

Puget Sound Dispatch.



VOLUME VI. SEATTLE, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1876. NUMBER 7.

Weekly Puget Sound Dispatch.

ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY BY
THOS. B. MERRY,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Terms of Weekly:
Single Copy One Year..... \$3 00
" " Six Months..... 2 00
" " Three "..... 1 00
Single Number..... 10

Rates of Advertising:
One Square of 12 Lines, 1st Insertion..... \$1 00
Each Subsequent Insertion..... 50
Weekly and quarterly advertisements at the
usual rates.

Agents:
Olympia..... Capt. Frank Tarbell
Stillicum..... Jacob Hoover
Victoria, B. C..... Charles McCormick
Port Townsend..... J. F. Sheehan
Port Gamble..... C. W. Low
Port Discovery..... John Fush
Snohomish City..... E. C. Ferguson
Port Blakely..... S. W. Hovey
Seabeck..... D. Howard
Port Madison..... T. O. Williams
Port Ludlow..... Geo. W. Harris
New Dungeness..... Thos. Stratton
Chimacum..... John Woodley
San Juan..... Major E. W. Blake
Whidbey Island..... Major G. O. Haller
Utsalady..... S. D. Howe

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.
G. A. WEED..... Mayor
W. A. ISMAN..... Clerk
D. P. JENKINS..... City Attorney
H. W. ROWLAND..... Treasurer
R. H. TURNBULL..... Marshal and Chief of Police
CITY COUNCILMEN:
Thos. Clancy, John Leary, W. W. Barker,
Kenny, G. W. Hall, W. N. Bell, C. W. Moore.

TERMS OF HOLDING COURT.

SUPREME COURT.
At Olympia, the second Monday in July.
DISTRICT COURT, THIRD DISTRICT.
Stillicum—Second Monday of January and
first Monday in August.
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.

Local News.

From Daily of Saturday.

LANCERS' BALL.—The ball given by the Lancers' Club on Thanks giving evening was in every way a success. The hall was tastefully decorated under the supervision of Messrs. McClaire and Quimby. The music, which was of a very superior quality, was given under the baton of Mr. Brotherhood. The bunting was furnished by Captains Matzen and Jordan of the barques Harvest Home and Marmion. The balls furnished by Mr. Jamieson also added to the fine effect of the whole decoration. About sixty-five couples were present and passed a very pleasant time until the "wee sma' hours" of morn'. After the dance the party dispersed to the restaurants where their inner wants were supplied at the Puget Sound Confectionary, the Saddle Rock and Paris Restaurants.

THANKSGIVING DINNER.—We clip the following from the *Tribune*: "The following indicates the bill of fare of the Territorial Hospital for the thanksgiving dinner of the inmates of that institution. The provender couldn't be objected to in any private or public house in the Territory: Julien soup; boiled salmon, butter sauce; roast beef; roast turkey; roast pig; mashed potatoes; mashed turnips; cabbage, butter sauce; plum pudding, vanilla sauce; huckleberry pie; ginger snaps; lemon snaps; cinnamon snaps; apples; coffee." What if it be so? It didn't cost two bits per head, and the Territory paid for it.

THE WEATHER.—The clear and beautiful weather which we have had for the past few days, has served to lower the torrents that are pouring down the tributaries of the Duwamish. We may, after all, have a winter that will equal in glory the memory (in this particular) of the oldest inhabitant.

NOTICE.—We call attention to the card of Mr. Beriah Brown, late editor of this paper, which will be found in another column. Mr. Brown acknowledges in his card an injustice he has done to another gentleman, which, such being the case, is eminently proper.

Real Estate Transactions.

The following is a list of real estate sales in King county for the week ending Thursday Dec. 1st, 1876:
S. & W. W. R. R. Co. to I. H. Strongman, 6 acres in Sec. 33, T. 25, N. R. 4 E..... \$300
S. & W. W. R. R. Co. to H. Van Assett, 80 acres in Sec. 27, T. 24, N. R. 4 E..... 300
S. & W. W. R. R. to John W. Maple, 80 acres in Sec. 28, T. 24, N. R. 4 E..... 300
H. McAber to J. McIntosh, lot 20 in block 49, lot 4 in block 50, lots 3 and 7 in block 49 of McAleer's addition..... 290
Perry Dunfield to Thomas Wilson, lot 11 in block 10, addition of heirs of Sarah A. Bell. 500

THE DAKOTA.—The following persons took passage on the Dakota, which left San Francisco on the 31st of November: For Port Townsend, Rev. John Rea and C. W. Jack. For Seattle, S. H. Lewis, F. M. Ellsworth and wife, W. Switzer, C. N. Shinn, Mrs. C. Gaffney, Mrs. Baker, Mrs. H. King, L. Wolff, and 23 in the steerage. For Tacoma, F. Selling. For Olympia, Miss Carrie Allen, Miss Nellie Bateman, Mrs. E. Barlow, J. W. Page, and 9 steerage.

THE JAM.—The men forming the Skagit River Jam Company desire to express their thanks for the aid, so far, tendered them by the business men of Seattle. If the business fraternity of the rest of the Sound country but do half as well, they will clear Skagit River for steamboat navigation before they are done. They expect, rightfully, some aid from Congress after they are done, but at present are satisfied with enough to enable them to proceed with their work.

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION.—Articles as above were registered at the Auditor's office yesterday, by a company to be known as the North Pacific Iron Works Company. Capital stock of said company to be \$25,000, to be divided into shares of \$100 each. The trustees are Robert Colton, Joseph Crow and Frank M. Chambers. The company to do business in Seattle. Thus another, and we hope, a successful business will be added to our resources.

