

L. P. Fisher



# Puget Sound Dispatch.

VOL. V.—NO. 37.

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1876.

BY BROWN & SON.

## Weekly Puget Sound Dispatch.

ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY BY  
**BROWN & SON, Publishers & Proprietors.**  
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**Agents:**  
Olympia.....Capt. Frank Tarbell  
Stellacoom.....Jacob Hoover  
Victoria, B. C.....Charles McCormick  
Port Townsend.....George Barthrop  
Port Discovery.....M. McMahon  
Snohomish City.....E. C. Ferguson

## Official Directory.

**KING COUNTY.**  
J. R. LEWIS.....Judge of District Court,  
W. M. YORK.....Probate Judge,  
LEWIS V. WYCKOFF.....Sheriff,  
M. S. BOOTH.....Auditor,  
G. D. HILL.....Treasurer,  
W. B. HALL.....Surveyor,  
JOHN SEERELY.....Assessor,  
GEO. A. WEED.....Coroner.

**CITY OF SEATTLE.**  
BAILEY GAZERT.....Mayor,  
HENRY E. HATHAWAY.....Clerk,  
DUNCAN T. WHEELER.....Treasurer,  
L. V. WYCKOFF.....Marshal.

**CITY COUNCILMEN:**  
Isaiah Waddell, John H. Hall, James R. Rob-  
bins, John Leary, Benj. Murphy, G. W. Hall.

## TERMS OF HOLDING COURT.

**SUPREME COURT.**  
At Olympia, the second Monday in July.  
**DISTRICT COURT, THIRD DISTRICT.**  
Stellacoom—Second Monday of January and  
first Monday in Aug. ut.  
Seattle—Fourth Monday of January and third  
Monday of August.  
Port Townsend—Fourth Monday of February  
and second Monday of September.  
Snohomish City—Third Tuesday of March  
and third Tuesday of November of each year.

## Latest by Telegraph

Reported Expressly for the Daily Dispatch.

### EASTERN STATES.

**WASHINGTON, July 1.**—The President to-day signed the act to provide temporarily for the expenditures of the Government, and also the Naval Appropriation bill. The Committee of Conference on the Post Office Appropriation Bill has agreed to report a compromise on the rates of compensation to postmasters. The pay for railroad transportation is reduced ten per cent. below the present rate, and Commission is provided to take the subject into consideration and report at the next session. Third class mail matter, transient newspapers, magazines, pamphlets, books, and all printed matter except circulars to pay one cent for every two ounces. The Senate has agreed to the amendments appropriating \$40,000 for surveying public lands in California, \$50,000 for Oregon, \$15,000 for Nevada and \$14,000 for Washington Territory; also \$50,000 for the incidental expenses of the office of Surveyor General of California, and from \$15,000 to \$30,000 to each of the other Pacific States and Territories.

**New York, July 1.**—The weather continues warm and delightful.

Great preparations are making for the 4th. Brooklyn and Jersey City, as well as this town, are rapidly getting into celebration condition. Flags, banners and streamers are in position in every direction. The entire streets are given up to the display of bunting. Many magnificent decorations have already been made, and more are to follow. The engine houses, police offices and city buildings, as well as hundreds of private residences, will be appropriately and profusely dressed out.

**TRAXTON, N. J., July 1.**—Orin H. House, a noted divorce lawyer, quarreled with his stepson at their residence, near here, last evening. The wife interfered to save the boy, when House beat and kicked her, threatening to shoot the boy if she interfered. Mrs. House broke away, and getting a revolver, shot her husband dead, as she supposed he was about to shoot the boy.

**WASHINGTON, July 1.**—At the instance of Mitchell, the Secretary of the Treasury has revoked last month's order for the removal of the Custom House to the new building. It will accordingly remain in its present more convenient location.

Governor Thompson, of Idaho, writes here that on account of continued ill health he contemplates resigning his office.

**WASHINGTON, July 3.**—The Tribune's Washington special says the dead lock in the Treasury Department does not furnish any further difficulty in the Treasury office. The President on Saturday evening modified his acceptance of Treasurer New's resignation so that it shall take effect upon the qualification of his successor, and he will therefore reassume the duties of the office so far as to permit the transaction of business.

The conference committee on the post office appropriation bill have arrived at an agreement. The understood basis of agreement includes concession on the part of the Senate of the reduction of 10 per cent. on rates paid railroad companies for transportation of mails. Under existing laws this reduction of compensation will, it is said, cause a discontinuance of fast mail trains. There are \$820,000 for railroad transportation. Third class matter is fixed at one cent per ounce, except for private matter, not including circulars, which is one cent for each two ounces.

It seems certain the Senate will not try the Belknap impeachment case, and probably a final adjournment be had about July 15th.

**NEW YORK, July 3.**—Yesterday was hottest day of the season. The thermometer stood 98°, and at midnight 84°.

### From Port Gamble.

[Special to the Dispatch.]  
**PORT GAMBLE, July 5.**—Last evening, through the mismanagement of the driver, the team got the best of the Port Discovery stage and ran off with a load of passengers, upsetting the stage and injuring some of the passengers. A man by the name of John Hongnest, a carpenter at Port Discovery, broke three of his ribs, and Wm. Gilson, the driver, broke his leg.

**A MAD AMERICAN.**—When an American gets mad he isn't afraid to let people know what is the matter with him. One of the tribe has been reading what Professor Proctor and the *World* is pleased to say about the conduct of Americans while at the table, and thus expresses his sentiments in the *New York Graphic*:

Apropos of Professor Proctor and the dining devil of Des Moines, who stuck "five inches" of cold knife down his throat, the newspapers are making a row, and the *World* this morning comes to the Professor's rescue by swearing that Americans eat like swine. Every deference is due to the *World* in such matters, for it knows all about dining; but still it is true that Americans better know how to eat than any other people in this country. The German always swallows his knife; the Englishman is gross in his eating, and in beer makes a Pantagruel of himself. The Frenchman eats a table d'hôte dinner of seven courses, (including half a bottle of wine) for sixty cents—what he eats therefore may be readily known—and the Italian does about the same; except that he eats forty or fifty feet of macaroni with knife and fingers, and endless gabble. All these people use their knives after the manner of shovels, as Americans as a rule do not. Lovers of high art elevate the scornful nose at "cheap American restaurants;" but is not pie good, is not oatmeal a favorite dish of a connoisseur like Mr. R. G. White, who finds it with his "popular pie?" Are not crullers better than two sparrows on toast, and coffee and cakes better than sour wine? Away with this squeamishness and pretense! Let the *World* read us no more jeremiads on the matter; there is a special reason why it shouldn't. I am weary unto death with the abominable snobbishness which leads some of our journals to essay a cheap notoriety for superior wisdom by talking folly about America and Americans. The French, Germans, English, Italians, and O'rish would do well to stay at home if they do not like the way in which we, the favored sons of sires who bled on Bunker Hill, live. Have we not as much right to our baked beans as the Frenchman to his *patty de foie gras*; the Italian to his macaroni with little white worms in it; the Englishman to his art-and-art and greasy mutton? A cruller is a king to a cheese-cake; a piece of good pie is better than chopped up spinach, and coffee is better than sour wine. Americans do not stick their knives down their throats, and nearly all foreigners do.

—There is a sly fellow in Texas who has laughed in his sleeve so much that it has become threadbare.

**A FINE AFFAIR.**—Somebody has imported from Paris a very novel and elegant rosewood bedstead, with a head-board twenty feet high, inlaid with father, mother, and all the others of a pearl! In the foot-board is a musical box, and by pressing a knob with your feet you can be played sweetly to sleep. "Rocked in the mattress of the deep" would be an appropriate tune.

The Spaniard drinks but little water, but the bulk of the succulent vegetables and fruit eaten by him is surprising. Half a pound of bread, an ordinary soup plate filled with stew, and a pound or two of grapes, would be no more than an average meal.

The *Saturday Review*, commenting on dull times, says that it is care, and prudence and economy that is now needed, and that the respectable classes of English society are willing and ready to exhibit these virtues when called on, is evident to any one who notices the changed aspect of the streets and parks of London.

### POCKET-MONEY FOR CHILDREN.

There is no error more fatal than imagining that pinching a youth in his pocket-money will teach him frugality. On the contrary, it will occasion his running into extravagance with so much more eagerness when he comes to have money in his own hands; as pinching him in his diet will make his appetite only the more rapacious. If you put into the hands of your child more money than is suitable to his age and discretion, you must expect to find that he has thrown it away upon what is not only idle but hurtful. A certain small, regular income any child above six years of age ought to have. When he comes to be capable of keeping an account, he ought to be obliged to do it; he will thereby acquire a habit of frugality, attention and prudence that will be of service to him through his whole life. On the contrary, to give a young person money to spend at will, without acquiring any account of it, is leading, or rather forcing, him upon extravagance and folly.

ABOUT two weeks ago, a young man named Calahan, accompanied by a younger brother, went out for a deer hunt on the Molalla. It was agreed that the younger brother should take the dogs and drive up the deer, while the other would go to a certain stand. When the one who had the dogs in charge arrived at the stand, there was no sign of his brother. He hunted around for an hour or two, firing off his gun at intervals, but the elder brother failed to put in an appearance. He returned home and informed his father of the terrible loss, who scoured the woods far and wide the next day, and failed to find any trace of his missing son. When the gentleman left, a party of about sixty were in search of the lost boy, and we hope that before our next issue we shall be able to chronicle his safe return to the grief stricken parents.

**SICKNESS IN THE HAREM.**—The carpet on which the Sultan daily prays is kept in order by several persons, whose joint salary is \$2,500 a year. The Sultan's doctors and apothecaries cost \$140,000 a year. Whenever any of the Sultan's wives fall ill, or rather unwell, she is at once sent away from the Sultan's palace. His third wife fell suddenly and dangerously ill recently, and could not in common decency be removed. The Sultan constantly refused to see her during all her illness. She died during the night, and the instant he heard of her death he quitted the palace, and refused to return until after the burial. When the physicians are summoned to the palace they enter the harem with the old ceremonial. First comes a eunuch brandishing a very large sabre; then comes the doctor, followed by two other eunuchs, armed to the teeth. Mutis, or religious teachers, are never admitted.—*London Letter.*

THE new British man-of-war *Inflexible* will carry in turrets four eighty-one-ton guns; her turrets will be probably eighteen-inch armor; and the citadel or vital part of the ship, will be guarded by no less than twenty-four inches of armor. She is designed to be a floating castle, the rest of the ship beside the citadel being mainly useful for the purpose of giving buoyancy to the central stronghold. She will be fitted, however, with a spur, which can be taken off at pleasure, and her enormous bulk will give her terrible power as a ram. Her displacement, when all her weight are on board, will be no less than 11,407 tons—exceeding that of any ship yet constructed.

**THE DEVIL'S FOOTSTEPS.**—An uncomfortable incident, which formed the subject of discussion at the Royal Society at Edinburgh, will probably give rise to wide-spread anxiety. A paper entitled "Notes on a New Fossil Footprint found near Dumfries," communicated by Mr. Dudgeon, was read by Prof. Turner. The footprint in question was discovered about twenty feet from the surface, in a quarry three miles distant from Dumfries. The imprint of the hind foot measured 3.5 by 2.6 inches, and the characteristic features of the marks were the well-developed claws and the oblique toes associated in the minds of all right-thinking persons with the devil. In the course of the discussion Prof. Huxley mentioned that, according to a photograph exhibited, the footprint in question seemed to bear a remarkable resemblance to one found by himself in the Elgin district in 1858; and, assuming the footprint to be that of the devil, it must be some comfort to the good people of Dumfries to feel that, while visiting Scotland, he did not especially visit their neighborhood, but prowled about the country either on business or pleasure, not confining his wanderings invidiously to any one particular district. This is quite in accordance with his usual practice; and it will be remembered that when after a severe snow storm in England a few winters ago, some "footprints of the devil," as they were termed, were found on the fallen snow, and excited a deep interest in serious circles. They extended over a large tract of country, showing the restless nature of the fiend.

**MEERSCHAUM PIPES.**—Meerschaum is a hydrous silicate of magnesia, a mineral of soft, earthy texture, somewhat resembling chalk. It is found in Spain and several countries at the head of the Mediterranean. The town of Kniech, in Asia Minor, furnishes the principal supplies for the manufacture of pipes and cigar-tubes. It is roughly shaped into blocks for exportation, and freed as far as practicable from the associated minerals which impair its quality by interfering with the carving of its surface. It is made into pipes in various cities of Europe, Pesh and Vienna being especially noted for the manufacture. To produce the yellow and brown colors, which are brought out only after long smoking, the blocks are kept for some time in a mixture of wax and fatty matters. A portion of these is absorbed, and being subsequently acted upon by the heat and tobacco fumes, assumes various shades of color. Artificial meerschaums, called massabows, are made from the parings of the genuine material, which, being reduced to fine powder, are boiled in water and moulded into blocks, sometimes with the addition of clay. They cannot easily be distinguished from the real, but they are generally heavier and freer from blemishes.—*Appleton's American Cyclopedia.*

HERE is a Centennial love story worth reading; Bishop Mead tells it in his "Old Churches and Families of Virginia." A young man fell in love with a young woman named Mary Carey. He asked her father's consent to their marriage. The old man remarked, "If that is your business here sir, I wish you to leave the house, for my daughter has been accustomed to ride in her own coach." The young man left, as requested, but he was heard of afterward as Commander-in-chief of the American army and as the first President of the United States. His name was George Washington.

**DR. TOMMIE,** one of the oldest settlers of the Nisqually valley, and formerly chief factor for the Hudson Bay Co. for Washington Territory and Oregon, passed to-day on the Annie Stewart. The Doctor has become quite gray. He is remembered by all the old settlers as a kind and good man.

A Dublin woman, jealous of her husband, threatened to drown herself in a tub of water that stood on the porch. "You dare to hold your head in it until I touch you," said the man. The excited woman at once plunged her head in the water. The husband waited too long, for, when he drew her back, she was dead.

A Story is told of a certain noble lord that, after a prolonged tour, he was asked at a dinner party what he thought of Athens. Turning to his servant, who was standing behind his chair, he calmly demanded, "John, what did I think of Athens?"

FIVE drunken Siwash who had been engaged in a free fight down on the beach yesterday evening, were hauled up this morning and each fined \$5 and costs.

**WIDOWS AND THEIR ATTRACTIONS.**—Widowhood is discussed by the *World* in a leading article, and the statistics presented are very suggestive. "Winter-kept apples, seasoned wine, a clouded meerschaum, a vase around which the scent of the roses still hangs, all these," says the *World*, "have a rare, evanescent flavor that suggests, but cannot express, the charm of widowhood. A young widow is, perhaps, the most interesting object in nature—or in art. She represents experience without its wrinkles or its gray hair. She is matronly beauty and maidenly freedom combined. She is grief with a laughing eye—sorrow in a house of festivity—a silver moon in a sable cloud. She is too sweet for anything! Like all good things, she can only be created at a great sacrifice. Mrs. Browning says you must spoil a man to make a poet; and certainly a man must be pretty thoroughly spoiled before he can leave a widow. This black swan—this mournful phoenix—rises only out of the funeral urn that holds the ashes of a husband's heart! Let us wipe away the briny tear and proceed. *Pearly Pearls.* Poets, statesmen, heroes and philosophers have each felt the indefinable influence of widowhood. Its quality is not strained. It talks alike on the just and the unjust. None can escape it. Edward Plantagenet wedded the widow Elizabeth Grey, though he knew she brought civil war for her dowry. Ned Waller, Joe Addison, Sam Johnson, George Washington, Napoleon Bonaparte, John Wesley, Tony Geller, Ben Disraeli, and all the boys, married widows. Henry the Eighth was so fond of them that he took two; and King David was so pleased with Abigail, the widow of Nabal, whom he took to wife, that he turned Bathsheba into a widow on purpose to marry her. When Judith ceases her cogitations over the virtues of the late lamented Manassas, of Bethulia, up to her mourning and adorns herself in bravado to set out for the camp of Holofernes, we feel instinctively that she will come back with his heart, his crown or his head, whichever she goes for. When the old widow Naomi counsels the young widow Ruth how to lay her snares in the harvest fields of her kinsmen and spring her net on the threshing floor, we know at once that the wealthy bachelor Boaz might as well order the wedding garments. Alexander Ramsey wrote a song telling how to woo a widow; he might as well have left directions telling how to get struck with lightning."

**THE *Atheum*,** this mail, praises Bret Harte's "Gabriel Conroy," but thinks that it indicates fatigue in the writer. The summary is: "Our author has diffused over a large canvas, and consequently has dissipated the power which, concentrated on a small space, would have produced a picture on which all could have dwelt with delight."

—Senator Foote, of Vermont, went to a party at Mr. Seward's, escorting his two nieces of the same name as his own. One of the State Department messengers, who stood at the door of the drawing-room to announce the guests, to be grammatical, and as the trio entered he shouted: "Senator Foote and the two Misses Feet."

A Louisville Marshal, charged with seizing a steamboat on a writ, furnished another steamboat with a cannon and guns for the crew, and started out to chase. The vessels came together after a long run, and a fire was opened from each. The Marshal and the captain of the chased boat were killed. The fight was witnessed by hundreds of spectators from the banks of the river.

