be raised by the number of part at the movable block, to obtain the strain on a single part; add one third of this for the increased strain brought by friction, and reeve the rope of corresponding strength.

One-sixth of 40 tons 6⅔ tons, which, with one-third added, is 9 tons nearly, for which you should reeve a six-inch or six and a half inch rope.

Conversely:—To find what weight a given rope will lift when rove as a tackle: Multiply the weight that the rope is capable of suspending by the number of parts at the movable block, and subtract one-fourth of this for resistance.

Thus: 8.9 tons, the strength of the rope, multiplied by 6, the number of parts at the movable block, minus 13.3 or one-fourth, gives 40. 1 tons as the weight required.

Wire rope is more than twice the strength of hemp rope of the same circumference; splicing a rope is supposed to weaken it one-eighth.

The strongest description of hemp rope is untarred, white, three stranded rope, and the next in the scale of strength is the common three-strand, hawser laid rope, tarred.

The Influence of Example.—Men's lives are pages of history. Those who read are stimulated to good deeds thereby, or taught to avoid the mistakes such lives record. There cannot be too much said, or written, to encourage men of wealth to devote their leisure and money towards developing the beautiful in Nature, recovering and regenerating waste places, and affording men with less means and opportunities for the study of rural art. The influence of an example of good taste in the adornment of a single place in a neighborhood or town, reaches far into the future and molds more than most men think, the external features of that neighborhood or town, and affects more ultimately the lives of those whom it influences. If one man plants a tree his neighbor wants one. If one house wife has a flower *parterre*, another is not insensible to the enthusiasm with which the first exhibits and praises her floral pets. If one man sees his neighbor clearing out an old swamp, a ravine, or a rough place of any sort, and converting its rude angularities into symmetrical lines of beauty, he ever after looks upon the rough places of his own domain with the possibilities of what it may become in his mind's eye, and realizes, sooner or later, the ideal beauty which the realization of his neighbors have established.

Borrowed garments seldom fit well.

Haste often trips up its own heels.

A fool generally loses his estate before he finds his folly.

A man that hoards his riches, and enjoys them not, is like an ass that carries gold and eats thistles.

Towers are measured by their shadows and great men by their calumniators.

True courage and love are the syllables of faith.

The chains of habit are generally too small to be felt till they are too strong to be broken.

There is an efficacy in calmness, of which we are unaware. The element of serenity is one which we peculiarly need.

If good people would but make goodness agreeable, and smile instead of frowning in their virtue, how many would they win to the good cause.

Thinkers are as scarce as gold; but he whose thoughts embraces all his objects, pursues it unweariedly, and fearless of the consequences, is a diamond of enormous size.

Every desire bears its death in its gratification. Curiosity languishes under stimulants, and novelties cease to excite surprise until at length we cannot even wonder at a miracle.

What a world of gossip would be prevented if it was only remembered that a person who tells you of the faults of others, intends to tell others of your faults.

Obscurity leaves a man free, but a famous man is a slave to his fame. Incense is bought dear. Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown, though the crown may be of laurels.

A laughable incident took place in the parlor of the Union Hotel, at Saratoga, a day or two ago. Two countrymen were gaping around the room, when a lady approached wearing a fashionable trail. One of the party dodged it, but the other walked straighi across it, and, on finding out his error, apologized with, "I beg your pardon, madam; I thought you had passed some time ago."

Parisian sporting characters are betting that Napolean will be back there within the year.

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☞All lands placed with us for sale, will be advertised at our expense.

OLYMPIA.

100 ACRES Choice Land adjoining Olympia—on Budd's Inlet—west side.—Price $20 per acre.

AT GRAY'S HARBOR.

FIVE 200 ACRE FARMS—two-thirds rich prairie, the balance timber—well watered and near navigable stream. Price $5 per acre, part on time.

WHIDBY ISLAND, CAMANO ISLAND.

3,160 ACRES, suitable for farms, towns and cities, on Crescent Harbor, Oak Harbor, Penn's Cove and Holmes' Harbor. Price from $5 to $50 per acre.

On Whidby Island—80 acres at $12 50; 100 acres at $8; 60 acres at $6; 40 acres at $4.

PORT DISCOVERY.

2,000 ACRES choice Timber Land lying immediately on west shore of Port Discovery. Price $5 per acre.

PORT TOWNSEND.

AT the THIRD GREAT CITY of the SOUND, 40 acres eligibly located, $40 per acre; 60 acres adjoining present town, $30 per acre; 600 acres on east side of Townsend Bay, $10 per acre. 20 acres at $4; 15 acres at $25.

SEATTLE.

2,322 ACRES on Lake Washington, choicest selections. Farming and timber lands. Water front. Price $5 to $50 per acre according to location.

CITY LOTS.

N. W. Land Agency.

FOR SALE.

ON WHIDBY ISLAND—80 Acres at $8; 60 Acres at $6.