IMPROVEMENT.—Among other improvements which we have noticed is the new building which has been added to the *ensemble* of the Seattle Brewery. Their new malt house and the new cellar which Messrs. Storah and King are now at work at, will increase the capacity of their works three-fold. It is a healthy business sign to see our enterprises thus flourish.

TRACK LAYING.—Surveyor Thorn, of the S. & W. W. R. R., reports to us that work will recommence upon that road on Monday. That work should be delayed seems almost too bad. The company have enough to do, let alone the intervention of rain. Another year, however, and the resources of the road will prove themselves to be more than enough to warrant the investments of the capitalists of the East.

CORRECTION.—In mentioning the fact of the Jamieson brothers having a free grab bag for the benefit of their patrons' children, we should have added that the grabbing will not take place until Christmas morning. We should also have said that the courtesy will also be extended to all children who wish something from the bag, let them be who they may.

VOTE OF KING COUNTY.—The following is the vote of this county for November, 1876: Seattle, 946; Freeport, 60; Slaughter, 42; White River, 72; Mox La Push, 123; Samamish, 16; Newcastle, 115; Lake, 45; Squak, 17; Snoqualmie, 26; Falls, 25; Duvals, 12; Cedar River, 19; Potter's Prairie, 14. Total, 1,585. For Constitution, 1,299.

PERSONAL.—Mr. M. B. Moore, who has been obtaining subscriptions for the prosecution of the opening of the Skagit jam, called upon us yesterday. He reports that much good timber and agricultural land lies above the jam, and that there is many a site for pleasant homes on the prairies of the Skagit.

CHANGES.—Messrs. Haley & Knipe, formerly in the spring-bed business, have bought out Wiggins & Fox, of the American House, the latter firm having taken a lease of the Occidental, commencing on the first of January.

CALLED.—The steamer *Cyrus Walker* came in from Port Gamble yesterday afternoon on her way to get 500,000 feet of saw logs at Gay's Camp, situated a few miles from town, for the Port Gamble Mill Company.

MAILING PAPERS.—We receive letters from subscribers every day, asking to have their papers changed from the mail to some other mode of conveyance. In reply to this, we can only say that we cannot sit up till after midnight and then come back at four o'clock in the morning to put papers aboard of steamers that dodge in and out of here at all sorts of unseemly hours. Last Friday week, J. H. Price, inspector at Port Townsend, called in here and asked if we had anything to send to that place. We told him that if he would take the Port Townsend package of (52) subscribers and deliver it to Postmaster Seavy, we would feel much obliged to him. This he agreed to do and we put up the package and carried it aboard the steamer. When we got there, he had not returned so we left it in Purser Wafer's office and the consequence was that nobody in Port Townsend got a weekly of November 25th. The papers were probably carried to San Francisco on the Panama. Hence we must decline sending papers outside the mails, in future.

MARINE.—Barkentine W. H. Gawley was towed down the Sound last night by the *Politkofsky*. Bark James Cheston sailed from Port Gamble yesterday and the *Lunalillo* will follow her to-day. Brig *Sea Waif* is loading at Seabeck and the *Adelaide Cooper* will leave Port Ludlow to-day. Capt. Fake goes to Port Townsend to-morrow for *Quickstep's* papers and, on Wednesday—just twenty days from her launch—will sail for San Francisco with 580,000 feet of lumber.

NEW BRIDGE.—We met Samuel Hadlock at Port Ludlow on Wednesday, where he was getting a lot of lumber for the new bridge on the beach read leading from Port Townsend up to Chimacum. The bridge will be 300 feet in length and 12 feet in width; and when it is complete, the Port Townsend people will have a drive that will leave Long Branch far in the shade.

HIGHFLYERS.—Several running horses passed through here en route for Victoria last night. They will participate in the holiday races at that place, where Trifle and Buttralph are waiting for them.

CROSS WALK.—Anderson & Low of the *Adelphi*, have built a cross walk from their saloon to Yesler's Hall. They have placed the ladies under obligation to them, as well as every one else.

WHITE HOUSE.—Read the advertisement of our good neighbors, Schlusel & Kant. They are selling off and we are likely to lose our local caricaturist—Max Kant, the Naat of Seattle.

JACK LEVY.—This amiable young gentleman who knows our weakness for a good pipe, has presented us with a pound of genuine Perick tobacco, prepared in the British navy. We'll blow a cloud in honor of you, most noble Duke.

LYING CLUB.—By way of keeping up fun, Val Wildman announced that a lying club would be inaugurated at the "Vanity Fair" saloon last night. The required number of members being present, nominations for President were in order. In order to attain this object, members were tested on their qualifications. The first man said he was on the Swinomish flats, last week, and killed 238 wild geese at a shot. Next came an old salt, who said he came up from San Francisco in a sailing vessel, the captain of which sent him aloft to saw off the top-gallant masts in order to avoid a coming hurricane; but before he got aloft the squall struck the vessel and blew all the teeth out of the saw. Number three said he saw a man catch 762 trout with a single fly-hook out of one hole in the Snoqualmie river last June. When we left, the Presidential matter was as badly muddled as the "onpleasantness" between Hayes and Tilden.

STEAMBOAT ITEMS.—The *Eliza Anderson* left for Victoria yesterday morning, with a full freight and many passengers. Capt. Morgan denies the report that the boat will haul off this route, in consequence of Mr. Finch's illness in San Francisco; she is making more money now than at any time since she started on the route. The North Pacific leaves here for Victoria to-morrow, with Capt. Clancey once more in charge. Capt. Morrison remains in Victoria and will attend to getting the *Isabel* overhauled and made ready for the spring trade on the Cassiar route. Steamers *Nellie*, *Fanny Lake* and *Zephyr*, are carrying lots of passengers on the way routes. To-morrow the *Libby* leaves for Bellingham Bay and way landings. The new steamer *Messenger* may be looked for here at any time, as she is about ready to commence her trips.