THERE was a case in London the other day in which a man died from fright at the mere sight of a poison label, which he had not previously observed, on a bottle from which he had just taken a dose of simple medicine.

Beware of confiding in distant prospects of happiness, lest they be suddenly intercepted by the most trivial present vexation. A leaf in the foreground is large enough to conceal a forest on the far horizon.

—How a man can afford to give away an eighteen dollar chromo with a pound of dollar tea, puzzles people who don't know the immense profits made on teas.

"ONE who was there" says that the Merrimac was not sunk by the Monitor, but was blown up by special order of the commander at Norfolk.

—Dupes, indeed, are many; but of all dupes there is none so fatally situated as he who lives in undue terror of being duped.

MANY adorn the tombs of those whom living, they prosecuted with envy.

## TERRITORIAL NEWS.

[Olympia.]

On Monday last, Mr. Henry Shotwell, living about twelve miles southwest of this place on Black river, in returning home from work in the evening, was suddenly pounced upon by two men in disguise. He managed to rid himself from the grasp of one of them and felled him with a blow of his fist, when the other loosed his grip, and Mr. S. struck the grounded man with his ax, but was interrupted in the work by several pistol shots from the hand of the other ruffian, one of the shots passing through his vest. The business seems to have been badly managed on both sides, Mr. S. not mentioning the affair till the next day. Had he been prompt to report the fact at home, the foot-pads might have been captured, while as it is they were permitted to escape without detection, and will doubtless be encouraged to pursue their calling elsewhere.

Mary L. Laws, a young girl sixteen years of age, living near Cedarville, recently killed a large wild-cat. That is the kind of a girl for new countries.

Major Hayden received telegraphic instructions on Tuesday night to take possession of the collector's office on the first day of July.

The Sisters collected about one hundred and fifty dollars in Olympia and Tumwater, as donations for their orphanage at Vancouver.

At the funeral of the murdered French and German Consuls in Salonica, an escort of honor was formed by French and German marines, Turkish military and civil authorities, and officers and crews of men-of-war in the harbor.

The Persians of Shiraz stop their wine bottles with roses, which give the wine a pleasant smell; and during the festival of Abrazan, which takes place during the equinox, Persian ladies throw roses at each other when they pay visits.

Wasn't it rough on Ella? Just as she was telling Frederick at lunch how ethereal her appetite was, the cook called out, "Say, will yer have yer pork and greens now, or wait till yer feller's gone?"

Now subscribe for the newspaper. An eminent physician says: "One of the cheapest and most efficient chest protectors, when unexpectedly exposed to cold, raw winds, is a folded newspaper inside the vest."

—Would a man frequently calculate his income and expenditure, he would escape many a bitter reflection; for he must be lost to every generous feeling of pride and honorable principle who wantonly incurs debts, which he can not discharge.

Success rides on every hour; grapple it and you may win; but without a grapple it will never go with you. Work is the weapon of honor, and he who lacks the weapon will never triumph.

"Pawnbrokers," says an exchange, "will advance nothing on a temperance pledge." And yet they know that the longer they keep such a pledge the richer they grow.

A Dr. Smith insists that while condensed milk fattens children it is not so nourishing as pure milk, nor does it enable them so readily to resist the attacks of disease.

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Weekly Puget Sound Dispatch.

BERNARD BROWN, EDITOR.

SATURDAY..... JULY 8, 1876.

THE MAYORALTY.

Several weeks since, I was requested by a number of citizens of such character and position as to entitle their opinions to respect, to allow myself to be named as a candidate for Mayor at the approaching city election. Those who have personally made this request greatly outnumber all of those who have signed calls upon others upon the solicitations of canvassers specially employed for that purpose, and embrace a very large portion of the most enterprising, active and public-spirited men who have contributed most to the present prosperity of our city, including a majority of those engaged in productive industry. The request was based upon the ground that no man in this community had labored more earnestly and, apparently, unselfishly to promote the growth of the town, and none had more courageously defended the right and opposed wrong, regardless of personal considerations. They said they wanted "a live man," whose commercial or professional relations would not bias his judgment or intimidate his action; one who was devoted to progress and opposed to all private jobs and ring combinations for diverting public funds to private uses. I gratefully accepted these repeated expressions of confidence, and very reluctantly consented to stand the canvass; not because I feared to pass the ordeal of public censure, but simply because I did not want the office.

There was no secret in this movement; it was immediately known upon the streets, and has been a matter of public discussion ever since. It presented the issue fairly and squarely to the obstructionists, of a candidate in favor of every measure which would promote the material interests of the town, and would dare to see that the public funds should be faithfully applied, the laws duly enforced, and taxation equitably apportioned.

It is well known that the chief obstructionists of the town are among its largest property holders; persons wielding power solely by virtue of their accumulations, derived almost exclusively from the labor and enterprise of others, which have reflected a value upon their possessions they would never otherwise have had. These men have prevented our commercial metropolis from ever having a public building beyond a disgraceful pen for temporary confinement of offenders. They have uniformly opposed every public expense for the health, convenience or comfort of the citizens. They have driven away from us large enterprises in the way of manufactures and ship building, by refusing them any place for their business upon reasonable terms. They have pursued the dog-in-the-manger policy of neither using or permitting others to do so for the common improvement.

As might reasonably be expected, and as I had no reason to doubt, I find all that class of men bitterly arrayed against me. That is their right, as they so often claim—"the right to do as I please with my own." But I deny the right of any member of a community to obstruct public progress or resist the public necessities. That is the very issue that I hoped to make, but which they dare not meet. After failing to persuade any man

of pronounced opinions on any subject to enter the lists, they succeeded in presenting a man of wax, who has been a standing candidate for some minor office in every opposition convention held in this city for the past five years, and was never yet known to publicly express an opinion upon any question of public concernment upon which there was a difference of opinion, and only hope to elect him by forming an alliance with the lottery gamblers and the "lava beds," a business in which their candidate is now personally engaged, representing me as their most vindictive enemy, and himself as their physician and sympathizing friend.

They say that I would involve the city in oppressive taxation and a load of debt. Every intelligent man knows that the Mayor has no voice in levying taxes and only a veto power to restrain oppressive or inconsiderate acts, and that the city charter limits taxation to very moderate rates. The veto power in the hands of the man who has a contract for keeping paupers, would be a dead letter in defending the public treasury from personal jobs.

They charge that I am the candidate, and would be the instrument, of a company desiring a franchise from the city which might prove an oppressive monopoly. I cannot believe that any man who has been familiar with my course in this city, credits that charge. If I have made a personal enemy in this town it has been done by denouncing all jobs which have for their purpose deprivations upon the public treasury, sparing neither friend nor foe in my criticisms. When a party holding a mortgage upon my office, seized upon and applied to his own use an alley leading to the main entrance of the University; when other influential parties formed a conspiracy to rob the county of its farm, and succeeded in taking nearly two thousand dollars out of the pockets of the tax-payers without rendering any consideration for the same; I denounced both, at my own cost, and came very near being closed out for my temerity. I have constantly and persistently demanded economy in the public service and a strict accountability for every dollar expended, and that no more taxes be levied than the best interests required, and have denounced unsparingly that system heretofore prevailing of levying and collecting large taxes without having any adequate results to show for it. The appropriations to a private hospital kept by Dr. Weed may account for some of these extravagant expenditures as well as for the elegant private residence being built by the proceeds. But the croakers against high taxes have never taken any measures to bring to justice their friends who have misapplied the public moneys. There is not a man who has profited by high taxes who is not now opposing me, ostensibly on that ground, but whose chief cause of complaint is that my exposures have interfered with their plans. The man who inveighs most against high taxes is one who makes 30 per cent. a year upon depreciated county orders, which is so much additional tax upon the people.

There are other charges which have been secretly circulated, to which a public reply is unnecessary. I have nothing to disguise. My opinions upon all public subjects have been expressed without reserve. I would have no objects to serve in accepting this office but to do

precisely what I have heretofore done in a private capacity—to labor for the public weal.

BERNARD BROWN.

BERNARD CROSSEN, VAL WILDMAN AND GIDEON A. WEED.

The above named gentlemen have been together a good portion of the time for the past two days, canvassing the "lava beds" for votes for the later, solely upon the ground that Beriah Brown denounced lottery gambling; the corollary of which is, that Weed is in favor of what not only the moral, but the business sentiment of this community regarded as the greatest public nuisance ever tolerated in any decent community. That is the element depended on by Weed for success.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Cherry Creek mines are being developed as rapidly as circumstances will permit. Upwards of fifty men are working there, and applications have already been made for crown grants under the mineral ordinance.

On the 25th of April last a man named Robert Armstrong was engaged by Mr. A. J. McLellan to work on his railroad contract at Baynes' Sound. Armstrong placed his chest of tools, etc., on board the steamer Maude, intending to take passage to Baynes' Sound himself, but by some mishap he missed the boat. On the 26th of April, however, he left here for Nanaimo on board the steamer Emma, and is known to have reached the "city of black diamonds" in safety, whence it is supposed he departed by canoe for Baynes' Sound. Since that time neither Armstrong nor the canoe has been seen, and the inference drawn is that the man came to some untimely end. His chest of tools was delivered in due course; but it has not yet been claimed by its owner or any other person.

A correspondent from an interior town communicates an extraordinary account of the doings of a justice of the peace before whom a man was brought charged with having sold liquor to Indians. The man was very much intoxicated at the time (perhaps he had sampled the liquor he had sold to the siwash) and in a spirit of bravado requested the justice to "sock" it to him; whereupon the gentleman on the Bench proceeded to "sock it" by imposing a penalty of \$500 fine and two years' imprisonment. The man was conveyed to prison, and in due course of time recovered his senses and begged to be released. Justice, as personified by the justice of the peace, however, was not alone blind; he was deaf as well, and the poor wretch's case was espoused by the people of the district, who got up a petition to the Chief Justice—announced as on his way up country—to hear the case de novo, whereupon the justice convened his court again, re-heard the case and fined the "socked" man \$25, which he paid and was set at liberty.

On Wednesday afternoon as a canoe in which were seated Capt. J. B. Good and three sons, was in the act of passing through the Gorge, the canoe came into collision with the Captain's gig of the British ship Annie Grey, containing the Captain's family and a number of friends. The canoe was swamped and the occupants thrown into the swirling tide. They were, however, all rescued.

NEWS ITEMS.

(Bellingham Bay.) Just as we are going to press, a sad piece of intelligence hails from Nooksack Crossing. Last evening the barn and stable of Mr. Cardwell the mail contractor, were completely burned down, and every thing therein, comprising a lot of farming implements, three sets of harness, and other property, and killing one of his horses. This is a great loss to Mr. C. and we deeply sympathize with him.

Calhoun's steam-thresher is going to do nearly all the threshing around LaConner this year. Many of the well-to-do farmers intend getting machines of their own next year.

Adirondack Murray has come up nobly to the help of those who are trying to save the Old South Church in Boston from destruction. Voluntarily and without solicitation, he has promised to contribute a \$3,000 sermon to the cause. His idea is that the Old South should be made another Westminster Abbey.

ICE CREAM. Strawberries and cream and soda water at Reinig's.

TERRITORIAL NEWS.

(Walla Walla.)

From Indian Agent Cornoyer we learn that last Sunday a number of Indians belonging to the Umatilla Indian Reservation got drunk on some whiskey they had procured from some disreputable whites hanging around the Reserve. Among the number was a young Indian by the name of Peo, a son of old Wennamsnot, the Chief of the Umatillas. Being crazed with liquor, Peo during the night broke into his father's house and attacked the old man with a huge knife, inflicting some bad wounds, before some of the other Indians, attracted by the disturbance, were able to stay the fratricidal hand that wielded the deadly weapon. Peo escaped from those having him in charge and fled to the hills. Agent Cornoyer was called, who at once took steps to capture the fugitive. The Indians tracked Peo for some distance, but returned and told Mr. Cornoyer that he would have to catch Peo, as they did not care about the job. Mounting his horse the Agent set out in pursuit, and the next day overtook the fugitive on the prairie, and after a severe tussel succeeded, with the assistance of Dr. McKay and John McBean, in effecting the capture. Peo was brought to Walla Walla and lodged in the guard house on Tuesday night by Major Cornoyer. Old Wennamsnot is badly cut about the head and face, and it is feared that he will lose an eye. The Indians are much excited over the affair. The men who sold the liquor to the Indians have fled from the country.

It has been two weeks since the last boat reached Wallula from Celilo. Telegrams received during the week from the Dalles say that no boat will be dispatched for Wallula until the water goes down and the railroad portage at that place is repaired. The water was three feet deep on the Dalles and Celilo Railroad last Tuesday. Yesterday morning the report from Wallula was that the water had only fallen four inches in twenty-four hours. The total fall so far is about three feet. Passengers who have come through from Portland say that at the Cascades they made the portage in small boats and on foot, climbing hills and rocks and walking on trestle-work. No baggage was carried. No women or children are taken between Portland and the Dalles.

Col. Robert Ingersol, of Illinois, in his great speech before the Cincinnati convention, said this about the requisite qualifications of a President, which cannot fail to commend itself to every man of whatever political faith:

We demand a man who will sacredly preserve the financial honor of the United States; one who knows enough to know that the national debt must be paid through the prosperity of this people; one who knows enough to know that all the financial theories in the world cannot redeem a single dollar; one who knows enough to know that all the money must be made, not by law, but by labor; one who knows enough to know that the people of the United States have the industry to make the money and the honor to pay it over just as fast as they make it. The people of the United States demand a man who knows that prosperity and resumption, when they come, must come together. When they come they will come hand in hand. Hand in hand through the golden harvest fields; hand in hand by the whirling spindles and the turning wheels; hand in hand past the open furrows; hand in hand by the flaming forges; hand in hand by the chimneys filled with eager fire, and worked and grasped by the hands of the countless sons of toil. This money has got to be dug out of the earth. You cannot make it by passing resolutions in a political meeting. The people of the United States want a man who knows that this Government should protect every citizen at home and abroad; one who knows that any government that will not defend its defenders, and protect its protectors, is a disgrace to the maps of the world.

LAPLAND mothers are not in the habit of staying at home with their babies. The Laps are a very religious people, and take only journeys to hear their pastors. As soon as the family arrive at the wooden church, and the reindeer are secured, the father shovels a snug little bed in the snow, and the mother wraps the baby in skins and deposits it therein. Then the father piles the snow around it, and the dog is set on guard, while the parents go decorously into the church. Often as many as thirty babies may be seen laid away in the snow about the church.

The man who will distance his competitors is he who masters his business, who reserves his integrity who lives clearly and purely, who devotes his leisure to the acquisition of knowledge, who never gets in debt, who gains friends by deserving them, and who saves his money.

A REMARKABLE WITNESS.—A most remarkable case has just taken place in New York, in which a powerful microscope, revealing the uniformity of nature's laws, was made a conclusive witness in a case of alleged forgery. A suit was brought to recover on a check, a large sum of money, from a bank, which the plaintiff had alleged had certified the document. In defense, the bank claimed that the certification was a forgery, and that the ink was not the same as that employed on checks certified by the same person. Dr. Van der Weyd was called as a witness, and appeared in court with a powerful microscope, having a spectroscopic e/e piece.

The doctor had no intention of examining the ink on the checks submitted to him. By careful observation and patient study he had discovered that all inks absorb certain parts of the solar spectrum, so that consequently it is a certain and easy way of recognizing the identity of two inks to note the fact that both produced an absorption of, and so blotted out exactly similar parts of the solar spectrum.

On the witness stand Dr. Van der Weyde examined a number of checks among which had been placed the alleged forged one. The microscopic part of the instrument magnified the writing so highly that the dot of an i would have been sufficient for his purpose. The alleged certificate was immediately pronounced genuine.

MADE A CHRISTIAN OF HIM.—There can be no doubt that the exhortations of Moody and Sankey are extremely powerful, and that the means used by them for the conversion of sinners are effectual, for they have actually converted a bull whacker. The convert is a man who drove an ox team in this section for many years, and who has just returned from a visit to his friends in the East, having left this place last fall for that purpose. We met him in the street this morning, and among other sights which he related having seen, he mentioned Moody and Sankey. "Did they convert you?" we asked jokingly, not for a moment supposing that a bull whacker could be converted. "You bet your life they did," he replied. "When first I went to hear them, I went for the fun of the thing; but when I heard the preaching and singing it made an impression on me. I began to consider that I had a soul to save. I went every day to hear them, and before three days had passed, I wish I may be d—t—l— in a minute if they hadn't made me a Christian."

The Colorado beetle has found its way eastward in the New England States and the inhabitants do not make half as much fun about him as they did when he was regarded as a Western myth invented to enhance the price of potatoes. On the contrary, they regard him as a very active nuisance, and invest in Paris green as their brethren near the sitting sun have to do.

Potatoes, like the fat of meat, are the heat producers for the body; they are therefore especially good to eat along with lean meat, which supplies the flesh. Meat and potatoes give about the same nourishment as bread.

Your disposition will be suitable to that which you most frequently think on: for the soul is, as it were, tinged with the color and complexion of his own thoughts.

NEW TO-DAY.