On CAMANO ISLAND—80 Acres at $4 50; 40 Acres water Front, $5.

MUKILTEO—30 Acres at $8.

PORT TOWNSEND—15 acres at $25.

BELLINGHAM BAY—60 Acres at $12 50.

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C. H. LARRABEE & CO.

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Seattle, Oct. 16, 1871.

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JOB PRINTING.

Having made large additions to our Job Department of the

Latest Styles

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We are prepared to execute on the shortest notice and in the best manner,

Every Variety of

POSTERS,

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CIRCULARS,

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And all other printing in our line, on the most reasonable terms.

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Has accurate copies of all the TOWNSHIP PLATS west of the Cascade Range.

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Office hours from 9 to 12, a. m., and from 2 to 5, p. m.

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FOR SALE—Sixty feet fronting on the Bay, in the business part of Seattle. Inquire of

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CITY MARKET,

MILL STREET, SEATTLE.

F. V. Snyder & Co.,

PROPRIETORS.

The undersigned having fitted up the above Market, beg to inform the public that they are determined to keep none but the choicest

Meat and Vegetables

for sale. Also Corned Beef and Pork; smoked Meats, pork and Bologna Sausages; head cheese, tripe, etc., etc.

All those favoring us with orders from abroad may rely on particular attention being paid to them.

It shall be our utmost endeavor, by strict attention to business, to merit the patronage of the public.

F. V. SNYDER & CO.

Seattle, Oct. 30, 1870. o30tf

SEATTLE

Market.

BOOTH, FOSS & BORST,

Commercial Street.

Having recently enlarged and refitted this market, we call the especial attention of the public to its neatness and style—priding ourselves on having established a market that is a credit to the growing interests of Seattle.

This market will be supplied with choice

Meat and Vegetables,

Corned Beef and Pork, per barrel; smoked Meats, Pork, Sausage, Bologna Sausage, Head Cheese, Tripe, etc., etc.

Especial Care will be given to the retail trade. Purchasers from abroad can rely on their orders being promptly attended to.

Patronage respectfully solicited.

Seattle, Oct. 30, 1870. o30tf

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FURNITURE

Establishment,

Commercial Street.

Having received a new and extensive assortment of all kinds of

Furniture, Pictures,

Frames, House Trimmings, etc.,

We are now ready to display to those wishing to examine our stock, and which we will sell at such prices as will suit the times.

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Seattle, W. T., Dec. 3, 1870. d3tf

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Jobbing and Repairing of all kinds done with neatness and dispatch.

All orders promptly attended to. Patronage solicited

N. B. We have just received, by recent arrivals, a large invoice of all kinds of goods suited to our trade, and are better prepared to meet the wants of the public, in our line, than any other house in this city. We are also prepared to

MOVE & RAISE BUILDINGS.

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Land surveys, Indian and Government Reserves, Soundings, Prairies and Tide Lands shown. Endorsed by the officers of the United States Land Offices and Coast Survey as the best Map extant. Every quarter of surveyed land can be located on this map as readily as on the Land Office plats.

POCKET EDITION, book form, $2 50, coin.

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MERCER'S PANACEA!

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This preparation is carefully prepared by Dr. Mercer, who gives his personal attention thereto.

After years of experience he presents this compound **Tonic** and **Cathartic** to the public, as better calculated to assist nature in overcoming disease than anything yet offered by the faculty, in all cases of **General Derangement of the System.**

It promotes digestion and stimulates the different organs into healthy action.

AS AN APPETIZER IT HAS NO EQUAL

It is particularly beneficial in eradicating from the system the **Effects of Syphilis.**

AS A CATHARTIC it is unsurpassed, being unaccompanied with griping and pain.

☞ DR. MERCER has also a preparation, which he calls

THE LADIES BALM,

Being expressly designed for female derangements.

He has also prepared a

Pulmonary Syrup

Which is unsurpassed for **COUGHS, COLDS** and all derangements of the lungs.

All the above medicines are purely vegetable.

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Horses boarded by the day or week.

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MILLIONS Bear Testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects.

Vinegar Bitters are not a vile **Fancy Drink,** Made of **Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors,** doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, **free from all Alcoholic Stimulants.** They are the **GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and A LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE,** a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to directions and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing, also, the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver, and of all the Visceral Organs.

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For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these **Bitters** have been most successful. **Such Diseases** are caused by **Vitiated Blood,** which is generally produced by derangement of the **Digestive Organs.**

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

They invigorate the Stomach and stimulate the torpid Liver and Bowels, which render them of unequalled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

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Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

PIN, TAPE, and other **WORMS,** lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed.

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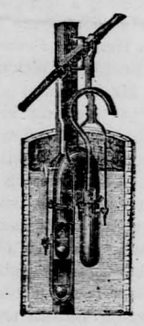

Patented by J. A. Morrell, Oct. 29, 1867.

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