HEAVY SHIPMENTS.—Notwithstanding the low price of coal in San Francisco, the Seattle Coal and Transportation Co. have shipped during November the heaviest month's shipments ever made by them. The following is the list of vessels that cleared hence during that month for San Francisco with cargoes from that mine, together with the amounts of coal taken by them:

Lizzie Williams.....	1,250
Levi Stevens.....	830
Eldorado.....	1,850
Commodore.....	1,550
Dakota.....	350
Aureole.....	1,240
J. B. Bell.....	1,200
Harvest Home.....	975
	9,235

This is more than the whole Territory exported in 1874 and shows that the demand for our coal for domestic purposes, cannot be kept down by the plethora of English and Australian coal brought hither by the grain fleet.

FELL OVERBOARD.—A drunken man fell overboard from the *Annie Stewart* on Friday night and, last night, another inebriate came near going over board from the North Pacific. It was with the greatest difficulty that the deck hands placed him safely on the wharf. Some men can't travel without getting their peppermint aboard, however.

YOUNG NIMBOD.—A son of Frank McNatt, who lives upon Duwamish river about four miles above town, killed a black bear yesterday, whose weight was 212 pounds. The young hunter has not yet seen his seventeenth birthday.

PROBATE COURT.—The estate of Mrs. Gilliam, mother of the Terry heirs, having been settled as provided by law, administrator, C. H. Handford has been discharged, and his sureties released from further liability.

MASONIC FUNERAL.—The obsequies of Henry Zinderz, who died on Friday night, will take place to-day at 10 A. M. All Masons in good standing will not fail to attend.

BEEF CATTLE.—Mr. Clarence Coulter, of the firm of Samuel Coulter & Son, is in town. He informs us that they have just received about three hundred head of beef cattle from east of the mountains, and thinks they will last them till spring. He says they did not have a single hoof on the *Daisy Ainsworth* at the time of her loss.

ENDED.—The term of quarantine, for which the crew of the *Grace Roberts* were detained, has expired and they are now at liberty.

TAXES.—The tax-roll now in the hands of Treasurer Hill, calls for \$43,000, of which about \$1,000 has been paid. If not settled by the 1st of next month, it becomes the delinquent.

GRADING.—The street workmen were grading on Front street near A. A. Denny's residence yesterday. Clear weather was very favorable to a prosecution of their work.

From the Daily of Tuesday.

THE "DAKOTA."—At noon to-day the gallant ship came steaming up the bay, with the veteran Morse on the paddle-box. She was on the dry-dock and had her bottom cleaned while below, so that she made the run from San Francisco to Esquimalt in sixty-eight hours, the fastest passage on record. For the first day out, she had fair wind and smooth sea, but it began to pipe from the southeast with a southwesterly swell. So the engine began to "race" (wheels out of water) and Capt. Morse told Mr. McClure to slow her down to twelve turns; but for this, she would have come to Esquimalt in sixty hours. Her passenger list has been published already, but she brings 112 tons of freight. We are under obligations to Parser D. E. Brewster for late "Frisco papers." But wasn't it funny to hear "the old man" reading that riot act from the paddle-box. "Bear a hand with that stern-spring there and remember that the Centennial has adjourned." We thought of the late Prince of Erie and recalled the clustering festoons of the fragrant woodbine.

OUT OF PLACE.—When the late James Lick's remains were being escorted to the grave, in San Francisco, a prominent capitalist of that city was remarked to be smoking a cigar. The *News Letter* man said "there was nothing like doing the proper thing at the proper time—but it was the first time he had heard of tobacco as an antidote for grief." A similar bad taste was evinced here at the funeral of Henry Zinderz last Sunday. His brother Masons were in attendance there to hear a sermon preached by Rev. David Sires, himself a Mason. The services were going along very agreeably when, at an opportune pause in the exercises, the regular clergyman of the church (not Mr. Sires) announced that a collection would be taken up and the Masons were forced to disgorge at this pious *pollack*. We trust as Masonry is not confined to Christianity, that hereafter such occurrences will become "a custom more honored in the breach than in the 'observance'."

DRUGS & C.—Our pleasant and agreeable neighbor, M. R. Maddocks, who is County Commissioner-elect, has something to say to our readers in today's issue. His stock of drugs, paints, and oils cannot be surpassed, if equaled. His clerk Mr. Rowland is an excellent compounder of prescriptions and can sell you a dose of Epsom salts whenever you require it. The Epsom salts you can furnish for yourself.

LEASED.—John Collins & Co., of the Occidental Hotel, have leased that institution to Messrs. Wiggins & Fox. Possession will be taken by the new firm on the 1st of next month. Mr. Collins' outside business—particularly that of the Talbot mine—is his principal reason for retiring from a business in which he has earned such extensive reputation.

JEWELRY & C.—Read Charles Naher's new advertisement. He keeps all the best styles of goods and warrants every article he sells to be just what he represents it. It is not everybody who could take the same amount of money and fit up a store with as much taste.

BAD LUCK.—W. R. Andrews, Esq., lost a package of legal tender notes, last Saturday. He offers a liberal reward for their return and we hope to hear of their timely recovery.