ITALIAN CIRCUS!

WILL PERFORM AT SEATTLE Wednesday, July 12th, 1876.

COME AND SEE THE FINEST SHOW IN THE WORLD. EVERY PERFORMER PERFECT.

The most astonishing ground and lofty Acrobats: the most wonderful jugglers. Go and be convinced that it is a truly modern Circus.

The Great Watrigan Family, Six in number; the only family of thorough Gymnasts and Acrobats that have ever traveled.

MISS MILLIE ESTERLE, The Champion Lady Bareback Rider.

MADAME CULLEN, In her astonishing manage act, introducing her finely trained Arabian Stallion.

TO CONCLUDE WITH A FRENCH PANTOMIME, In which the strength of the Company will appear.

Admission.....\$1 00 | Children.....Half Price Doors open at 7: Performance at 8 o'clock sharp

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COAL, and other mineral lands, and mines, surveyed, examined and reported upon. Plans and estimates for mining improvements furnished. Special attention given to land surveys and to the location of city lots and blocks. Maps and mechanical drawings executed. Nov. 2, 1875.

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Cigars and Liquors Of the best quality kept constantly on hand.

JOHN COLLINS & CO.

BAY VIEW RESTAURANT!

FOURTH STREET, Seattle, Wash. Ter.

WILLIAM SMITH, PROPRIETOR of the above Restaurant, begs leave to inform his patrons, friends and the business community of Seattle in general, that he has lately refurnished and renovated his place in the most thorough manner, and he is now prepared to furnish his friends and customers with the best market affords. A No. 1 Board at reasonable Rates. 3-11

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CUTLERY. ALSO, CIGAR HOLDERS, FISHING GEAR, etc. I keep nothing but the best of everything in my line and prices are low.

Call and examine my goods at Farham & Clark's Store, Commercial Street, Seattle, W. T. August 4th, 1875.

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Private dinners prepared and service at short notice. American or French Style Lunches supplied for Picnic parties. Occasional dinners cooked and served in the best style.

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IS THE PLACE TO GET GENUINE J. H. Cutter, Old Golden and Gains', Old Heritage Rye Whiskies, Three Star, Hennessy and Martell Brandy, and the Best Wines and Cigars; also to have a game of Billiards on a first-class table.

N. B.—We have a number of private Club Rooms for the accommodation of guests. 1875

\$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms rec. TRU & CO., August 1st, Maine. 1875

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Ammunition and Gun Material of all Descriptions.

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New Work Made to Order, And general repairing done.

THE MUSTANG AT HOME.—The Sacramento Union seems to think that sympathy for the California mustang is so much sympathy wasted. It says: "It is possible, indeed probable, that Mr Bergh has no intimate acquaintance with the California mustang, or he would know that his tender consideration was thrown away upon the beast. It has been justly, though accidentally observed, that the sympathy of Mr. Bergh would have been much more consistently placed upon the unfortunate rider of these mustangs. This is the simple truth. The man who undertakes to ride thirty-five California mustangs jumping from saddle to saddle, must be either a professional vaquero or a petrified post-boy of olden time. But when we contemplate the mustang as an object of compassion or humanity, it is impossible to repress a sardonic grin. The army mule is a perfect Chesterfield of an animal in comparison with the native California mustang. It was the mustang that invented the noble art of bucking. We are aware that the army mule has experimented in that direction, but no other animal but the California mustang ever caused his rider to describe a parabolic curve of the same extent. Nor can the man who has not been bucked by a California mustang at all conceive the process. The victim while undergoing it would infinitely prefer being delivered to an Hircanian tiger or a Lernean hydra, or a Numidian lion for immediate mastication, and when the operation is complete, and by a merciful dispensation of fate he is landed upon the crown of his head in the nearest pile of road metal, with a dislocated spinal column and a pang in every nerve, muscle, sinew, and bone, he regards the author of his woes with a horror and detestation far surpassing the emotion evoked by contemplation of the most forbidding antediluvian Saurian Prof. Owen ever revived for the satisfaction of the curious. If Mr. Bergh had taken it into his benevolent nod to espouse the cause of the persecuted grizzly or the friendless rattlesnake, we would have desisted some gleam of reason in his conduct; but the humanitarian who goes out of his way to protect the California mustang is so hopeless an illustration of human depravity that we find it impossible to do the subject justice."

In ordinary elopements it is the young lady who has to evade the vigilance of stern parents; but the Indianapolis Sentinel tells a story of one where the boot—if the expression be allowable—was on the other leg. It was the cruel father and the hard-hearted mother of the would-be groom who set themselves to work to obstruct the course of true love, and locked up the young man's clothes. Love laughed at the locksmith, however, as he always has done. The young man secured clothing enough to be married in, and the young lady being willing, the cruel parents were bilked.

Boston couldn't think of anything else to do by way of entertaining Dom Pedro, so she called the Massachusetts Medical Society together and introduced him to every member. As there were 800 in the gathering the process must have been rather tedious; but it will be a pleasant thing for the Emperor to reflect upon hereafter. It is very doubtful whether any other man, Emperor or subject, has ever had his pulse felt by so many doctors and lived to tell of it.

RAPID CURE FOR CATARRH.—According to Hamilton, the severest catarrhal cold can be removed in about ten hours by a mixture of carbolic acid, 10 drops; tincture of iodine and chloroform each 7.5 drops. A few drops of the mixture should be heated over a spirit lamp, in a test-tube, the mouth of which should be applied to the nostrils as soon as volatilization is affected. The operation should be repeated in about two minutes, when, after the patient sneezes a number of times, the troublesome symptoms rapidly disappear.

The tramp, like the worm, will turn if trodden upon too severely. Being sharply reprimanded by a magistrate in Paris not long since he observed that his Honor was very ungrateful to treat him so. "And why pray?" said the magistrate. "Because," responded the tramp "if it were not for men like me who make you necessary you would have no place and no pay."

Those persons who expect to "do" Centennial in one day's visit will be somewhat discouraged by the

Until the present time the amount of silver in use has been greater than that of gold. Even up to 1848 silver was 60 per cent. of the total. After 1860 the gold coin in use increased to an amount about equal to that of silver coin. The present production of silver promises to re-establish the old relation of silver to gold, but there is no ground for apprehension that the excess of silver will be beyond that of the average of the past thousand years.

The question, then, is, is it to our interest to have silver money? We have no contract with the world which requires us to use only gold for money. The debtor class is the life of the country, and should be protected in its rights, and the Government is bound to provide, as far as its power controls, money that will increase in amount as the need for it increases from year to year. Can this be done with the single standard of gold? The growth of population and of the producing power in this country necessitates a corresponding increase in money, in order that the creditor and the debtor, the man of money and the man of labor, may each have equal rights. This is only possible when money has a nearly constant value, and it cannot have while the production of gold is diminishing actually or relatively to its increased use, unless we compensate for this diminution by using silver as money.

We think the question of remonetizing silver, giving it the same power as money that it had several thousand years up to three years ago, is the important financial question of the year. —Banker's Magazine.

WORTH REMEMBERING.—Irish stew is a dish never seen in Ireland. Cat-gut is not the gut of cats but of sheep.

Kid gloves are not kid; but are made of lambskin and sheepskin. Arabic figures were not invented by the Arabs, but by the Indians.

Tube-rose is not rose, but the tuberous palianth (paliathes tuberos.) Salad oil is not oil for salads, but oil for cleaning callets or salads—i. e., helmets.

Black lead does not contain a single particle of lead, but is composed of carbon and iron.

Turkish baths are not of Turkish origin; nor are they baths at all. They are hot air rooms.

Salt is not salt at all, and has long been wholly excluded from the class of bodies denominated salts.

Cleopatra's Needle was not erected by Cleopatra, nor in honor of that Queen, but by Rameses the Great.

Brazilian grass does not come from Brazil, nor even grow in Brazil; nor is it grass at all. It consists of strips of palm leaf, and is chiefly imported from Cuba.

Whalebone is no bone at all; nor does it possess any properties of bone. It is a substance attached to the lower jaw of the whale, and seems to strain the water, which the creature takes up in large mouthfuls.

Sealing wax is not wax at all; nor does it contain a single particle of wax. It is made of shellac, Venice turpentine, and cinnabar; gives it the deep red color, and the turpentine renders the shellac soft and brittle.

A GREAT DEAL BETTER.—A physician was recently called to attend an aged woman of Irish birth. He found her living in most squalid poverty and dirt. It appears that her only resources was an annuity of about \$75, which her son John was legally bound to pay her. She was very ill, and at first the doctor had no hopes of her recovery. But after a few days attendance, he one morning found a marked improvement in her condition. "Well, granny," said he, "you are a great deal better this morning." "Oh, be it!" said she, with great animation. "And will I get well, doctor?" "Yes, I think you will," he replied. "But are ye sure of it?" "Yes, I am quite sure of it." "Oh, doctor?" said she, starting up and thrusting her hand under the bundle of rags that constituted her pillow, and drawing it out with energy, "if I had a bag of gold here under me piller, I'd give yees the hull ov it for the same." Then laying herself back exhausted, she added, "I don't care anything about living, but I should like to disappoint John."

ACCORDING to late mail advices a fresh gold fever has broken out in Australia. A new "find" has been reported in the province of New South Wales, and, as usual under such circumstances, the inhabitants in the vicinity are reported to be in a state of lively excitement. The reports have a good deal of the flavor of "gold craze," and yet, unless the Australian papers have exaggerated the facts, the "find" is of no little importance. A report says: "The field is narrow, but thirty miles in length. The alluvial gold is in lumpy. The quartz

between govern tra el Wh Day the st Bed by the Week \$1 and Upwards.

FORTY-EIGHT cadets graduated at West Point on the 14th inst., only two failed. Gen. Sherman spoke to the graduating class, concluding as follows: I give you a hearty welcome to the army. Do not be afraid. You are all, every one of you, as good as Grant when he stood here a few years ago. You have it in your power to follow in his footsteps and perhaps earn as high distinction as he has won. This is not to be done however, by gambling and drinking or sleeping in the back room of sutler's stores.

When you fight, fight well, fight to win, and forget your fight as much as you can when it is over. Now go home and see your friends. Mingle with the ladies they are more attractive than bar rooms and billiard rooms.

—Mr. Northrop advises every one to set out a tree this year, as a mark, we presume of national progress. It is felt that it would be more in harmony with national progress in this vicinity for every one to set out a lamp post. Most of our citizens can tell a lamp post at night and it is easier to hold onto one than a tree. Besides most nights, now-a-days, there don't seem to be lamp posts enough to go round.

—The English New Testament Revision Committee have struck out as spurious the last seven verses of the last chapter of St. Mark. They have also struck out as being a false interpolation, a verse in one of the Epistles which is frequently quoted as a proof of the doctrine of the Trinity.

—Everything is Centennial—Red, White and Blue, or Star-spangled Banner. "Maria," screams Flora McFlimsney, "hand me down that Centennial pink of mine—that with the Revolutionary bias cut on the John Quincy Adams ruffler."

—The man who lives right and is right has more power in his silence than another has by his words. Character is like bells which ring out sweet music, and which, when touched accidentally, even, resound with sweet music.

—A letter from San Quentine, Cal., reports great excitement over an alleged discovery of rich gold prospects by laborers excavating for a new workshop.

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LONDON PORTER, OREGON CIDER.

Families supplied at their own residences.

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calculated to promote the public interests and

develop the material resources of our rich and

growing Territory, and will be the unpar-

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Charles D. Emery,

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miralty. p14-3m.

Renton Coal Company.

THE OFFICE OF THE ABOVE COMPANY

is in Room No. 5, Stone & Burnett's new

building, where the stock books are open. All

are invited to call and examine the plan.

C. H. BURNETT, Secretary.

Seattle, March 6, 874.

Weekly Puget Sound Dispatch.

BERIAH BROWN, EDITOR.

SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1876.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

The celebration, in this city, of the great anniversary of the century, notwithstanding the many lets, hindrances and disappointments which preceded it, met the most sanguine hopes of its promoters, and the committee of gentlemen having the matter in charge, fully vindicated their character for zeal and discretion, in spite of all criticism and croaking. The attendance exceeded by far any assemblage ever before held in Washington Territory; it is estimated by none at less than 5,000, and by some good judges is placed as high as 8,000. Every city, town and settlement upon the Sound was represented; some -- Port Gamble and Port Madison, for instance -- by a majority of their inhabitants. On the evening of the 3d and morning of the 4th, no less than ten steamers came to our wharves laden with passengers. The weather was auspicious for the occasion, being one of those balmy summer days peculiar to our exquisite climate. The shipping in the harbor, the business houses and residences, even the streets and sidewalks were gaily decked with flags, evergreens and flowers, presenting in every direction a gala scene of the most pleasing character.

The glorious morning was ushered in by an artillery salute, and at an early hour the thoroughfares were thronged with jolly groups of men, women and children with beaming faces, all intent upon making the most of the occasion. The first order upon the programme was the regatta, which started at 10 o'clock, the report of which will be found in another column.

At 2 o'clock, prompt, the procession was formed upon Mill street, according to the announced order, and marched by devious ways to the University grounds, which were prepared for the exercises of the day. In the absence of Hon. A. A. Denby, the President of the Day, Hon. H. L. Yesler presided, supported by a number of Vice-Presidents. After music by the band, a prayer was offered by Rev. Daniel Bagley. The Declaration of Independence was read by Prof. Young. Prof. Ingraham read an original ode, which was highly creditable to the literary ability of the author. Gov. Ferry had been selected to deliver the oration, and it was a matter of great disappointment to the committee that he failed to appear, and the brief time allowed to supply his place, which disappointment was greatly relieved by the very able manner in which two of our young lawyers supplied the place almost impromptu. Cornelius H. Hanford, Esq., who was among the early pioneers of Seattle, and had grown up with the place from early childhood, delivered a short speech, without notes, in which he reviewed, in a brief but fitting manner, the history of the country at large, and more particularly the adventures, dangers, and struggles of the early settlers of this special locality.

W. H. White, Esq., with only forty-eight hours notice, the most of which time he was engaged in Court, had hastily prepared some notes of a speech, depending mainly upon the inspiration of the occasion. An enthusiast himself in all he undertakes, and in full sympathy with his subject, he thrilled his audience with the fervor of his patriotism and the power of his eloquence. Had he had months to prepare he could scarcely have given better satisfaction to his hearers. It may be truthfully said that the orations, though unpretending and unprepared, were an eminent success.

After the orations, the procession was marched back to the public square and disbanded. In the evening, after witnessing the magnificent fire-works, which were upon scows in the bay, the immense pavilion erected upon Occidental Square and Yesler's Hall were both filled to their utmost capacity with dancers, who kept up the festival until the small hours of the coming day. Not a casualty of any kind occurred to mar the festivities of the day, and all appear to be satisfied that we

have had a good time. Our only unpleasant reflection this morning was how we would feel the day after the next centennial, with a hundred more years added to the weight we now carry.

TERRITORIAL POLITICS.

As a citizen of a Territory, with no voice in national politics, we have uniformly protested against party divisions which have no practical bearing upon the public interests, and are only calculated to divert the popular mind from material to non-material issues. For over five years we have scrupulously abstained from taking any part in any party primary meeting, caucus or convention, or joined in any party arrangement or combination with reference to Federal appointments or local offices. All candid men who are cognizant of the facts, and not blinded by hasty prejudices, will bear witness to the consistency of our course in this regard; not as a neutral, but as an independent. We have not pretended to have changed our political sentiments, or disguised our opinions upon any political question. Notwithstanding these facts, Mr. White, the President of the Democratic ratification meeting on Saturday night, a clear-headed lawyer and a liberal-minded gentleman on ordinary subjects and occasions, who is perfectly familiar with all the facts, spoke of the Dispatch as a "leading Republican organ." This fact shows how excited party feeling will bias the judgment of the ablest men, and admonishes us of the hazard of committing the public interests of the Territory to the uncertain issue of party spirit. Mr. White knows -- for he co-operated with us at the time -- that we supported Judge McFadden, in 1872, solely on independent grounds, and refused to recognize him as the Democratic candidate before election and denounced the bad faith exhibited by some of his partisans in claiming his election as a party triumph afterwards; that during the said canvass -- Horace Greeley being a candidate for President the same time -- Judge McFadden told us that if Greeley was elected, he should demand the appointment of the editor of this paper as Governor of this Territory, and that our reply was, that we would not be a candidate for any Federal appointment from Horace Greeley, which would necessarily involve a personal or party consideration, and that the only favor we should ask of his Administration would be that no Federal officer in this Territory should be removed or appointed on party grounds; a principle to which he and his supporters in the main stood pledged. Two years subsequently we supported Judge Jacobs on the same announced grounds, and in the confidence of personal friendship urgently besought him to avoid all intrigues in regard to Federal appointments and party issues, and Judge Jacobs, though commissioned as a Delegate to the Republican National Convention; wisely refrained from taking any part in that body, but remained at his post in Washington, working for the common interests of his constituents, regardless of party. But a short time since we announced that Jacobs was our first choice for Delegate; next to him O. F. Gerrish, a life-long Democrat. We have no ulterior views; no hidden purpose to serve, but seek to promote the best interests of the Territory, holding that object paramount to all party considerations. We rejoice with the Republicans that they have so unexceptionable a nomination. We cordially sympathize with the Democrats in their enthusiasm for Tilden, and would have cheerfully joined in a public demonstration in his favor, not, however, as a partisan, but as the most pronounced and consistent Reformer of the country, who has on many occasions subordinated his party associations to the public interests, and if we had a vote to cast, it would unquestionably be given for Tilden as cheerfully as we will cast our vote for Jacobs, the Republican. We but enter here our protest against exhibitions of party prejudice which have no practical bearing upon our local interest.