A NICE POINT.—Judge Lewis disposed of a mooted point yesterday in Chambers. The suit was brought by Matthew Keith to restrain James R. Robbins from leasing to one Sibley the new room now being fitted up beside Keith's saloon. The testimony showed that Keith had induced Robbins to relinquish to him the lease of a certain building on Commercial street, together with the retail good will of his liquor trade, reserving the wholesale part; and that he had subsequently fitted up the new place for Sibley. Judge Lewis denied the injunction, holding that Robbins, by his lease to Keith, became merely his tenant-at-law and could be ejected whenever Keith saw fit.

BILLIARDS.—A match game took place at the Office Saloon, day before yesterday, for \$20 a side, 200 points up on a French carom table, four-ball game. The contestants were Charles Riley, of this city and a young man named Woodward, from Port Blakely. The game was won by Riley, he making 200 points to Woodward's 170. However, the Blakeley boy's friends are hardly satisfied and propose (as we learn) to play the game over again about the holidays.

REV. P. E. HYLAND.—This well-known ecclesiastical gentleman has concluded to remain in Canada, and his absence leaves the Episcopal church at Port Townsend without a rector. We only hope that Bishop Morris will be able to fill the vacant station with half as efficient a laborer in the cause of Christianity.

FORT BLAKELY.—Capt. Nugent informed us yesterday that the bark *Oak Hill* had arrived from San Francisco and the *Brones* had sailed from the same port. But we feel somewhat neglected to think he did not inform us that the Dutch had taken Holland.

STEAMBOAT NEWS.—The Port Gamble boats, *Yakima* and *Favorite*, were both in here yesterday and the *Blakely* came over about dark. The *Eliza Anderson* did not arrive till after midnight. The North Pacific, for Victoria, had a good freight yesterday morning.

SAILED.—Bark *Harvest Home*, having completed her cargo of coal, has sailed for San Francisco. Steamer *Dakota* got away about sunset for Tacoma. Bark *Marmion* was at work all night, taking in coal at the Renton bunkers.

COMING BACK.—J. M. Page, of Olympia, who left that place some time ago, with the avowed intention of remaining at the East, was one of the *Dakota's* passengers yesterday. He finds Puget Sound about as good a place as any, after all.

NEW MATE.—Mr. Pitts, formerly of the *Salvador*, is now first officer of the *Dakota*, vice Mr. Golding. The "boy with the Auburn hair" is in search of a command of a deep-water ship.

RACES! RACES!

SEATTLE RACE COURSE,
Saturday, Dec. 30th, 1876.

The undersigned would announce there will be a race for a purse of \$50, distance half a mile, to run to rule. Sums day, \$50 purse for a quarter of a mile. To close entries at the Bank Exchange at 8 o'clock on Friday, December 29th. Also a purse of \$100.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS
On New Year's Day, for a dash of a mile. California rules to govern all the above races. Entrances 20 per cent. on all the purses. Four to enter three to start. W. C. PETTYJOHN, Proprietor.

City Beer Hall!

NOT BEATEN YET.
THE VERY BEST
San Francisco Lager Beer
Seattle, Bremen & St. Louis
LAGER BEER!
Always on hand.

DENTISTRY.

Dr. J. C. GRASSE, DENTIST. Office in Stone & Burnett's new building on Commercial street. All work warranted. oct. 20.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

In submitting my eighth and last annual message to Congress, it seems proper that I should refer to and in some degree recapitulate the events and official acts of the past eight years.

REVIEW OF HIS ADMINISTRATION.

It was my fortune or misfortune to be called to the office of Chief Executive without any previous political training. From the age of seventeen I had never even witnessed the excitement attending a political campaign but twice antecedent to my own candidacy, and at but one of them was I eligible as a voter, and under such circumstances it is but reasonable to suppose that errors of judgment must have occurred. Even had they not, differences of opinion between the executive, bound by an oath to the strict performance of his duties, and writers and debaters, must have arisen. It is not necessarily evidence of a blunder on the part of an executive because there are these differences of views. Mistakes have been made, as all can see, and as I admit; but it seems to me oftener in selections made of assistants appointed to aid in carrying out the various duties of administering the government, who are in nearly every case selected without a personal acquaintance with the appointee, but upon recommendation of the representatives chosen directly by the people. It is impossible, where so many trusts are to be allotted, that the right parties should be chosen in every instance. History shows that no administration, from the time of Washington to the present, has been free from these mistakes. But I leave comparisons to history, claiming only that I have acted in every instance from a conscientious desire to do whatever was right, constitutional, within the law, and for the best interests of the whole people. Failures have been errors of judgment, not of intent. My civil career commenced, too, at a most critical and difficult time. Less than four years before the country had emerged from a conflict such as no other nation had ever survived. Nearly one-half of the States had revolted against the government; and of those remaining faithful to the Union, a large percentage of the population sympathized with the rebellion and made an enemy in the rear almost as dangerous as the more honorable enemy in the front. The latter committed errors of judgment, but they maintained them openly and courageously; the former received the protection of the government they would see destroyed, and reaped the pecuniary advantage to be gained out of the then existing state of affairs, many of them by obtaining contracts and by swindling the government in the delivery of their goods. Immediately on the cessation of hostilities the then noble President who had carried the country so far through its perils fell a martyr to his patriotism at the hands of an assassin. The intervening time to my first inauguration was filled up with wranglings between Congress and the new executive as to the best mode of reconstruction; or, to speak plainly, as to whether the control of the government should be thrown immediately into the hands of those who had so recently and persistently tried to destroy it, or whether the victors should continue to have an equal voice with them in this control. Reconstruction, as finally agreed upon, means this, and only this, except that the late slave was enfranchised; giving an increase, as was supposed, to the Union-loving and Union-supporting votes; as, if free in the full sense of the word, they would not disappoint this expectation. Hence, at the beginning of my first administration the work of reconstruction, much embarrassed by the long delay, virtually commenced. If I erred, it was wholly in approving those acts, which I did most heartily, urging the Legislatures of the States that had not yet done so to ratify the fifteenth amendment to the constitution. The country was laboring under an enormous debt, contracted in the suppression of the rebellion, and taxation was so oppressive as to discourage production. Another danger also threatened us—a foreign war. The last difficulty had to be adjusted and was adjusted without a war, and in a manner highly honorable to all parties concerned.

Taxes have been reduced within the last seven years nearly \$300,000,000, and the national debt has been reduced in the same time over \$435,000,000. By refunding the six per cent. bonded debt for bonds bearing 5 and 4½ per cent. interest respectively, the annual interest has been reduced from over \$130,000,000 in 1869 to a little over \$100,000,000 in 1876. The balance of trade has been changed from over \$140,000,000 against the United States, in 1869, to more than \$120,000,000 in our favor in 1876. It is confidently believed the balance of trade in favor of the United States will increase and not diminish, and the pledge of Congress to resume specie payments in 1879 will be easily accomplished, even in the absence of much desired legislation on the subject.

A policy has been adopted towards the Indians inhabiting a large portion of the territory of the United States which has been humane, and has substantially ended Indian hostilities in the whole land, except in a portion of Nebraska, Dakota, Wyoming and Montana, the Black Hills region and the approaches thereto—hostilities that have grown out of the avarice of the white man, who has violated our treaty stipulations in his search for gold. The question might be asked why the government has not enforced obedience to the terms of the treaty, prohibiting the occupation of the Black Hills region by the whites. The answer is simple; the first emigrants to the hills were removed by troops, but rumors and fresh discoveries of gold took into that region increased numbers. Gold has been found in paying quantity, and an effort to remove the miners would only result in the desertion of the bulk of the troops that might be sent there to remove them. All difficulties in this matter have been removed, subject to the approval of Congress, by a treaty ceding the Black Hills and approaches to settlement by citizens. The subject of Indian policy and treatment is so fully set forth by the Secretary of the

Interior and Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and my views so fully expressed therein, that I refer to these reports and recommendations as my own.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The relations of the United States with foreign powers continue on a friendly footing. Questions have arisen from time to time in the foreign relations of the government, but the United States have been happily free during the past year from the complication of foreign powers. The diplomatic correspondence submitted herewith, contains information as to certain of the matters which have occurred. The friendly relations of this government with the powers of the earth have been plainly shown by the general participation of foreign nations in the exhibition which has just closed, and by the exertions made by distant powers to show their interest in and friendly feeling towards the United States, in commemoration of the Centennial of the nation. The government and people of the United States have not only fully appreciated this expression of kindly feelings, but it may be expected that no small benefit will result both to ourselves and other nations, from better acquaintance and better appreciation of our mutual advantages and mutual wants.

Congress at its last session saw fit to reduce the amount usually appropriated for foreign intercourse by withholding the appropriation for representatives of the United States in certain foreign countries and for certain consular offices, and by reducing the amounts usually appropriated for certain other diplomatic posts; and it has necessitated a change in the grade of representatives. For these reasons, immediately upon the passage of the bill making appropriations for diplomatic and consular service for the present force, instructions were issued to the representatives of the United States at Bolivia, Ecuador and Columbia, and to the consular officers for whom no appropriation had been made, to close their respective legations and consulates and cease from the performance of their duties; and in like manner steps were immediately taken to substitute charges de affairs for ministers resident in Portugal, Denmark, Greece, Switzerland, and Paraguay. While thoroughly impressed with the wisdom of sound economy in the foreign office as in other branches of the government, I cannot escape the conclusion that in some instances the withholding of appropriations will prove an expensive economy, and that the small retrenchment secured by a change of grade in certain diplomatic posts is not an adequate consideration for the loss of influence and importance which will attend our foreign representatives under the reduction. I am of the opinion that an examination of the subject will cause a change in some instances in the conclusion reached on these subjects at the last session of Congress.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The court of commissioners of the Alabama claims, whose functions were continued by an act of the last session of Congress until the 1st day of January, 1877, has carried on its labors with diligence and general satisfaction. By a report from the clerk of the court, transmitted herewith, bearing date November 14, 1876, it appears that during the time now allowed by law the court will have disposed of all the claims presented for adjudication. The report also contains a statement of the general results of the labors of the court to the date thereof. It is cause for satisfaction that the method adopted for satisfaction of the classes of claims submitted to the court, which are of long standing and justly entitled to early consideration, should have proved successful and acceptable.

OUR NORTHERN BOUNDARY.

It is with satisfaction that I am enabled to state that the work of the joint commission for determining the boundary between the United States and the British Possessions from the northwest angle of the Lake of the Woods to the Rocky Mountains, commenced in 1872, has been completed. The final agreements of the commissioners with the maps have been duly signed and the work of the commission is completed. The fixing of the boundary upon the Pacific coast by the protocol of March 10, 1872, pursuant to the award of the Emperor of Germany, by article 34 of the treaty of Washington, with the termination of the work of this commission, adjusts and fixes the boundary between the United States and the British Possessions, except as to the portion of territory ceded by Russia to the United States under the treaty of 1867. The work entrusted to the commissioners and the officers of the army attached to the commission has been well and satisfactorily performed. The original of the final agreement of the commissioners was signed upon the 29th of May, 1876, with the original list of astronomical stations observed, the original office list of monuments marking the international boundary lines, and the maps, records and general reports relating to the commission, have been deposited in the Department of State. The official report of the commissioners on the part of the United States, with the report of the chief astronomer of the United States, will be submitted to Congress within a short time.