The arguing of the civil suits against Tweed and Sweeny, the New York thieves, has been postponed till October.

A CLEAR conscience is the best law, and temperance the best physic.

GOOD GOODS! LOW PRICES!

WE ARE SELLING Gold and Silver Watches 10 TO 20 PER CENT. BELOW PORTLAND PRICES.

W. G. JAMIESON'S JEWELRY EMPORIUM. The Largest Assortment North of San Francisco.

Watches Carefully Repaired and Warranted. Notarial and other Seals Cut to Order. ENGRAVING IN ALL STYLES. GO TO Jamieson's Jewelry Emporium FOR GOOD GOODS, GOOD WORK, AND LOW PRICES. New Bank Building, Cor. Commercial & Mill Sts., Seattle, W.T.

WUSTHOFF & WALD,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN HARDWARE AND MECHANIC'S TOOLS OF ALL KINDS



Choice Pocket and Table Cutlery. Country orders solicited. Box, 52 my17tf CHERRY STREET, SEATTLE.

City Beer Garden!

This place of Popular Resort is Now Open Sundays and Week-days.

ON SUNDAY afternoon there will be Music by the Brass Band, German performances on the stage, and other pleasures. A RESPECTABLE, ORDERLY PLACE. Fit for Families or others. Seeing is believing. my21tf Nicholas Weiman.

NO CHINAMAN NEED APPLY!

AT THE NEW BOARDING-HOUSE! Opposite Hammond's Ship-yard.

TRAVELERS AND REGULAR Boarders Will be accommodated with GOOD BEDS and FIRST-CLASS MEALS. We employ no China Cooks! All Cooking and waiting done by Females. MEALS 25 cents. BEDS 25 cents. my25mf JOHN TROMBLY, Prop'r.

LEVY BROTHERS.

MANUFACTURERS OF SODA WATER, SARSAPARILLA, ROOT BEER, GINGER BEER, SYRUPS, ALL FLAVORS, AND BOTTLERS OF SEATTLE LAGER, STEILACOOM LAGER, LONDON PORTER, OREGON CIDER. Families supplied at their own residences. Orders may be left at the Grotto cigar stand Moore & Co.'s Third street store, or with the Delivery wagon. my25tf

JOS. SIDGMOR

SHIP AND HOUSE JOINER, And Architect TAKES & FULFILLS CONTRACTS IN HIS LINE.

UNDERTAKING.

The undersigned is prepared to do all styles of UNDERTAKING. And all orders left with MORGAN, HALL & PAULSON or HOLMES & GLOVER will be promptly attended to. I also have charge of the Masonic Cemetery. Residence, Front street, Seattle. my25-1m T. BRUSSELL.

EASTWICK, MORRIS & CO.

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS, (Room No. 6 Burnett's Building) Cor. Commercial & Washington sts. SEATTLE, WASH. TER.

COAL, and other mineral lands, and mines, surveyed, examined and reported upon. Plans and estimates for mining improvements furnished. Special attention given to land surveys and to the location of city lots and blocks. Maps and mechanical drawings executed. Nov. 2, 1875.

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL,

OCCIDENTAL SQUARE, Seattle, Wash. Ter.

This Hotel is the largest and best in the Territory. Board and Lodging, Single, & Suites of Rooms

Can be had on application at the office of the Hotel. Also a FREE COACH for the benefit of the patrons of the House, and their baggage carried to and from the steamboat landing free of charge.

Cigars and Liquors Of the best quality kept constantly on hand. JOHN COLLINS & CO.

BAY VIEW RESTAURANT!

FOURTH STREET, Seattle, Wash. Ter.

WILLIAM SMITH, PROPRIETOR of the above Restaurant, begs leave to inform his patrons, friends and the business community of Seattle in general, that he has lately refurnished and renovated his place in the most thorough manner, and he is now prepared to furnish his friends and customers with the best the market affords. A No. 1 Board at reasonable rates. 3-1f

J. A. MCPHEE.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Cigars, Tobacco, Pipes

CUTLERY.

ALSO, CIGAR HOLDERS, FISHING GEAR etc. I keep nothing but the best of everything in my line and prices are low. Call and examine my goods at Farnham & Clark's Store, Commercial Street, Seattle, W. T. August 4th, 1875.

Paris Restaurant.

Basement of Colman's Building. MEALS AT ALL HOURS. Open all Night.

Private dinners prepared and service at short notice. American or French Style Lunches supplied for Picnic parties. Occasional dinners cooked and served in the best style. LYNCH & LOZEAN. my22w2. Proprietors.

Have you visited the New Store just opened,

The White House? If not, go and see for yourself the nicest assortment of DRY GOODS, STAPLE GOODS, FANCY GOODS, AND NOTIONS.

ALSO A WELL SELECTED STOCK OF CLOTHING, BOOTS and SHOES And a General Line of Gents Furnishing Goods, Hats, Etc., Etc

Prices will certainly suit, as they are extremely low. All are cordially invited to call and examine our stock.

Eureka B...

COMMERCIAL STREET, SEATTLE, WASH. TER. WM. MCKENBAUER, PROPRIETOR. DEALER IN Groceries, Etc., Etc

REMOVED.

I HAVE REMOVED THE ENTIRE Stock and Fixtures of my PIONEER VARIETY STORE

To my Handsome New Store on First and Mill Streets, opposite the Occidental Hotel, where I can in future be found. T. P. Freeman. Seattle, May 11, 1876. my11tf

New Arrangement.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE THE STEAMER "ZEPHYR" will leave Seattle or Snohomish City on way landings on Sunday Morning; returning, will leave Snohomish on Monday Morning, leave Seattle for Olympia and way ports on Tuesday and Friday; returning Wednesday and Saturday. JAS. H. O'BLENS. Seattle, Oct. 26, 1875.

DANCING SCHOOL AND SATURDAY EVENING SOIREES.

Under the management of PROFS. BROTHERHOOD and STEINWEG. At Reising's Hall. Classes for minors: Tuesdays and Fridays. Adults: Mondays and Thursdays. Soirees: Saturday evening. Families taken at reduced rates. Music furnished, for any and all occasions, at reasonable rates. Seattle, March 9th, 1876.

LOST.

A SMALL Meershaum Pipe, pretty well colored, and with a small silver plate at the bottom of the bowl. The finder will be rewarded by leaving the same at this office.

Hovey & Barker,

(Successors to J. A. WOODWARD) DEALERS IN

General Merchandise,

At the old stand, corner Commercial and Mill Street, Seattle, W. T.

Goods delivered to any part of the City free of charge March 27, 1874.

Geo. Cantieni & Co.'s BREWERY

AND BUTCHER SHOP At Martinsbrug, Black River July 22, 1875.

M. H. WEED, ARCHITECT & BUILDER

Seattle, W. T. NOW PREPARED TO FURNISH PLANS and Specifications for Building in all its branches; will also take Contracts and Superintend. Office, Over Morrill Drug Store, d

MCAUGHT & LEARY

Seattle, King County, W. T. Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery and Proctors in Admiralty.

MR. LEARY WILL GIVE PARTICULAR attention to the purchase and sale of Real estate Collections &c. Loans negotiated City property, Timber and Agricultural lands for sale.

AGENTS for the Phoenix of Hartford, North British and Mercantile of London and Edinburgh FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES. MCAUGHT & LEARY.

S. P. ANDREWS & Co.

DEALERS Stoves, Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware. ALSO A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

House Furnishing Goods.

We keep the following First-class Stoves and Ranges: Buck Stove, Peerless, Stewart, Square and Long Top Medallion Range, which excels in every particular; same Range and a variety of other stoves. A Large Assortment of GAS AND STEAM FITTING S. P.

Local Items.

From the Daily of Monday.

OFFICER MILKS made two arrests this afternoon. A Frenchman named Jerry Chapman, accused of assault and battery, and a Siwash, who had stabbed another in the back.

COME TO GRIEF.—The crowd of lotteries that afflict this place have at last come to grief. On sworn complaints, warrants were issued by Justice Scott for the arrest of Val. Wildman and Jos. Fares, charged with keeping lotteries. Capt. True and Al. Gray, charged with selling lottery tickets, and W. G. Jamieson, charged with selling tickets for a raffle. The preliminary examination of all the parties came off this morning, and excited a large amount of interest. Jamieson waived examination and was bound over in the sum of \$400 to appear at the next term of the District Court. Val. Wildman stood his examination, which resulted in his being bound over in the sum of \$700. True and Gray each waived examination, and gave \$400 bonds, and Fares, who gave bonds in the sum of \$400, was brought up a second time on the same charge for a second violation of the law and was fined \$800.

From the Daily of Wednesday.

THE REGATTA.—One of the most interesting portions of the celebration of yesterday was the grand regatta, which came off at 10 o'clock precisely. Fifteen boats were entered, as follows:

First class sloops—Minnie, Hanson, 29 feet 8 inches keel; H. L. Tibbals, Cathrie, 28 feet; Sappho, Sparling, 25 feet 10 inches.

Second class sloops—Harvest Home, Matson, 20 feet 5 inches; Ione, Sparling, 9 feet 2 inches; Albattross, Budlong, 19 feet; Lone Star, 18 feet 10 inches; Hautha Ross, 18 feet; Jolly Times, Diggs, 17 feet 9 inches; Marmion, Jordan, 16 feet 9 inches.

Whitehall boats—Lillie Bell, Hanford, 17 feet; Centennial, Budlong, 16 feet 9 inches; Isabel, Times, 14 feet 6 inches; Charles XII, Antone, 14 feet 1 inch; Flirt, Young, 11 feet. The Banshee, of this class, also participated in the race, but applied too late to be entered.

The course for the first and second class yachts was from the finish buoy off Crawford & Harrington's wharf, to a buoy off Freport Point. Thence to a buoy in Eagle Harbor, round a buoy at Five-mile rock and return. For third-class boats, the buoy at Eagle Harbor was omitted from the course. Captains Winsor, Jackson and Penfield officiated as judges. The boats were, about 10 o'clock, placed in position near the starting buoy, the largest one taking the leeward position, and the other boats in order of size. At 10 o'clock they were started, the wind being from the northwest and very light. The Sappho took the windward position and laid her course directly for the Freport buoy, the others heading more up towards the mouth of the river. The wind was remarkably light, and the race was consequently of the most dispiriting order, being from the start but little more than a drift. The Lillie Bell was the first to go about and started on a long tack, which brought her opposite Bell Town, expecting to make the Freport buoy on the next tack, but becoming becalmed lay there for an hour or so and became virtually out of the race. The others stood over towards the Freport shore, with the exception of the Isabel, which became disgusted and drew out before rounding the first buoy. The Tibbals was the first to round, followed by the others, the Sappho bringing up the rear. From that time forward the race was but little more than a drift, there being scarcely wind enough to fill the sails, until after rounding the buoy in Eagle harbor, where for a time a brisk breeze was had. By the time the Sappho reached Eagle harbor the Tibbals had rounded the buoy off Five-mile rocks and was off on her home stretch and the Minnie was very close to it. The Sappho then felt the breeze and closed the gap between herself and the Minnie rapidly, rounded the rocks and passed the Minnie on the home stretch and would have come in a good second but for a bad error. In rounding the first buoy she kept on her starboard side instead of her port, and thus lost her position. The following is the result:

First class Sloops—First prize,

\$100, H. L. Tibbals. Second, \$30, Minnie.

Second class Sloops—First, Harvest Home; second, Albattross.

Whitehall Boats—First, Chas XII; Second, Centennial.

CHURCH AT THE COAL MINES.—The Christian Union Church recently erected at the Seattle coal mines, will be dedicated on Saturday, July 15th. The public are invited to attend. The edifice was erected mainly by the individual subscriptions of the coal miners of that vicinity, \$485 having been raised for that purpose. It is expected to cost about \$600 when completed.

THE Seattle Race Track, which has been conducted by J. W. Pinnell for several years past, has been leased by F. A. Dyer, who intends renovating and running it in first-class style.

ABOUT the handsomest illumination in town last night was that of the Catholic Church. On the steeple was a large cross, formed of gas jets, which presented a striking appearance.

ANOTHER BALL.—Messrs. Brotherhood & Steinweg have decided to give another grand ball at Yesler's Hall this evening. The best of music will be provided, and it is expected to be a first-class affair.

THE DECORATIONS.—The town was really beautifully decorated yesterday, and in many cases a very large amount of taste was displayed. Among the most prominent displays we note the following: The hall of the Sing Verein Germania and Masonic Hall, the store of W. A. Jennings and the Grotto saloon, Jack's stand and the Office saloon.

No less than 17 steamers were in this place yesterday from different points around the Sound, and all were crowded with passengers. Besides this, 7 sea-going vessels and 41 small sail boats. The bay was perfectly dotted with small craft, 26 sail being in sight at one time in the afternoon.

REWARD OF MERIT.—The Committee on the celebration presented Mr. Charles W. Moore with a plug hat in recognition of their appreciation of the admirable manner in which he discharged his duties as superintendent of the ordinance department. It was richly merited.

IMMENSE CROWD.—When dancing commenced in the Pavilion last evening the floor was so densely packed with people that room could only be gained by great exertion to be made for two sets. Nearly 1,000 persons must have been on the floor. The crowd gradually thinned out, however, so that there was room enough to accommodate nearly all desirous of dancing.

FIRE. By a gentleman from Port Townsend, we learn that an extensive fire occurred at that place on Sunday last. A building used as a warehouse and owned by N. D. Hill, took fire and burned to the ground, together with all its contents, and it was only by the exertions of Thos. Stratton, Geo. Trenholm, G. M. Haller, Joe Kuhn, J. Tighe, Col. L. H. Briggs and other gentlemen, that the flames were prevented from extending further. Had it ever obtained much headway the entire town would have been laid in ashes. The loss falls mainly on Dr. Hill, who loses, including building and stock, \$5,000. Horace Tucker lost property to the amount of \$500, and Capt. J. M. Seldon \$150.

SHIPPING NEWS.

IN PORT. SEATTLE, July 5.—Ship Eldorado; loading Seattle coal for San Francisco. Bark Albert; loading Talbot coal for Astoria, and thence with wheat for Liverpool. Brig Levi Stevens; awaiting a load of Seattle coal for San Francisco. Bark Harvest Home; discharging freight. Bark Marmion; to load with Renton coal. W. H. Dietz; to load with Renton coal. Bark Aureola; to load Seattle coal. Bark Annie; to load Talbot coal and lumber. Barkentine Modge; discharging freight.

SOMETHING NEW.—Call and see the indestructible Lamp Chimney at M. A. Kelly & Co.'s, the French patent, will stand every temperature of heat and any change and will not break. They keep also the best assortment of chimneys in town.

FOR imported cigars, go to John L. Jamieson's.

For Eastern and Californian Papers, and Periodicals at Publishers' prices go to John L. Jamieson's.

FOR SALE.—A desirable residence consisting of 2 lots and a house on the corner of 5th and Pine streets. Must be sold immediately. Apply to Moore, the photographer, Seattle.

ABOVE ALL ELSE, BE IN STYLE.—Schwabachers are in receipt of the latest style "Plug Hats," which can be had for the small sum of six dollars. July 17-1w.

To be seen at Fred. Barker's corner. The bones of an unknown animal. Tell us what it was.

SEATTLE.

PAST PRESENT AND FUTURE.

Seattle was first settled in the year 1852. In the Fall of the year 1851 C. C. Terry and Lee Terry, of the State of New York, A. A. Denny, D. T. Denny, John N. Lowe, W. N. Bell and C. D. Boren—the last four having with them their families, and coming from the State of Illinois—arrived at Alki Point, which is the southerly point of Seattle harbor. C. C. Terry and John N. Lowe there established a trading post, and named the place Alki, from an Indian word signifying "bye-and-bye."

This name, when the Territory of Washington was organized, was adopted as its motto, and suggests the grand future so soon to be realized. In the Spring of 1852 Messrs. A. A. Denny, Bell and Boren came over to the present site of Seattle and located claims, and soon after removed their families to them. In April, 1852, Dr. D. S. Maynard and an old Indian chief, Seattle, after whom the city is named, came from up the Sound. Dr. Maynard located on the point where his widow now lives and there established a trading post, and engaged in the business of

CURING AND PICKLING SALMON. The salmon were caught in the bay by the Indians, under the charge of the old chief, and frequently from fifty to a hundred canoes could be seen on the water, their dusky owners busily engaged from sunrise to sunset catching these excellent fish for the Doctor's pickling establishment. In May, 1852, the first town was laid out, and is now known as

DENNY AND BOREN'S ADDITION.