EXTRADITION WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

I reserve for separate communication to Congress a statement of the condition of the questions which lately arose with Great Britain respecting the surrender of fugitive criminals under the treaty of 1842.

TERMINATION OF THE TREATY OF 1862 WITH THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

The Ottoman government gave notice, under date of January 15, 1874, of its desire to terminate the treaty of 1862 concerning commerce and navigation, pursuant to the provisions of the 22d article thereof. Under this notice the treaty terminated upon the 5th day of June, 1874. That government has invited the negotiations towards the conclusion of a new treaty. By the act of Congress of March 21, 1874, the President was authorized, when he should receive satisfactory information that the Ottoman government or that of Egypt had organized new tribunals likely to secure to citizens of the

United States the same impartial justice enjoyed under the exercise of judicial functions by the diplomatic and consular officers of the United States, to suspend the operation of the act of June 27, 1860, and to accept for citizens of the United States jurisdiction of the new tribunals. Satisfactory information having been received of the organization of such new tribunals in Egypt, I caused a proclamation to be issued on the 27th of March last, suspending the operation of the act of June 27, 1860, in Egypt. According to the provisions of the act, a copy of the proclamation accompanies this message. The United States has united with other powers in the organization of these courts. It is hoped the jurisdictional questions which have arisen may be duly adjusted, and that this may be hindered by no obstacles.

THE HAWAIIAN RECIPROCITY TREATY.

The necessary legislation to carry into effect the convention of commercial reciprocity concluded with the Hawaiian Islands in 1875 having been had, a proclamation to carry it into effect, as provided by the act approved August 15, 1876, was duly issued upon Tuesday, September 30th. A copy thereof accompanies this message.

MEXICAN BORDER TROUBLES.

The commotions which have been prevalent in Mexico for some time past, and which unhappily seem to be not yet wholly quiet, have led to a complaint of citizens of the United States of injuries by persons in authority. It is hoped, however, that these will ultimately be adjusted to the satisfaction of both governments. The frontier of the United States in that quarter has shown examples of acts of violence by citizens of one Republic upon those of the other. The frequency of these is supposed to be increased and their adjustment made more difficult by considerable changes in the course of the lower part of the Rio Grande river, which river is a part of the boundary between the two countries. These changes have placed on either side of the river portions of land which by existing conventions belong to the jurisdiction of the government on the opposite side of the river. The subject of adjustment of this cause of difficulty is under consideration between the two Republics.

THE COLOMBIAN INDEMNITY.

The government of the United States of Colombia has paid the award in the case of the steamer *Montejo*, seized by the authorities of that government some years since, and the amount has been transferred to the claimants.

MEXICAN CLAIMS COMMISSION.

It is with satisfaction that I am able to announce that the joint commission for the adjustment of claims between the United States and Mexico, under convention of 1868, the duration of which has been several times extended, has brought its labors to a close. From the report of the United States commissioners which accompanies the papers transmitted herewith, it will be seen that within the time limited by the commission, one thousand and seventeen claims on the part of citizens of the United States against Mexico, were referred to the commissioners. Of these claims eight hundred and thirty-one were dismissed or disallowed, and in one hundred and eighty-six cases awards were made in favor of the claimants against the Mexican Republic, amounting in the aggregate to \$4,125,622.20. Within the same period nine hundred and ninety-eight claims on the part of citizens of the Mexican Republic against the United States were referred to the commissioners. Of these claims eight hundred and thirty-one were dismissed and disallowed, and in one hundred and fifty-seven cases awards were made in favor of claimants against the United States, amounting in the aggregate to \$150,498.41. By the terms of the convention the amount of these awards is to be deducted from the amount awarded in favor of our citizens. I invite your attention to the legislation which will be necessary to provide for the payment.

In this connection I am pleased to be able to express the acknowledgement due to Sir Edward Thornton, the umpire of the commission, who has given to the consideration of the large number of claims submitted to him much time, unwearied patience, and that firmness and intelligence which are well known to belong to the accomplished representative of Great Britain, and which are likewise recognized by the representative in this country of the Republic of Mexico.

THE VENEZUELA CLAIMS.

Monthly payments of a very small part of the amount due by the government of Venezuela to citizens of the United States on account of claims of the latter against that government continue to be made with reasonable punctuality. That government has proposed to change the system which it has hitherto pursued in this respect, by issuing bonds for part of the amount of the several claims. The proposition, however, could not, it is said, properly be accepted, at least without the consent of the holders of certificates of indebtedness of Venezuela. These are so much depressed that it would be difficult if not impossible to ascertain the disposition on the subject.

THE NATURALIZATION LAWS.

In former messages I have called attention of Congress to the necessity of legislation with regard to fraudulent naturalization, and to the subject of expatriation, and election of nationality. The number of persons of foreign birth seeking a home in the United States, and the ease and fidelity with which the honest emigrant may, after the lapse of a reasonable time, become possessed of all the privileges of citizenship of the United States, and the frequent occasion which induces such adopted citizens to return to the country of their birth, render the subject of naturalization and the safeguards which experience has proved necessary for the protection of the honest naturalized citizen of paramount importance. The very simplicity in the requirements of law on this question affords uniformity in the proceedings and records of the various courts, and in the forms of the certificate of naturalization issued, afford a constant source of