In October, 1852, H. L. Yesler came from Ohio, and as he wished to erect a sawmill on the bay, the settlers readjusted their claims so as to give him a strip of land between Boren's and Maynard's claims, and in the Summer of 1853 he put up near where his new mill now stands,

THE FIRST STEAM SAWMILL

On Puget Sound. In 1861 the old sawmill was converted into a grist mill, and the boiler and a portion of the machinery is yet in operation. The present sawmill was built eight or nine years ago.

The first thing the settlers did before permanently locating, was to take a survey and sounding of the bay. While doing this, Bell and Boren paddled the canoe and A. A. Denny took the soundings with a clothes line, using for a lead a bundle of old iron. This was the

FIRST HYDROGRAPHIC SURVEY.

Of Duwamish Bay. The first white child born here was Eugenia McConaha, daughter of G. N. McConaha, Esq., from the State of Ohio, now the step-daughter of Sheriff Wyckoff.

In the Fall of 1851 L. M. Collins, Henry Vanasselt, John Buckley and the Maples settled near the mouth of the Duwamish river, and from that time on, up to the breaking out of the Indian war, settlements were rapidly made along the river and on Lake Washington, and the county soon became the third in importance in the Territory.

On the 2d day of March, 1853, THE TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON Was organized out of that portion of Oregon lying south of the forty-ninth degree of north latitude and north of the middle of the main channel of the Columbia river from its mouth to where the forty-sixth degree of north latitude crosses the river, near what was then Fort Walla Walla; thence with that degree of latitude to the summit of the Rocky Mountains.

In April, 1854,

THE FIRST TERRITORIAL ASSEMBLY

Met at Olympia. George N. McConaha, father of our present Prosecuting Attorney, represented this district in the Council, and A. A. Denny in the House. In those days there were no steamers plowing these waters, and the frail canoe, propelled by Indians, was the only means of conveyance between Seattle and the rest of the Territory. The first legislature convened in this way, and Mr. Denny took his journey home, and the first canoe started for home, although

urged to remain until the next morning for the company of Mr. McConaha. By this he probably saved his life, as the sequel proved. The next day Mr. McConaha, in company with a white man by the name of Bars-toe, and five Indians, left for home in a large canoe. When between Vashon Island and Alki Point they encountered a heavy gale; the canoe was capsized, and both white men, with two Indians, were drowned.

In 1852 and '53 Mr. Phillips and Mr. Horton, from Illinois, and Mr. F. Matthias, from Pennsylvania, located here, together with many others of our present prominent citizens. The little town grew quite rapidly from that time until 1855, when it had a population of about 300 inhabitants. In that year the

INDIANS COMMENCED HOSTILITIES,

And the growth of the place was retarded. Their first onslaught was on the river settlements. In the spring of 1855 they massacred W. H. Brannan, his wife and child [Mrs. Brannan was a sister of Mrs. J. T. Jordan, whose husband was subsequently Mayor of the city], H. Jones and wife, a Mr. King and his wife, and a bachelor by the name of Cooper. A child of King's was carried away captive and afterwards recovered. Three children of Jones escaped by the interposition of an Indian who had formerly been a friend of the family. As the Indians were dragging the parents out of the house after having murdered them, the little boy, aged eight, with his sister, aged six, and a baby brother, ran past them into the yard. The heroic little elder brother put the baby on his shoulders, and with his sister by the hand started for the woods. In this run for life he met the friendly Indian, who directed him to follow the road leading to the river. In this way they traveled eight miles. That night they met an old Indian, who secreted them under some mats, and the next day brought them to town. The other settlers fled from their homes to Seattle, where they erected a block house near where the Pavilion now stands. The Indians burned their houses, killed and drove off their stock, and at the close of the war there was scarcely a house standing in King county outside of the present limits of the city of Seattle.

On the 26th of January, 1856, the Indians following up their outrages, and numbering between four and five hundred, attacked this place. They commenced the fight about 8 o'clock in the morning and kept it up all day. The wives and children of many of the settlers took refuge on board of the bark Brontes, which was at anchor in the bay. The men went to the fort, and like the early settlers of the Atlantic and Middle States, determined to sell their lives in defence of their cabins and firesides. The whites lost in this affair two. It is unknown how many the Indians lost, as they carried off their dead, and ever since have refused to tell. Several are known to have been killed, however. The two white men who lost their lives were named Holgate and Wilson. Holgate was killed in the door of the fort, and Wilson on the point near the present residence of Mrs. Plummer.

THE SLOOP OF WAR DECATAR.

Was lying in the harbor during the fight, and threw a few shells into the woods, but the salvation of the place was owing to the determined defence by the citizens.

When Seattle was first laid out it was the only settlement between Fort Steilacoom and Port Townsend. There are now several thriving towns between these points.

Many of the early settlers were bachelors. Some of them, tired of their lonely life, sought out the dusky maidens of the forest and wooed and won them. Others, however, preferred the solitude of bachelorhood. In 1863 an enterprising Yankee by the name of Mercer, seeing the wants of this latter class, went to Boston and brought out fifteen or twenty young ladies. These were soon all married. In 1866 forty or fifty more were brought out, and it was not long ere the

CIVILIZING INFLUENCE OF WOMAN

Began to be felt. New and tasteful residences sprang up. The hitherto wilderness began to blossom, and from the ground came up the laugh of children, the soft voice of maidens and the sweet and solemn hymn of Sabbath worship. The low of herds blended with the rustle of heavy grain over the dark brown furrows, and the young city, like a fair elysium, opened her portals to the weary immigrants from less inviting lands.

THE CITY OF SEATTLE.

Is beautifully located on a site that gradually slopes upward from Duwamish Bay. Looking from the city to the west, over this sparkling sheet of dark blue water, the eye rests upon the snow-capped Olympian range of mountains, with its foot-hills and low lands of cedar and fir clad in perennial garments of green. On entering the harbor the cold, white summit of

MOUNT RANIER.

Towering nearly 14,000 feet above the level of the sea, and which, like a sentinel of deity, keeping watch and ward over the busy population below, looks down in silent grandeur. We confidently challenge any section of the world to show the equal of Seattle in prospect, beauty of situation and salubrity of climate. The harbor is commodious and safe, and steamers and sail vessels are constantly in sight, arriving, departing, loading and unloading, with passengers and freight for the chief marts of the world. A line of first-class steamships ply regularly between this port and San Francisco, and our commercial intercourse with China, Japan, South America, the Sandwich Islands, and occasionally with Europe, is well established. The arrivals and departures of steamers at this port average not less than three a day.

On the east side of the city, two and a half miles from the bay, is a beautiful body of fresh mountain water known as Lake Washington, which is from three to five miles wide and twenty-five miles long. A survey has been made by the Government between these two bodies of water for a ship canal, and the undertaking has been found practicable. Gen. Alexander, under whose personal direction the survey was made, reported that it was the finest location for a naval depot in the world. That it will be utilized for that purpose is only a question of time.

Just back of the city are inexhaustible coal fields, flanked by mountains of iron ore of superior quality, which, in connection with the immense lumber resources, assures to us a great commercial centre for all time. THE SEATTLE AND WALLA WALLA RAILROAD.

Now in process of construction, will connect the lumber, coal and iron interests of this section with the vast and rich grain fields of the basin of the Upper Columbia and Snake rivers, giving the latter an ocean port and forming the best railroad route on the continent for the interchange of portable commodities.

THE GROWTH OF SEATTLE.

For the last four years has been rapid, vigorous and healthful. Within the last year over one hundred new dwelling houses have been erected, besides several large and costly business houses, including two fire-proof bank buildings, one of brick with stone basement, and the other exclusively of stone. The following table will show the increase of business since 1871:

Table with 2 columns: Year (1871, 1876) and various business categories (Attorneys, Auctioneers, Banks, Bakeries, Blacksmith Shops, Boiler makers, Books and Stationery, Boot and Shoe Manuf., Barbers, Contractors and Bal's, Brewers, Chinese Laundries, Cigar Manufactories, Coopers, Dentists, Door and Sash Manuf., Draymen, Druggists, Furniture Dealers, Fruit Stores, Grist Mills, Grocery and Provis).

Table with 2 columns: Business categories (Gunsmiths, Hotels, Jewelers, Livery Stables, Machine Shops, Marble Works, Merchants, Meat Markets, Millinery, Fancy Goods, News Depots, Newspapers, Physicians, Plasterers, Printing Offices, Private Hospital, Photographers, Produce Dealers, Painters, Restaurants, Saddlery, Saloons, Soap Factory, Soda Factory, Stoves and Tinware, Sawmill, Tailors, Tannery, Turning, Upholstery, Wagon-makers, Wine & Liquor Merchs).

The business of most of those enumerated in the first column has been largely increased, and many new branches of business established, which are not here mentioned. The population of the city in 1861 was estimated at about 1,500; it is now little, if any, short of 3,500; nearly 1,000 of which has been added during the last year, and the prospect is that nearly or quite as many more will be added during the next year.

Latest Telegrams.

You all know the Frauenthal Brothers, Who sell cheaper than all others; Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats and Shoes And many other things to choose. The best of Goods that can be bought Has just been from Frisco brought: Not alone for show, but to sell So low that some don't like it well. How much we use none need to care As long you get them on the square: The loss, if any, it is our own: Nor shall we meet you with a frown. A Stock of such large proportion Here, must put you in the notion To buy whatever is required, If upright dealing is admired. ONE PRICE to all, let it be known, And no partiality shown: The terms are plain if you call On the Brothers Frauenthal.

FOR SALE CHEAP!

FOR Cash, 5 1/2 Yoke of No. 1 WORK OXEN, Belting about 7 1/2 feet each, 6 to 8 years old, also a complete set of Logging Gear, with Cooking Department; and portable camp 20x50 in good order and built strong with bunk Stoves Cook ry and furniture. Also 1 pair of MULES, 15 1/2 hands high, and a No 1 Electric Spring Wagon, together with harness, also a first class wagon. Apply to JAMES TAYLOR, Blakely, my12tf or W. T. BALLOU, Seattle.

GO TO

Bean & Whites, NEW GROCERY STORE

IF YOU WANT NICE AND CHEAP GROCERIES. You will always get the wort in your mon. We call particular attention to Our Lot of Nice, Fresh Butter. Store on Front St. a23

YE STRANGERS,

AND ALL WHO FEEL WEAK & WANT TO BE RESTORED

Know Ye?

and the inner man satisfied, by calling at the

PUGET SOUND Refreshment Rooms

WHERE STEAKS & CHOPS, And all the delicacies of the season are served in the best New York style.

ICE CREAM

by the glass, and supplied to Parties and sent in quantities to any place where there is steam communication.

Fresh made Candies!

And an assortment of FINE CAKES

Constantly on hand. Wedding Cakes made to order on shortest notice.

Ball Suppers, and parties supplied. Seattle, W. T., May 13, 1876. my13tf

ADELPHI SALOON.

OPPOSITE YESLER'S HALL.

Seattle, Wash. Territory.

Finest Wines Liquors & Cigars

J. S. ANDERSON. RUBE L. W.

Local Items.

From the Daily of Thursday.

AN unfortunate man from the Duwamish, who had been giving evidence of insanity for some time past, was examined in the Probate Court this morning before a jury of physicians, and being found insane, was ordered committed to the Insane Asylum.

MICHAEL SCANLAN, a familiar attendant on Justice Scott's levees, was up today on the charge of stealing a watch. The evidence going to show that he had been given the watch to pawn and had not done so and had refused to return it when called for; he was fined \$20 and costs; and in default was committed to jail. On the expiration of his term, he will probably leave town to avoid being bailed up as a vagrant.

DEATH.—We have to-day to chronicle the death of another old pioneer of this Territory and county. Old Mrs. Collins, of Duwamish river, the widow of L. M. Collins. She died yesterday of heart disease, at the residence of a friend in this city, where she was stopping on a visit. Mrs. Collins, who was in the 55th year of her age, was one of the pioneers of this coast, having crossed the plains in 1847, and settled in this Territory in 1850. She was the first white woman that ever settled in this county.

From the Daily of Friday.

CIRCUS COMING.—The Great Italian Circus, now on the way from San Francisco, will perform here on the 12th, 13th and 14th of July instant. The bills present a fine array of equestrian talent, and the newspapers along its route speak in the most flattering terms of the performances.

SEATTLE FIRE COMPANY.—The first annual meeting of Seattle Engine Company, No. 1, was held last evening, when a complete organization was effected. The following named gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year: President, Chas. McDonald; Foreman, S. P. Andrews; 1st Assistant, F. Dyer; 2d Assistant, R. H. Calligan; Secretary, John L. Jamieson; Treasurer, W. H. Pumphrey; Trustees, Ben Murphy, F. A. Young, G. W. Hall. There will be a drill to-morrow evening.

From the Daily of Saturday.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Seattle Engine Company is called for this evening, for the purpose of drill.

ONE of the most popular amusements in town now is rifle shooting at the gallery of Mr. T. Thompson, the gunsmith. The formation of a rifle club is strongly spoken of.

FUNERAL.—The funeral of Mrs. Diana Collins will take place in this city to-morrow at 2 1/2 o'clock. Friends are invited. She will be buried at the graveyard on Duwamish river.

CIRCUS COMING.—As will be seen by their large advertisement in another column, the celebrated Italian circus is coming to this place, and will perform on Wednesday, July 12th. We understand that this is one of the finest circuses that ever appeared on this upper coast. Mr. Oscar Griffith, the advance agent is in town.

IN THE case of the sailors of the bark Jenny Pitts, charged with desertion, U. S. Commissioner Smith, on Thursday evening, remanded them to their ship. They took an appeal from his decision to Chief Justice Lewis, sitting in Chambers. He sustained the decision except in the case of a young man who proved conclusively that he was a minor and consequently unable to make a binding contract, and he was discharged.

ARM BROKEN.—A young man by the name of R. D. Spray, employed by Mr. Amunds to drive his milk wagon, had the misfortune to break his left arm last evening. He stepped down from the wagon, and was walking rapidly along the sidewalk with a milk can in his hand, when he tripped and fell, striking on his left arm and breaking it just above the wrist. Dr. Bagley set and dressed the injured limb, and Mr. Spray will soon be in a condition to resume work.

CITY COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.—The following business was transacted at this City Council last evening:

Bids for the grading of First street were opened, but not passed upon, and a committee was appointed to compute the amounts of the several bids.

The Fire Committee was authorized to rent the stable of Mrs. Plummer as an engine-house for one year, at a monthly rental of \$10, and to repair it at a cost of not more than \$35.

Petition granted for the opening of Second street from Tenth to Eleventh streets.

The National Gold Bank and Trust Company of San Francisco, which was forced to succumb during the panic of last year, has paid its debts in full, and will soon resume business.

The bill empowering Paris to borrow 24,000,000 francs to complete the public works, has passed the Deputies.

FATAL SHOOTING AFFRAY.—IAS

Wednesday afternoon, as Michael Emerick, better known as "McEmerick," was coming down a side hill grade, on the Walla Walla river, with a load of wood, a controversy arose between him and Jas. Gordon, who was building fence near the road. After many hard words on both sides, Gordon commenced to throw rocks at Emerick, who retreated, repeatedly telling Gordon to leave him alone and not to follow him. Gordon persisted in chasing Emerick until the latter had crossed the Walla Walla. Then Emerick told Gordon not to follow him farther or he would shoot him. Gordon stooped to pick up a rock, and as he rose to throw it, Emerick fired at him with a revolver. The ball struck Gordon in the neck, and he fell dead in his tracks. Emerick went to Milton and gave himself up to Constable Ingles. Several parties, including several of Gordon's family, witnessed the affray and killing. It is said that Gordon and Emerick have been quarreling for a couple of years, and that the dispute between them was in relation to the jumping by a third party of some land that Gordon claimed. Gordon is reported to have, on one occasion, horse-whipped Emerick on the public highway; to have attacked him with a knife in this town, and to have hounded and goaded Emerick on all occasions, until the dormant malice in his bosom was aroused to such a pitch that he had publicly said that he would kill Gordon the next time he attacked him. This threat had reached Gordon's ears, but he did not, it seems, believe Emerick would shoot. Both men are said to be of rather quarrelsome nature, particularly Gordon, who was of a very overbearing, bullying disposition. Letters from the scene of the affray state that Emerick has the sympathy of the neighborhood in this unfortunate difficulty. Emerick formerly resided in this place, and ran a job wagon on the streets. As the constable did not seem to have any use for Emerick, he let him go the next day. Yesterday Emerick was in town after legal advice in the matter.—Walla Walla Union.

RELIQS OF ANCIENT MEXICO.—THE

Boston Transcript has a letter from the City of Mexico which says: We had seen, in 1859, some dozens of the gold images which were excavated in Central America, weighing altogether, it was calculated, 225 pounds, and which came out of 4,000 graves which the profane hands and spades had violated. Now we have had the pleasure of speaking here in this city with the intelligent explorer, Captain Maler, who has been in Tehanantepec, and who brings two very interesting gold pieces which were excavated a few months since in the house of the Senora Dona Gregoria Toledo, in this city itself, while making repairs. With these gold objects, in value some \$2,000 at their price as gold, were some skeletons which fell into powder on exposure to the air. There were dishes in clay. Some of these figures were bought by the United States Consul, Thomas Carlock, who sold them to the purser of the British ship of war Fantome, Tom Clayton [the name is given in the diminutive, as the purser seems to prefer this form, and has so written it himself]. One of these is a statue of pure gold of 8 1/2 centimetres, (3 3/4 inches), representing a King seated on his throne with a crown on his head, and a sceptre or mace in the right hand, and a shield in the left. He wears pendants in his ears and on his breast the head of a demon from whose neck is suspended three *casacas*, or pendants which will rattle; this doubtless represents, says Capt. Miller, the Cacine whose bones, after a sleep of perhaps a thousand years, have been sacrilegiously scattered abroad. A pendant or earring 12 1/2 centimetres (4 1/2 inches) long, represents the face of a woman like to that which adorns the breast of the King, and from this and the crown she bears on her head we take her to be the Queen. Many other objects were found and melted up by the descendants of these old Zapateco goldsmiths who did not more respect the beautiful work of their predecessors in their craft, or perhaps acted under orders. The most to be regretted object thus lost to history was a gold plate about a foot long, covered with hieroglyphical writings, doubtless about the people and times, and their names and history. Captain Maler is severe on the Governor and Perfect of the city who did not buy these objects. But the lady who sold them might be justified, as she doubtless knew that if she offered them for sale to these authorities she would run some risk.

AN ASIATIC MONSTER.—A

correspondent of the *Invalide Russe*, writing from Khokand, says that Fulek-Bek was held in great abhorrence by the natives for his excessive cruelty and brutality. His favorite pastime was slaughtering innocent people like so many sheep. This odious monster is said to have taken the lives of 3,700 people during his short rule in Marghilan. He was particularly relentless toward the family of Hudoyar Khan, slaying not only the wives of his rival, but also the little children. After the capture of Marghilan by Skobelev this General would not allow his men to occupy the citadel—i. e., the late residence of Pulad—for it literally reeked with blood, and had become a disgusting charnel-house.

MAN'S SELF-CONSCIOUSNESS.—I

am not sure that the greatest man of his age, if ever that solitary superlative existed, could escape unfavorable reflections of himself in various small mirrors; and even Milton, looking for his portrait in a spoon, must submit to have the facial angle of a bumpkin. Moreover, if Mr. Casanbon, speaking for himself, has rather a chilling rhetoric, it is not therefore certain that there is no good work or fine feeling in him. Did not an immortal physicist and interpreter of hieroglyphs write detestable verses? Has the theory of the solar system been advanced by graceful manners and conversational tact? Suppose we turn from outside estimates of man, to wonder, with keener interest, what is the report of his own consciousness about his doings or capacity: with what hindrances he is carrying on his daily labors; what fading of hopes, or what deep-seated fixity of self-delusion the years are marking off within him; and with what spirit he wrestles against universal pressure, which will one day be too heavy for him, and bring his heart to its final pause. Doubtless his lot is important in his own eyes; and the chief reason that we think he asks too large a place in our considerations must be our want of room for him, since we refer him to the Divine regard with perfect confidence; nay, it is even held sublime for our neighbor to expect the utmost there, however little he may have got from us.—GEORGE ELIOT, in *Middlemarch*.

A PICTURE OF MARIE ANTOINETTE.—

Once upon a time there was a young princess, beautiful as the day, according to her flatterers; red-headed as the March moon, so said the envious; who at the age of fifteen was married to the heir to the throne of a friendly state. This prince was but one year older than she, but of a very different disposition. He was as dull and heavy as she was gay. No one had ever heard him utter a word in public, and his only tastes were for hunting and masonry. After his marriage he continued to hunt the stag, to help the masons when they came to work on the palace, and to sit at the table without opening his mouth, except to greedily devour food. As to the princess, she cared for no other society than that of a number of noisy, dirty little dogs, that tore and soiled her dresses; her greatest pleasure was to ride on a donkey at the risk of being thrown, and she liked to have some one point out to her all the odd visages at the court—a proceeding that amused her so much that she often burst out laughing in people's faces. Her only intimate friends were ladies who were as fond of talking scandal as herself, which is saying not a little. Called by the decrees of Providence to govern a great country, one day, side by side with her stupid husband, she despised her future subjects so much that she ceased to respect herself; she neglected to put on corsets when about to appear in public, and she never brushed her teeth, although, as we have stated, she was very fond of laughing. Knowing well that the slightest of her caprices were to be obeyed, she refused to learn anything. Her ignorance was excessive. She could scarcely form her letters, and, although she had a reader, she could scarcely endure to listen to him more than half an hour a day, and then only by dint of playing with her dogs or with little children who were brought to her expressly. Neither music nor even singing had any charms for her, because to study them would have required some application.—*Aeneas's Life of the Queen*.

—For several weeks past Mrs.

Tilton has earned her living by plain sewing supplied by the members of Plymouth Church. Last week one of the deacons, "a shining light," went to her and said that his wife wanted her for two days. She went, and received the munificent sum of \$2.50 for two day's labor. Since the trial she has received no money from the church.—*N. Y. Sun*.

The search for Charley Ross has

been renewed with fresh zeal by the New York police in consequence of certain discoveries as to the relations of Douglass and Mosher, the kidnapers, with other scoundrels not heretofore suspected. The father of the lost boy is assisting the detectives.

—It is reported that the Prussian

Chamber of Peers has passed the bill making the German the official language throughout the Kingdom. The Polish members were violent in their opposition to the measure, and were several times called to order during the debate.

PARISIAN LIFE.—One new fashion,

says a Paris letter, is worthy of remark; blood-red parasols are decidedly *la mode*. They reflect a pretty rose tint on pretty faces certainly, but are they in good taste? Like most eccentricities, they were first introduced by the demi-monde, but many ladies of fashion have—as they say—fallen in love with them that we can hardly permit ourselves to pronounce them "*mauvais genre*," and yet! This moment of hessitation while on the subject of dress has brought to my mind a charming story of a dressmaker, whose name and price are known to many of my Boston readers, which proves that there are French girls who understand profiting by the tide which leads on to fortune, and taking their places accordingly—when they get there.

Mme. Roger was an industrious

little needle-woman, wife of an honest day laborer, and very glad she was to have employment six days in the week, at fifty cents a day. A rich and elegant lady of my acquaintance appreciated her talent, and on one occasion had the little needle-woman make a ball dress which she wore to one of the Monday evening soirees of the Empress. Her Majesty noticed and admired the pretty toilette, and Mme. X., being the kindest-hearted of women, pushed her little protegee on in the world of fashion and finance, and in a short time so good a reputation and patronage had been acquired that Mme. Roger established herself in Rue Louis le Grande, where many of my lady readers remember ordering the most satisfactory dresses they ever wore. There they paid high prices, but then the dresses were so well made, and bearing Mme. Roger's name, were so much admired! The successful *couturiere* was still young and grateful, and not being over-confident in herself, she never made a dress for the Empress without first consulting Mme. X., whom she rightly regarded as the soul of her success. Years passed. Mme. X. left Paris, M. Roger died, his widow married a lawyer's clerk who, thanks to her money, bought the business and became lawyer in his turn, and all went on so swimmingly that one fine day the once little dressmaker sold out (leaving the name of Roger to her successor,) and retired on a large fortune. She set up a country house in which to pass the summer months, a fine residence in Paris, horses, carriage and the rest of it. Mme. X. returned to the French capital, and, walking up the Champs Elysees one day, met her former protegee (whom she always addressed as Mme. Roger,) said how pleased she was to see her again, and added: "I can't stop to talk with you now, but come to me on Monday and I shall be glad to hear all the particulars of your successful life." Mme. Roger bowed, held out her little hand and replied: "I, too have my day, madame, and on Fridays I shall be most happy to receive you."

THE CURIOSITY OF FISH.—The

curiosity exhibited by a fish is worthy of remark. Like nearly all the animal creation, fishes are inquisitive. Workmen in diving-bells and submarine armor tell some interesting anecdotes illustrative of this propensity. A diver who was engaged in tunneling for the water works of an Eastern city, whose labors at the bottom of the river occupied him for several days, became suddenly aware one day of the presence of a larger fish than he had seen before—a sturgeon—which he thought would weigh eighty or ninety pounds. It visited him for several days in succession, and eventually became so fearless as to approach within little more than arm's length of him, although at first it was quite shy. Along the southern shore of Lake Erie, and in some other places at the North where ice forms of sufficient thickness, fish are attracted to openings through the ice (over which a small, perfectly dark house is placed) by means of a small decoy fish, attached to a line, and moved rapidly through the water beneath the ice. A fish will sometimes follow one of these for a long time, but seldom take it in its mouth, unless the representation is perfect. They evidently come merely to see what is going on. So I have seen a school of fish follow a baited hook every time it was drawn to the surface of the water, but not one would take the most tempting bait.—*Home and School*.

The recent African discoveries

have developed the fact that vast mineral wealth underlies the surface of that great continent. Lieutenant Cameron, who has just returned from there, tells of enormous deposits of coal and iron; enough he says to supply the world for untold centuries.

—A bashful admirer made an

afternoon call on a Brooklyn girl. She rushed into the parlor equipped for the street, and said, hastily: "I am in a great hurry—have an engagement with a lady friend, and if you come for the purpose of proposing marriage, you'll have to be quick about it." Wedding early in the fall.

—These burning summer nights a

young enthusiast with an accordion can turn more souls from Zion in three hours than Brimmoody can restore in three months.—*Brooklyn Argus*.

FANATICAL TROUBLES AT JERUSA-

LEM.—The Prussian *Cross Gazette* publishes a private letter from Jerusalem, which says great excitement and anxiety prevail there in consequence of excesses in the Turkish authorities and the threatened rising of the populace. On the 2d of June the Christians, fearing an attack, barricaded their houses, and the foreign residents kept an armed watch throughout the night. The Germans met at the Consulate and made an organization for mutual defense, and sent their Government formal application for military assistance. The Turkish soldiers have since permanently encamped in the public squares. A Berlin dispatch says that the accounts received from all sources are full of apprehensions of further violence and perhaps of a general uprising in Constantinople.

CHEAP SHOES IN PROSPECT.—The

New York *Bulletin* states that a new tanning process put into operation at Detroit, Michigan, about two months ago, promises to do well. The process consists of a certain use of chemicals, with but a little bark, the details being kept secret by the owners of the invention. The great feature of it is that work that under the old process took from one to two years is now done in from three to six weeks, the result being equally good. The actual work of tanning only requires an hour, the process of currying occupying the rest of the three or six weeks now required. The saving in the cost of the process as compared with the cost of the old process is enormous, and so general interest in the matter will be developed by the prospects of a great reduction in the cost of boots and shoes.

The only article imported from

the United States and sold in the bazaar of Bagdad is petroleum. It is entered at the port of Alexandria, on the Mediterranean, and transported a thousand miles on the backs of camels. It is one of the marvels of the age that our petroleum is everywhere to be found in the Levant and Orient.

Crotto Saloon.

ALGAR & NIXON, Proprietors  
South side Seattle  
Mill street, Wash. Ter.

All kinds of Liquors, Cigars, Etc.,  
Constantly on hand.

Open at all Hours.

DENTISTRY.

Dr. J. C. GRASSE, DENTIST. Office in Stone & Burnett's new building on Commercial street. All work warranted. oct. 25

G. W. BULLENE.

PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL  
ENGINEER & MECHANIC  
FIRST ST., SEATTLE, W. T.

PREPARED TO DO ALL  
kinds of Mill, Steamboat and  
Logging Camp Work in Iron,  
Brass, Steel and other  
metals. All kinds of Blacksmith Work  
done to order.

LOOK HERE! PAY UP!

HAVING DISPOSED OF MY SALOON INTEREST in Seattle, all parties knowing themselves indebted to me are requested to call and settle at once CHARLEY SMITH at the old place is authorized to receive and receipt for moneys due me. RUBE LOW.

NOTICE.

A LARGE FRONT ROOM TO LET.  
Inquire at the POST OFFICE.

FOR SALE CHEAP!

FOR Cash, 5 1/2 Yoke of No. 1 WORK OXEN, being 4 out 7 1/2 feet each, 6 to 8 years old; also a complete set of Logging gear, with Cooking Department; and portable camp 20x50 in good order and built strong with bunks stoves Crook ry and furniture. Also, 1 pair of MULES, 15 1/2 hands high, and a No 1 Electric Spring Wagon, together with harness, also a first class wagon. Apply to JAMES TAYLOR, Blakely, m7127 or W. T. BALLOU, Seattle.

GO TO

Bean & Whites,  
NEW GROCERY STORE

WANT RICE AND CHEAP GROC. You will always get the best at your mob. We call particular attention to our Lot of Nice, Fresh Butter. No. 1 on Front St. a23

MCLAUGHLIN & M'NAMARA,

Wholesale & Retail Dealers in  
GROCERIES,  
DRY GOODS,  
HARDWARE,  
QUEENSWARE.

CLOTHING, and  
MERCHANDISE

At Freeman & Caldwell's old stand, Centerville north of Stillacum-b River.  
Centerville March 14, 1874.

FOR SALE!

BIDS will be received at the office of Capt. Geo. T. Hill, up to 10 o'clock Friday morning, for the lumber comprising the timbers and floor of the Pavilion on Occidental Square.

NOTICE.—Patrons of the Centennial Addresser and others wishing copies of the same to send away, can have them free of charge by calling at my office.  
AUSTIN A. BELL.

A CARD!

THERE being reports in circulation that the prosecutions against the managers of lottery schemes in this place were set on foot by me, I wish to state that the author of reports is a dirty liar. I am over 21, & I am responsible for what I say.  
FRED DYER.

NOTICE.—The drawing of the First Grand Lottery of Washington Territory is hereby postponed until the 1st day of January, A. D. 1877.  
H. J. YESLER, Manager.

NOTICE.—It is respectfully requested by the Marshal of the day for the celebration of the 4th day of July, the one hundredth year of American Independence, that the citizens illuminate their houses on that occasion.  
23rd  
T. S. RUNSELL, Marshal.

Dr. G. V. CALHOUN,  
Seattle, W. T.

Residence, Third st., near Episcopal Church Office, Front street, adjoining Masonic Hall. Seattle, W. T., July 31, 1876.

J. J. MCGILVRA. THOS. BURKE.

McGILVRA & BURKE,  
Attorneys at Law,  
SEATTLE, W. T.

Will attend to business in all parts of the Territory.  
N. B.—Real Estate bought and sold Monday loaned.

HENRY E. HATHAWAY  
COLLECTOR.

Office with W. M. York, Attorney-at-Law  
SEATTLE, W. T.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO  
Collection of Debts. Taxes paid for non-residents free of charge.

G. N. MCCONAHA. C. H. HANFORD.

MCCONAHA & HANFORD,  
Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in  
Chancery and Proctors in  
Admiralty.

Office, 3rd District, W. T.  
Office.—On Commercial St., Seattle W. T.

NOTICE.

THE TREASURER OF KING COUNTY, W. T., is prepared to redeem all outstanding County orders bearing date prior to July 31, 1876.  
m7184 GEO. D. HILL, Treasurer.

DR. G. A. WEED,

SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN,  
Seattle, W. T.  
Office over Murrill & Co.'s Drug Store.  
Office hours from 10 to 12, A. M.

People's Market.

Commercial Street, Seattle  
Opposite Schwabacher Bros. & Co.'s.

FOSS & BORN.

Proprietors and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in  
Beef, Fork, Mutton, Veal, Cured  
Meats and Vegetables.

Work Oxen kept for sale.

Patronage respectfully solicited  
Aug. 5, 1874.

PUGET SOUND

STONE YARD!

—ON—

MECHANICS' SQUARE.

(On the Line of the Seattle and Walla Walla Railroad.) Every Variety of

Cemetery Work

Executed in Marble and all other stones. Also, all kinds of

Carved and scroll Work

Done in Marble, with Neatness and Dispatch.

24th M. J. CARKEEK.

S. COULTER & SON

HAVING PERMANENTLY ESTABLISHED a branch of their

WHOLESALE BEEF BUSINESS

ON THE  
Corner of Front and Mill streets,  
SEATTLE, W. T.

They will keep constantly on hand a supply of

Beef,

Pork and Mutton.

Either by the Quarter or Carcase.

A. M. MALSON, Agent.

The said A. W. MALSON will supply the retail trade with the best

BEEF, MUTTON & PORK

At the very Lowest Price!  
ALL PURCHASES DELIVERED.  
Call and give us a trial.

**Latest by Telegraph**

Reported Expressly for the Daily Dispatch.

**EUROPEAN NEWS.**

**RAGUSA, June 4.**—Verbica, Montenegrin Minister of the Interior, and acting aid-de-camp to the Prince, left Cetinje yesterday for the Servian camp. An envoy from Servia is expected to arrive in Montenegro. A perfect agreement respecting military operations has been established between the principalities.

**VIENNA, July 4.**—Servia has notified the powers that unless they declare the Danube neutral and prevent the Turks from using it for military purposes, Servia will obstruct it with torpedoes. Prince Milan has arrived at Alexinz. Servia has suspended foreign telegraph service.

**BELGRADE, July 5.**—Austria has notified Servia that she will not place any obstacle in the way of the Turkish troops reaching the Servian frontier by the way of the Danube.