difficulty. I suggest no additional requirements to the acquisition of citizenship beyond those now existing; but I invite the earnest attention of Congress to the necessity and wisdom of some provision regarding uniformity in the records and certificates, and providing against the frauds which frequently take place, and for the vacating of the record of naturalization obtained in fraud. These provisions are needed in aid and for the protection of honest citizens of foreign birth. For want of this he is made to suffer not unfrequently. The United States has insisted upon the right of expatriation, and has obtained, after a long struggle, an admission of the principle contended for by acquiescence therein on the part of many foreign powers, and by the conclusion of treaties on that subject. It is, however, but justice to the government to which such naturalized citizen had formerly owed allegiance, as well as to the United States, that certain fixed and definite rules should be adopted governing such cases, providing how expatriation may be accomplished. While emigrants in large numbers become citizens of the United States, it is also true that persons, both native born and naturalized, once citizens of the United States, either by formal acts or as the effect of a series of facts and circumstances, abandon their citizenship and cease to be entitled to the protection of the United States, but continue, on convenient occasions, to assert their claim for protection.

In the absence of provision on these questions, I again invite your attention to the necessity of legislation concerning the marriages of American citizens contracted abroad and concerning the status of American women who marry foreigners, and of children born of American parents in foreign countries. The delicate and complicated questions continually occurring with reference to naturalization, expatriation and the status of such persons as I have above referred to, should induce you to earnestly direct your attention to the subject.

In like manner, I repeat my recommendation that some means be provided for the hearing and determination of the just and existing claims of aliens upon the government of the United States within a reasonable limitation of such as may hereafter arise. Under existing provisions of law the court of claims may in certain cases be resorted to by aliens, but the absence of any general provisions governing all such cases and the want of tribunals skilled in the disposition of such cases upon recognized, fixed and settled principles, either provide no remedy in many deserving cases or compels a consideration of such claims by Congress or the executive departments of the government. It is believed that other governments are in advance of the United States upon this question, and that the practice now adopted is entirely unsatisfactory.

ADMISSION OF COLORADO.

Congress, by an act approved the 3d of March, 1875, authorized the inhabitants of the Territory of Colorado to form a State Government, with the name of the State of Colorado, and therein provided for the admission of said State, when formed, into the Union upon an equal footing with the original States. A constitution having been adopted and received by the people of that State, and the acting Governor having certified to me the facts as provided by said act, together with a copy of such constitution and ordinances, as provided for in said act, and the provisions of such act of Congress having been duly complied with, I issued a proclamation upon the 1st of August, 1876, a copy of which is herewith annexed.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

The report of the Secretary of War shows that the army has been actively employed during the year in subduing, at the request of the Indian Bureau, certain wild bands of the Sioux Indian nation and in preserving peace at the South during the election.

The commission constituted under the act of July 24, 1876, to consider and report on the whole subject of reform and reorganization of the whole army in August last, has called a large mass of statistics and opinions bearing on the subject before it. These are now under consideration, and that spirit is progressing. I am advised, though, by the president of the commission, that it will be impracticable to comply with the clause of the act requiring the report to be presented through me to Congress on the first day of the session, as there has not yet been time for that mature deliberation which the importance of the subject demands. Therefore I ask the time of making a report be extended to the 29th day of January, 1877.

In accordance with the resolution of August 15, 1876, the army regulations prepared under act of March 1, 1875, have not been promulgated, but are held until after the report of the above mentioned commission shall have been received and acted upon. By the act of August 15, 1876, the cavalry force of the army was increased by 2,500 men, with a proviso that they should be discharged on the expiration of the hostilities. On this authority the cavalry regiments have been strengthened, and a portion of them are now in the field pursuing the remnants of the Indians with whom they have been engaged during the summer. The estimates of the war debt are made upon the basis of the number of men authorized by law, and their equipments as shown by years of experience, and also with the purpose, on the part of the bureau of officers, to provide for all contingencies that may arise during the time for which the estimates are made, exclusive of the engineer's estimates, presented in accordance with acts of Congress calling for surveys and estimates for improvements at various localities. The estimates now presented are about six millions in excess of the appropriations for the years 1874, 1875 and 1876. This increase is asked in order to provide for the increased cavalry force, should their services be necessary to prosecute economical work upon important public

buildings, to provide for armaments of fortifications and manufacture of small arms, and to replenish the working stock in the supply department. The appropriations for these last named have for the past ten years been so distributed that the accumulations in store will be entirely exhausted during the present year, and it will be necessary at once to begin to replenish them.

I invite your special attention to the following recommendations of the Secretary of War:

First—That the claims under the act of July 4, 1864, for supplies taken by the army during the war, be raised from the office of the Quartermaster and Commissary Generals, and transferred to the claims commissioners. These claims are of precisely similar nature to those now before the southern claims commission, and the war department bureaus have not the clerical force for their examination nor the proper machinery for investigating the loyalty of the claimants.

Second—That Congress sanction the scheme of an annuity fund for the benefit of the families of deceased officers, and that it also provide for the permanent organization of the regular service, both of which were recommended in my last annual message.

Third—That the manufacturing operations of the ordnance, be concentrated at an armory; and that the remaining be sold and the proceeds applied to this object by the ordnance department.

RIVER AND HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

The appropriation for river and harbor improvements for the present year was \$5,000,000. With my approval, the Secretary of War directed that of this amount \$2,000,000 should be expended, and no works should be begun and now prosecuted which were not of national importance. Subsequently this amount was increased to \$2,237,600, and works are now progressing on this basis. The improvement of the South Pass of the Mississippi river under James B. Eads and his associates is progressing favorably. At the present time there is a channel of 20-3-10 feet in depth between the jetties at the mouth of the pass and 18½ feet at the head of the pass. Neither channel, however, has the width required before payments can be made by the United States. A commission of engineer officers is now examining these works, and their reports will be presented as soon as received.