The Austrian ex-General Stratumovich has been appointed second in command of the Servian corps at Alexinz.

**BUCHAREST, July 5.**—Prince Charles, of Roumania, opened an extraordinary session of Chambers to-day. In his speech from the throne he said that an imperial treaty guarantees the neutrality of Roumania. The Prince expresses the hope that external troubles will stop at the frontier as long as Roumania observes neutrality.

**BELGRADE, July 3.**—The Servian army yesterday commenced to reconnoitre the southeastern frontier, and it is reported that they occupied some important strategic positions on Turkish Territory. A light skirmish occurred, without results.

**VIENNA, July 5.**—Official intelligence from Belgrade says the Servians yesterday crossed the frontier at three points. The places are not mentioned, but from the position of their forces it may be presumed that the points were Alexinz and some points on the Drena simultaneously. Dalmatian telegraphs that the Prince of Montenegro led his army into Herzegovina yesterday.

**LONDON, July 5.**—The *Pall Mall Gazette* to-day concludes a gloomy leader on war as follows: "It is to be a war of race and religion. This is what they are trying to make of it in Russia. This conception of it, which will be instilled into the minds of the vassal population of Turkey, who are not likely to faint for want of stimulants. It will be so regarded in Turkey, and as such it is hailed by sympathizers in our own country. We regard this outlook with apprehension and dislike. Nothing at present gives us more concern than the prospect upon which we have already entered of seeing in England a division of opinion and sentiment, to which the clasping of sympathy for North or South during the American war was as nothing. Whatever Government ruled, England should give it steady and sober support from all sides; but already Ministers are threatened with tampering enthusiasts who expectantly declare themselves ready to sacrifice our safety in the East rather than that England should shame herself by being any way in opposition to such an enterprise as the destruction of Turkey. How civilization is to be advanced by wars which imperil civilization like our own when spread over half the world is not a question which these particular enthusiasts of humanity are likely to consider."

**RAGUSA, July 7.**—Gen. Vaskivitch, in command of the Montenegrin army, has summoned the fortress of Yobuk, Korgenitch, to surrender. The garrison refused. Reinforcements will be sent from Trebinje. M. Joinure, Russian Consul General, has left Ragusa for Montenegro.

**CONSTANTINOPLE, July 6.**—The following dispatch, dated July 3d, has been sent to the Turkish representatives abroad: The Servians attacked the camp and Urbata town, southwest of Dissa. After five hours hard fighting, the Servians retreated, leaving 500 dead on the field near Belina. The Turks were victorious in several encounters, killing 200 and wounding 400 of the enemy.

**BERLIN, July 7.**—A correspondent says that intelligence has been received that General Teichenagoff has turned the Turkish flank at Niesic, and is marching on by way of Piro. He already occupied Palorka. The remaining portion of the Russian Navy in the Black Sea is preparing for active service. Arms and ammunition are continually arriving in Servia, via Russia and Roumania.

**LONDON, July 7.**—A Dispatch to Russian telegraphic agents reports that the Bulgarians of Widden district have risen against the Turks. The *Pall Mall* correspondent at Paris telegraphs that this reported here that there has been sanguinary fighting near Niesic, and that the Turks have been defeated.

**EASTERN STATES.**

**NEW YORK, July 6.**—Isaac Goldstein, a dry goods dealer, committed suicide yesterday by shooting himself. His firm had recently gone into bankruptcy; liabilities, \$80,000.

**CHICAGO, July 6.**—F. O. Jeffery, of Syracuse, N. Y., suicided about noon to-day at the Palmer House, where he had been stopping since Monday. His lifeless body was found in a bath-room, suspended by a rope from an improvised scaffold.

**NEW YORK, July 6.**—The *Tribune's* Washington special of the 5th says, friends of Hendricks say that he will soon arrive in Washington and use his influence to induce the House to pass the bill repealing the Specie Resumption Act. It is stated that Hendricks will not publish his formal letter of acceptance until after the House shall have taken some definite action on this subject. If it shall vote to repeal, he will make a very prominent feature of the actor in his letter of acceptance. It is by no means certain, however, that it is in the power of the House to repeal the Resumption Act, unless the Republicans shall enter into a conspiracy with the Democrats to enable them to do this.

Friends of Conkling say he will take the stump during the canvass in several Western States.

The *World's* Washington special says Commissioner Pratt has insisted that he shall be consulted in appointments and removals in the Internal Revenue Bureau, or else he considers his efficiency as an official impaired, and will resign. He is opposed to changes already made and contemplated. Other Washington correspondents, however, think differently.

**THE INDIAN WAR.**

[Special to the Daily Dispatch.]

**SALT LAKE, July 6.**—A special correspondent of the *Helena, Montana, Herald* writes, under date of Stillwater, Monday, July 3: Muggins Taylor, scout for Gen. Gibbons, got here last night, direct for Little Horn river. Gen. Custer found the Indians in a camp of about 2,000 lodges on the Little Horn, and immediately attacked the camp. Custer took five companies and charged the thickest portion of the camp. Nothing is known of the operations of this detachment only as they trace it by the dead. Major Reno commanded the other seven companies, and attacked the lower portion of the camp. The Indians poured in a heavy fire from all directions; besides the greater portion fought on horseback. Custer, his two brothers, nephew and brother-in-law were all killed, and not one of his detachment escaped. Two hundred and fifty men were buried in one place, and the killed is estimated at 300 with only thirty-one wounded. The Indians surrounded Reno's command and held them one day in the hills, cut off from water, until Gibbons' command came in sight, when they broke camp in the night of the 21. They fought like tigers, and were overcome by mere brute force. The Indian loss cannot be estimated, as they bore off most of their men. The remnant of the Seventh Cavalry and Gibbons' command are returning to the mouth of the Little Horn, where a steamboat lies. The Indians got all the arms of the killed soldiers. There were seventeen commissioned officers killed. The whole of the Custer family died at the head of their column. Both the Adjutant and Sergeant Majors were killed. The Indian camp was from three to four miles long, and twenty miles up the Little Horn from its mouth. The Indians actually pulled men off their horses in some instances. I give this as Taylor told me, as he was over the field after the battle. The above is confirmed by other letters, which say that Custer met with a fearful disaster.

**LATER.**

**SALT LAKE, July 6.**—The *Times* extra from Bozeman, Montana, July 3d, 7 P. M., says: Mr. Taylor, bearer of dispatches from Little Horn to Fort Ellis, arrived this evening and records the following: The battle was fought on the 27th, 30 or 40 miles below the Little Horn. Custer attacked the Indian village of from 2,500 to 3,000, on one side and Col. Reno attacked it on the other. Three companies were placed on a hill, as a reserve. Custer and 15 officers, and every man belonging to the five companies, were killed. Reno retreated under the protection of the reserve. The whole number killed was 315. General Gibbons joined Reno, when the Indians left. The battle ground looked like a slaughter pen, as it really was, being in a narrow ravine; the dead were very much mutilated. The situation now looks serious. General Terry arrived at Gibbons' camp on a steamboat, and crossed his com-

mand over and accompanied it to join Custer, who knew it was coming before the fight occurred. Lieutenant Crittenden, son of General Crittenden, was among the killed.

**NEW YORK, June 6.**—The following was the organization of Gen. Joe Custer's staff: First Lieutenant W. W. Cook, Adjutant; First Lieutenant H. J. Newland, Regimental Quartermaster; Major M. A. Reno, commanding right wing; Captain W. F. Benton, commanding left wing; Captain W. Keogh, commanding first battalion; Captain G. W. Gates commanding second battalion, Captain F. B. Wier commanding third battalion; Captain F. H. French commanding fourth battalion; Captain M. Mayland commanding Company A; Captain F. A. McDougall commanding Company B; Captain F. W. Custer commanding Company C; Second Lieutenant W. S. Edgerly commanding Company D; First Lieutenant A. R. Smith commanding Company E; Captain G. W. Yates commanding Company F; First Lieutenant Mackintosh commanding Company G; First Lieutenant F. W. Gibson commanding Company H; First Lieutenant J. E. Porter commanding Company I; First Lieutenant E. S. Godfrey commanding Company K; First Lieutenant J. Calhoun commanding Company L; First Lieutenant E. Motley commanding Company M; First Lieutenant D. C. Darudio attached to Company A; Second Lieutenant D. G. Wallace attached to Company G; Second Lieutenant H. M. Harrington attached to Company C; Second Lieutenant L. R. Hare attached to Company K; Second Lieutenant J. M. Sturgis attached to Company E; Second Lieutenant W. V. O'Reilly.

**WASHINGTON, July 6.**—The news of the death of General Custer and the terrible disaster, produced a profound sensation here, particularly in army circles. Up to noon there have been no official advices received at the War Department. Secretary Cameron, General Sherman and Lieutenant General Sheridan are now in Philadelphia.

Numbers of people, anxious as to the fate of their friends in the Indian country, have visited the War Department to-day.

**PACIFIC COAST.**

**SAN FRANCISCO, July 6.**—The telegraph wires are all down east of Omaha. A heavy storm is raging in that section of country; news, consequently, is confined to local matters.

Flour—Superfine, \$4 25@ \$4 75; Extra, \$5@ \$5 50 for shipping lots; \$5 25@ \$5 75 for jobbing. Wheat—Nothing doing to-day; shipping nominal, \$1 50. Oats—\$1 60@ \$2; will cover all grades of feed.

A terrific and fatal explosion occurred at 12 o'clock to-day at Selby's Smelting Works. A carpenter named Peter Williams was engaged in doing some work around a large blow-pipe, when it exploded with great force, instantly killing him. Portions of the blow-pipe went through the roof.

A man named Page, a brakeman on the S. P. R. R., was stabbed about half-past 10 o'clock last night near the corner of Mission and Third streets, by some person whose name was not learned. The wounded man was removed to a drug store and died there. No arrests have been made.

**CITY OF PANAMA.**—This steamer was seized by the U. S. Marshal Friday on her arrival at Port Townsend, a suit having been instituted by Mrs. Mary Phelps of Springfield, Mo., for damages caused by her falling through a blind hatchway in the ladies' cabin which had been left open and without a guard. The amount of the damages claimed is forty thousand dollars, and the bonds the steamer will have to give will be double that amount. Mrs. Phelps had been to San Francisco on her way home and endeavored to have an amicable settlement, but the Pacific Mail Company's agent refused to pay her any damages at all. She returned and brought this suit in Admiralty. The Anderson brought the Panama's freight and passengers up the Sound.

A WELL-GROWN evergreen tree gives off warmth and moisture continually that reaches a distance of its era in height, and when tree planters advocate shelter belts surrounding a tract of orchards of fifty or more acres, when the influence of such belts can only reach a distance of the height of the tree in them, they do that which will prove of little value. To ameliorate climate, and help the germ-bud of fruit in the Spring, all orchards should have evergreen trees planted in and among the apple trees, at a distance of not more than one hundred and fifty feet apart. Such a course pursued will give health to the trees, and be productive of a more uniform crop of fruit.

**NEWSPAPER VERACITY.**—Some people have an idea that newspapers will lie. Others are so wise that they will only believe a newspaper report when they think it would be easier for the paper to tell the truth than to tell a lie. Others think it the evidence of flashing wit to reject with a derisive laugh any evidence for authority which comes from "the papers." To such an extent has this thoughtless judgment of the press been carried, that much of its sphere of usefulness has been circumscribed. It is true there must be some occasion for this widespread impression—"there must be some fire where there is so much smoke;" yet how many men can show a record for correctness, accuracy, and truthfulness that will at once compare with the average newspaper? The editor gathers his news from a thousand sources, from acquaintances and strangers, from letters and papers. He sifts and culls, hunts and details, and endeavors to get the straight of every story he publishes, for it goes to the world over his own name, and he knows that in a great measure he will be held responsible. The private individual hears a piece of gossip, listens carelessly, tells it to another with equal carelessness, and, if called upon for details, in nine cases out of ten cannot give enough of them to make an intelligent item for a paper. "Writing makes an exact man," says Lord Bacon; the newspaper verifies the truth of the statement. Let any one who doubts this sit down and put on paper some piece of gossip, with the purpose of having it printed over his own name, and he will see in a moment how little he knows about a matter he thought himself familiar with. And he will wonder, not that the newspaper should contain occasional inaccuracies and misstatements, but that it contains so few. And his wonder will wonderfully increase when he remembers that the editor has to depend for much of what he publishes on the common run of mankind.—*Exchange.*

The *Boston Post* tells this story:—"The devotion of which the late John Forster's servant Henry did his service was illustrated on one occasion when his master had a dinner party. During the dinner Henry was nervous and made two or three blunders. His master chafed and fumed and cast angry glances at the servant; but the poor man could not settle quietly down to his duty. At last when the dessert and wine had been placed upon the table, he stole timidly behind Mr. Foster's chair, and said: "Pleas, sir, can you spare me now? My house has been on fire for the last hour and a half."

**STILL AHEAD.**—The last thing we have seen is the patent beer cooler at the Centennial Beer Hall, foot of Mill street.

**SODA WATER.**—For the very best ice-cold soda-water call on J. F. Morrill.

**POPULAR.**—Jack's "Punch." Just received by Dakota, flags, fire crackers, Chinese lanterns, and an endless variety of decorations for the Fourth of July, at John L. Jamieson's.

**FRED'S STAND** is the place to get the best cigars in the city. Give him a call.

Two things every patriot should do—go to the Centennial and smoke Jack Levy's cigars.

THERE will be a regular meeting of Washington Council Kadosh No. 1 A. and A. S. R. at Masonic Hall on Thursday, 29th instant, at 8 o'clock, P. M. All B. B. of the Rite are cordially invited to be present.

"Just Out" and "Elane," these celebrated brands of cigars can be found at the Bivouac kept by Foster & Fletcher.

LYON'S KATHAIRION makes beautiful, glossy, luxuriant hair; prevents its falling out or turning gray. It has stood the test of 40 years. Is charmingly perfumed, and has no rival.

**SOMETHING NEW.**—Call and see the indestructible Lamp Chimney at M. A. Kelly & Co.'s, the French patent, will stand every temperature of heat and any change and will not break. They keep also the best assortment of chimneys in town.

For imported cigars, go to John L. Jamieson's.

For Eastern and Californi Papers, and Periodicals at Publishers' prices go to John L. Jamieson's.

FOR SALE.—A desirable residence consisting of 2 lots and a house on the corner of 5th and Pine streets. Must be sold immediately. Apply to Moore, the photographer, Seattle.

ABOVE ALL ELSE, BE IN STYLE.—Schwabach's are in receipt of the latest style "Pig Hats," which can be had for the small sum of six dollars.

**THE ARCADE**

FRONT STREET, SEATTLE, WASH. TERR.

Foreign and Domestic dry Goods,

Fancy Goods, Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods,

MEN & BOYS' CLOTHING, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Valises.

The Best, Cheapest and Most Fashionable

STOCK

Ever offered for Sale on Puget Sound.

PARTIES WILL FIND IT TO THEIR INTEREST

To Visit this Establishment before Making their Purchases.

NEW GOODS AND NEW STYLES BY EVERY STEAMER.

Crawford & Harrington,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

And Importers and Dealers in

Hardware, Groceries,

Wines and Liquors,

Flour and Feed,

Sugar Tea, Tobacco, Coffee, Etc.

ARE CONTINUALLY ADDING TO THEIR STOCK ON HAND TO MEET THE INCREASED demand of the Puget Sound trade and the public generally. Price List not higher than San Francisco Jobbing Price Freight added.

CALL AND EXAMINE.

Warehouse and Wharf adjoining Steamboat landing.

STORE AND OFFICE, COMMERCIAL STREET

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

CRAWFORD & HARRINGTON,

AGENTS FOR THE

Imperial Fire Insurance Company of London.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

SCHOOL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,

STATIONERY,

ALBUMS POCKET CUTLERY, FANCY ARTICLES, BARGAINES, NEWS Papers in Endless Variety

At John L. Jamieson's.

The Choicest Brands of Tobacco and Cigars.

Moore & Neill,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Foreign & Domestic

Wines, Liquors and Cigars,

SOLE AGENTS ON PUGET SOUND FOR

AURORA RYE WHISKEY

FOR THE SALE OF

OLD GOLDEN STATE.

Cigars at San Francisco Prices.

WHISKEYS SOLD BY THE PACKAGE AT SAN FRANCISCO PRICES.

SOUTH SIDE OF OCCIDENTAL SQUARE, Seattle, Wash. Ter.

J. F. MORRILL,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist, Commercial Street, Seattle, W. T. Sign—"CITY DRUG STORE."

FREEMASONRY IN NEW YORK.—The ninety-fifth annual communication of the Grand Lodge of New York was opened in the city of New York on the fifth inst. We find the following brief address of Grand Master, Bro. Elwood E. Thorne, in the Sun of the 15th: "Brethren:—We are about to open the ninety-fifth annual communication of the Grand Lodge of F. and A. M. of the State of New York, and the memories of this year of the national jubilee remind us how soon we shall be called to celebrate the hundredth year of our own existence as an independent Grand Lodge. At the meeting of Jan. 23d, 1781, 5 lodges were represented by twenty-nine Masters and Past Masters. At this meeting over 700 lodges are represented with a constituency much more numerous than that of any Grand Lodge on this continent. We meet as the representatives of over 90,000 craftsmen spread abroad over the Empire State, willing and eager to uphold the banner of Masonry, and to vie with each other in prosecution of the task committed to the 'Sons of Light'—while our enemies appeal in vain to an enlightened public opinion which approves our acts and cheers us in our labors. We are reminded, too, that in the earlier struggles of our infant republic, those who bore the heat and burden of the day, who were foremost and wisest in council, and most valiant and earnest in the field; who pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honors, and placed themselves in the fore-front of battle that our country and its free government might be established, that we and our descendants forever might enjoy the priceless blessings of liberty, were members and exemplars of our fraternity."

PARTING.—Men seldom appear so humane, or in a position so advantageous to their humanity, as when they part. How few friends are there who endure a protracted separation without some abatement of warmth, or meet by appointment, without some precautionary anxieties, or continue together long without some accidental discontents; but none, in any degree entitled to that character, ever part without much regret! Even the cheerful and social are not always exempt from those momentary perturbations with which selfishness chills the pulse, or controversy overheats it. The needle will oscillate a little from the just point of its affections, and though its polarity is never lost, it is seldom steady. Yet even the patient, the irritable, and the more generous of the resentful, lose all unfriendliness as they pass away from each other—sighing at a conversation which perhaps, they may have mutually desired. The last shake of the hand is sufficient to dissipate a hundred grievances. There are then no reproaches which we can recall beside those against ourselves.

A GREAT DEAL BETTER.—A physician was recently called to attend an aged woman of Irish birth. He found her living in most squalid poverty and dirt. It appears that her only resources was an annuity of about \$75, which her son John was legally bound to pay her. She was very ill, and at first the doctor had no hopes of her recovery. But after a few days attendance, he one morning found a marked improvement in her condition. "Well, granny," said he, "you are a great deal better this morning." "Oh, be it!" said she, with great animation. "And will I get well, doctor?" "Yes, I think you will," he replied. "But are ye sure of it?" "Yes, I am quite sure of it." "Oh, doctor?" said she, starting up and thrusting her hand under the bundle of rags that constituted her pillow, and drawing it out with energy, "if I had a bag of gold here under me, I'd give ye the bull ov it for the same." Then laying herself back exhausted, she added, "I don't care anything about living, but I should like to disappoint John."

ALL HE WAS WORTH.—Edward Whitehill, of Columbus, Tenn., formerly treasurer of that State, was a rough joker, even in his office. Some twenty years ago a verdant member of the General Assembly called at the State treasury and said he wanted money. "How much do you want?" said Whitehill. "Well! I—don't know," said the member. "How do you suppose I can pay you money then, if you don't know?" "Well, then, pay me about what I have earned." "Earned!" said Whitehill, "earned! you are a member of the legislature ain't you? and if that's all you want, I can pay you off 'what you've earned' very easy. Bob give this morned that ten dollar counterfeit bill we've had so long!"

—A journal recently said that the tendency of the public mind at the beginning of this century was to confound persons and principles, thus believing that the holders of unorthodox opinions must necessarily be in his person a breaker of all laws, human and divine; or, conversely, that the enunciator of lofty views and refined sentiments must lead a life of corresponding purity and elevation.

# Schwabacher Bros. & Co.,

Seattle, Washington Territory,  
**General Merchandise Jobbers.**  
**READ, REFLECT, AND THEN RUSH**

TO THE WELL KNOWN STORE OF  
**Schwabacher Brothers & Company**

In order to secure your bargains, we are now enabled to sell Goods, particularly  
**Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes,**

At immensely reduced rates, to which we call the attention of the public.  
**CALL EARLY, SECURE YOUR BARGAINS**  
**And take the Goods Away**

In order to make room for an IMMENSE SPRING STOCK now on the way.  
**Schwabacher Bros., & Co.**  
H. D. MACKAY, President. J. N. PATTON, Secretary.

## THE ALLIANCE Mutual Life ASSURANCE SOCIETY Of the United States.

**SEATTLE BRANCH OFFICE**  
DANIEL BAGLEY, President. H. L. YESLER, Vice President.  
EDWARD POLHEMUS, Secretary. G. A. WEED, Medical Examiner.  
McNAUGHT & LEARY, Attorneys.

**DIRECTORS:**  
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BERIAH BROWN, A. W. PIPER, DANIEL BAGLEY

This organization is made in interest of policy-holders, and to keep and bring money in and to this Territory.  
Application for Insurance may be made to any Director in this Branch Office.  
**Policies Issued upon all Approved Plans.**

Special attention of all proposing to effect Insurance upon their lives is called to the  
**Registered Tontine Policy**  
Of the Company, which combines the three elements of  
**SAFETY, PROTECTION AND PROFIT**  
And profit to a degree unequalled by any other Company or form of Policy.  
**A. B. COVALT, General Manager.**

**Notice.**  
United States District Land Office,  
Olympia, Washington Territory.

WHEREAS, on the 19th day of May, 1875, Edwin M. Church, of King County, Washington Territory, filed in this office his declaratory statement, No. 3407, claiming as a pre-emption right the lots one (1), two (2), and the east half of the northwest quarter of section eight (8), in township twenty-five north, range five (5), east of the Willamette Meridian, alleging settlement and inception of his claim to said land on the 17th day of May, 1875, and having this day filed in this office his own affidavit alleging his compliance with the provisions and requirements of the pre-emption laws of the United States, which relate to settlement, improvement, cultivation and residence upon said land; and, Whereas, also on the 20th day of June, 1874, Samuel Barnett, Jr., of the said County and Territory, filed in this office his declaratory statement, No. 3236, claiming as a pre-emption right the said above described tract or tracts of land, alleging his settlement and inception of his claim to said land on the 8th day of June, 1874.

Now with a view to the settlement of the rights of the parties interested, the said Samuel Barnett, Jr., is hereby summoned to appear at our office in Olympia, Washington Territory, on the 16th day of August, A. D. 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., to contest the claim of the said Edwin M. Church, and there to show cause, if any there be, why the pre-emption claim of the said Edwin M. Church shall not be allowed as legal, and he be permitted to enter the said described land.

And it appearing from the affidavit of the said Edwin M. Church, this day filed, that the said Samuel Barnett, Jr., is absent, and his whereabouts unknown, and that he cannot be reached by a personal service of notice, therefore it is ordered that this notice be published for six consecutive weeks in the PUGET SOUND DISPATCH, a newspaper published in Seattle, King County, Washington Territory.

Given under our hands, at our office, as aforesaid, in Olympia, W. T., this 28th day of June, A. D. 1876.  
J. T. BROWN, Register.  
ROBERT G. STUART, Receiver.

**Notice.**  
United States District Land Office,  
Olympia, W. T., June 28, 1876.

WHEREAS, on the 19th day of May, 1875, Edwin M. Church, of King County, Washington Territory, filed in this office his declaratory statement No. 3407, claiming as a pre-emption right the lots one (1), two (2), and the east half of the northwest quarter of section eight (8), in township twenty-five north, range five (5), east of the Willamette meridian, alleging settlement and inception of his claim to said land on the 17th day of May, 1875, and having this day filed in this office his own affidavit alleging his compliance with the provisions and requirements of the pre-emption laws of the United States, which relate to settlement, improvement, cultivation and residence upon said land; and whereas, also, on the 18th day of December, 1874, Alonzo Treadwell, of the said County and Territory, filed in this office his declaratory statement, No. 3330, claiming as a pre-emption right the same tract or tracts of land, alleging settlement and inception of his claim to said land on the 17th day of December, 1874.

Now with a view to the settlement of the rights of all the parties interested, the said Alonzo Treadwell is hereby summoned to appear at our office in Olympia, Washington Territory, on the 16th day of August, A. D. 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., to contest the claim of the said Edwin M. Church, and there to show cause, if any there be, why the pre-emption claim of said Edwin M. Church shall not be allowed as legal, and he be permitted to enter the said described land.

Given under our hands, at our office, as aforesaid, in Olympia, W. T., this 28th day of June, A. D. 1876.  
J. T. BROWN, Register.  
ROBERT G. STUART, Receiver.

36-6w  
**"BOCA."**  
The Most Celebrated  
**LAGER BEER**  
On this Coast, will be served from this date at  
**THE RETREAT,**  
FRONT STREET, SEATTLE.

# GRAND LOTTERY!

**FIRST GRAND LOTTERY**  
—OF—  
**WASHINGTON TERRITORY**

Legalized by an act of the Legislature.  
**APPROVED NOV. 12, 1875.**

BY K. P. FERRY,  
Governor of Washington Territory.

**CAPITAL**  
**\$300,000!**

Divided to 60,000 Tickets at \$5 00 Coin each  
—OR—  
**ELEVEN FOR \$50 00**

The County Commissioners of King Co., Washington Territory, appointed M. S. Booth, Esq., Auditor King County; Capt. Geo. D. Hill, U. S. A., Treasurer King County; and John Collins, Esq., Trustees, into whose hands the whole of the property is decided in trust for the Prize holders.

**The Seattle Saw-Mill**  
AND  
**MILL PROPERTY,**  
OWNED BY H. L. YESLER, WILL BE  
**GRAND PRIZE OF**  
**\$100,000,**

**THE HOVEY PARKER CORNER**  
Opposite the Seattle Bank, and the  
**PACIFIC BREWERY PROPERTY**  
THE SECOND AND THIRD  
**Grand Prizes.**

THERE WILL BE, IN ALL,  
**5,575 PRIZES**

SEE CIRCULARS.  
**Agents Wanted Everywhere.**

**Get Up Clubs.**  
Send money by Registered Letter, Postoffice Order, Certified Draft, or by Express.  
Tickets for sale at the office of the Manager, in Seattle.  
Address,  
**H. L. YESLER,**  
Seattle, W. T.  
December 18th, 1875.

**Dr. C. V. CALHOUN,**  
Seattle, W. T.

Residence, Third St., near Episcopal Church Office, Front street, adjoining Masonic Hall. Seattle, W. T., July 31, 1875.

**J. J. MCGILVRA, THOS. BURKE.**  
**McGILVRA & BURKE,**  
Attorneys at Law,  
SEATTLE, W. T.

Will attend to business in all parts of the Territory.  
N. B.—Real Estate bought and sold; Money loaned.

**DISSOLUTION NOTICE.**  
THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between W. H. Pumphrey and F. A. Young under the firm name of Pumphrey & Young is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business hereafter will be conducted by W. H. Pumphrey, (successor to the above firm) who will pay all claims against, and receive and collect all monies due the late firm.  
W. H. Pumphrey,  
Seattle, May 2, 1875. F. A. Young, wa

**G. N. MCCONAHA, C. H. HANFORD.**  
**MCCONAHA & HANFORD.**  
Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in  
Chancery and Proctors in  
Admiralty.  
n  
Att'y, 3rd District, W. T.  
OFFICE.—On Commercial St., Seattle W. T.

# STOVES STOVES.

There is no happiness or peace in a family without a GOOD COOKING Stove or Range.



**DIAMOND  
ROCK**  
AND  
**THE**



**CAN'T  
BE  
BEAT!**

**BY ANY COOKING APPARATUS**  
OR  
**40,000**

**in Use on the Pacific Coast.**  
Universally Acknowledged  
**SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS!**  
Guaranteed to Give  
**Entire Satisfaction.**

MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY FOR  
**WADDELL & MILES**  
Who keep constantly on hand a large and well-selected Stock of

**COOKING  
PARLOR  
BOX**

**HEATING  
STOVES,**  
of Pipe, Rubber Hose, Force and  
Lut Pumps, Plain, Japanned,  
Planished and Stamped

**TIN WARE**  
AND  
**House Furnishing Hardware**

MANUFACTURERS OF  
**TIN, SHEET IRON, AND  
COPPER WARE.**  
—Plumbing, Plumbering and Jobbing  
attended to—

**FOO, GUM KING, AH GIN, SHING YU**

**Quong Coon Lung & Co.,**  
**CHINESE GROCERY STORE**

—AND—  
**INTELLIGENCE OFFICE,**  
No. 112 Washington Street  
Seattle, King Co., W. T.

**THOMAS JACKSON,**  
For years the popular Proprietor of the  
**PORT BLAKELY HOTEL.**  
Has moved to Seattle and opened the  
**OLD U. S. HOTEL**

A Fine Saloon with all kinds of Wines  
Liquors and Cigars  
m271f

**PONY SALOON,**  
KEPT BY  
**BEN. MURPHY,**  
Cor. Commercial and Main Streets,  
Opposite U. S. Hotel.

**THIS IS THE PLACE TO VISIT TO HAVE**  
the inner man replenished.  
Cigars, Tobacco, and Liquor  
Always on hand.  
Seattle, W. T., February 8th, 1875

**Assessment Notice.**  
RENTON Coal Company. Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California. Location of works, King County, Washington Territory.—Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors of said Company, held on the 5th day of June, 1876, an assessment (No. 2) of one dollar (\$1) per share was levied on the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, 22 and 24 Sacramento street, San Francisco, California. Any stock, upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid, on Thursday, the 29th day of July, 1876, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Thursday, the 24th day of August, 1876, to pay the delinquent assessment together with the cost of advertising and expense of sale. By order of the Board of Directors. 11td T. H. HENDERSON, Secretary.

**SUMMONS.**  
In the District Court of the Third Judicial District of the Territory of Washington, holding Terms at the City of Seattle, in and for the counties of King, Kitsap and Snohomish.  
Anthony P. Carr, plaintiff, v. Josephine Carr, defendant. Complaint filed in the county of King, in the office of the Clerk of said District Court.

The United States of America send greeting to Josephine Carr, defendant.  
YOU are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff, in the District Court of the Third Judicial District of the Territory of Washington, holding Terms at the city of Seattle, in the county of King, for the counties of King, Kitsap and Snohomish, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within twenty days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons, if served within the said county of King; or if served out of that county, but in this District, within thirty days, otherwise within sixty days, or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of the complaint.  
The said action is brought to obtain a decree of divorce from the bonds of matrimony heretofore contracted between the parties hereto, on the ground of desertion, and for the custody, support, guardian and education, by plaintiff, of Edward Allen Carr, issue of said marriage. And you are hereby notified, that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will take default against you and apply to the Court for decree according to the prayer of said complaint.  
Witness the Hon. J. R. Lewis, Judge of said Court, and the seal thereof, this 25th day of May, A. D. 1876.  
[SEAL.] JAMES SEAVY, Clerk.  
By BERIAH BROWN, Deputy.  
C. D. Emery, Atty for Plt.

**Notice in Bankruptcy**  
Territory of Washington, Third Judicial District—ss. In the District Court for the Third Judicial District of Washington Territory.  
THIS is to give notice that on the 16th day of June, A. D. 1876, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Gardner Kellogg, of the city of Seattle, in the county of King and Territory of Washington, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Court House in the city of Seattle, in King County, Washington Territory, by the Judges of the above entitled Court, on the 20th day of July, A. D. 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day.

CHAS. HOPKINS,  
U. S. Marshal of Washington Territory,  
by L. V. WYCKOFF, Deputy.  
Seattle, W. T., June 16, 1876.  
34 3w

**SUMMONS.**  
Territory of Washington, County of King—ss. In the District Court of the Third Judicial District of the Territory of Washington, holding terms at the City of Seattle, in and for the Counties of King and Kitsap.  
Franklin Matthias and Erasmus M. Smithers, Executors and Administrators of the estate of Charles C. Terry, deceased, Plaintiffs, v. Duncan Dewar, Defendant.

Complaint filed in the County of King, in the office of the Clerk of said District Court.  
The United States of America send greeting to Duncan Dewar, defendant:  
YOU are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs, in the District Court of the Third Judicial District of the Territory of Washington, holding terms at the city of Seattle, in the county of King, for the counties of King and Kitsap, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within twenty days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons, if served within the said county of King; or if served out of that county, but in this District, within thirty days, otherwise within sixty days, or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of the complaint.

The said action is brought to obtain a decree of this Court for the foreclosure of a certain mortgage described in the complaint, and executed by the said Duncan Dewar on the 23d day of May, A. D. 1872, to secure the payment of a certain promissory note of that date for \$300, with interest at the rate of one and one-half per cent. per month, from the date thereof until paid—both principal and interest payable in United States gold coin, for value received; that the premises conveyed thereby, to wit: the south half of the southeast quarter and northwest quarter of southeast quarter of section numbered twenty-eight (28), and the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section numbered thirty-three (33), in township numbered twenty five (5) east, containing 160 acres of land, may be sold and the proceeds applied to the payment of said indebtedness, including taxes, costs, charges of sale and attorney's fees; and in case the proceeds are not sufficient to pay the same, then to obtain an execution against said Duncan Dewar for the balance remaining due and for other and further relief.

And you are hereby notified, that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiffs will take default against you, and apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.  
Witness the Hon. J. R. Lewis, Judge of said Court, and the seal thereof, this 20th day of June, A. D. 1876.  
[SEAL.] JAMES SEAVY, Clerk.  
By BERIAH BROWN, Deputy.  
McNaught & Leary,  
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

36-6w