THE NAVY.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy shows that branch of service to be in a condition as effective as it is possible to keep it with the means appropriated to the department. It is, of course, impossible to rival the costly and progressive establishments of great European powers, with the old material of our navy to which no increase has been authorized since the war except the eight small cruisers built to supply the place of others which had gone to decay; yet the most has been done that was possible with the means at command, and by substantially rebuilding some of our old ships with durable material, and completing, repairing and refitting our monitor fleet, the navy has been gradually so brought up, that though, if it does not maintain its relative position with the progressive navies of the world, it is now in condition more powerful and effective than it has ever been in time of peace. The complete repairs of our five heavy ironclads are only delayed on account of the inadequacy of the appropriations made last year for working the bureaus of the department which were actually less in amount than those made before the war, notwithstanding the greatly enhanced price of labor and material, and the increase in cost of naval service growing out of the universal use, and great expense of steam machinery necessary for these repairs. It should be provided for at once so they may be completed with unnecessary delay and expense; when this is done all the strength that there is in the navy will be developed and useful to its full capacity, and will be powerful for the purpose of defense, and also for offensive action, should necessity for that arise within a reasonable distance from our shores; and the fact that our navy is not more modern and powerful than it has been made a cause of complaint against the Secretary of the Navy by persons who at the same time criticize and complain of his endeavors to bring the navy that we have, to its best and most efficient condition. But the good sense of the country will understand that it is really to his practical action that we have at this time any effective naval force at command.

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The report of the postmaster general shows the excess of expenditures, excluding expenditures on account of the previous year, over receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1876, to be \$4,141,988.66. Estimated expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, are \$36,723,432.43. Estimated revenue for the same period, \$30,645,165, leaving an estimated excess of expenditure to be appropriated as a deficiency of \$6,077,267.43. The postmaster general, like his predecessor, is convinced that a change in the basis of adjusting the salaries of postmasters of the fourth class is necessary for the good of the service as well as for the interests of the Government, and urgently recommends that the compensation of the class of postmasters above mentioned be based on the business of their respective offices, as ascertained by the sworn returns of the stamps cancelled.

A few postmasters in the Southern States have expressed great apprehension of their personal safety on account of their connection with the postal service, and have specially requested that their reports of apprehended danger should not be made public, lest it should result in the loss of their lives; but no positive testimony of interference has been submitted, except in the case of a mail messenger at Spartanburg, in South Carolina, who reported that he had been violently driven away

[Concluded on Seventh page.]

THE DOMINANT POWER.

The Republican party, in 1868, affirmed that Congress, and not the President was the ruling power of the country. They carried this doctrine so far as to impeach an honest and merciful Chief Magistrate, who could never be shown to have accepted presents while in office nor to have associated with men whose reputation would belittle Executive dignity. He was impeached for interference with the Legislative branch of the Government and brought to trial before a Senate who refused to convict him. But in that Senate were such Republicans as Fessenden, Anthony, and Fowler, who refused to bow the head and fall into line at the senseless clamor of party. The Senate was a loftier body than at present. It had not yet been disgraced by the presence of a heartless bigamist, nor of a man who registered a cyprian at a Long Branch hotel as his lawfully wedded wife.

But so tenacious were the Republicans of the proposition that Congress is the governing power, that they actually made President Grant back down upon the appointment of A. T. Stewart as Secretary of the Treasury. This principle they maintained till the Man with the Cigar demanded the removal of Sumner from the Chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations. Then they knocked under to Grantism and Caesar again trampled down another Rome. Had Johnson been guilty of such an act, nothing could have saved him. Fessenden and Fowler would both have voted for his removal from office and they would have been right.

The test of this question will shortly be made as Grant's impeachment is not beyond probability. If Congress was higher than the President in 1868 (and must be so or it could not impeach the President) it is higher still. If it was treason for Andrew Johnson to override the will of Congress in 1868, it was treason for Grant to do it in 1873 when he peremptorily sought to dictate the formation of Congressional committees.

Grant has done a score of things merit impeachment, but that he ever would be convicted by a Republican Senate, if impeached by a Democratic House, is unworthy of belief. So slavish is the servitude of partisanship, that he would be acquitted by a strict party vote and not a Republican Senator would dare to vote for conviction. Of course, some people would predict a disintegration of the Republic if Grant should be impeached. They little know the public virtue of the masses, who argue that. The same sublime spirit of Christian fortitude which enabled the American people to endure with silent and decorous grief, the removal of an honest Chief Magistrate by the assassin's bullet, would also enable them to endure the removal, by the most august tribunal known to our constitution, of a venal and corrupt Chief Magistrate who has no higher ambition than to rule by the bayonet. We are still living under the Constitution, and the opening of our second century will test whether a government so formed and a Constitution so framed, can long endure among the nations of Earth.

EASTERN ADVERTISING.

The latest dodge of advertising for nothing is the sending of all sorts of advertisements to publishers, with the cool assurance that if a certain advertisement is inserted and an equal amount of cash remitted, accompanied by a receipted bill for the advertisement they will receive the article advertised. In this way the manufacturers of cheaply glued-together pianos and such rubbish, hope to get their advertising done for nothing, because the cost of their articles would be fully covered by the cash remittance.

We insert no advertisements of that kind, nor any of an objectionable character, even when accompanied by the cash. Only yesterday, we returned to a drug firm in St. Louis, a medical advertisement with a check for eighteen dollars sent by them and certified by the cashier of the Bank of St. Louis. If newspapers lend their influence to such purposes, maternity will cease to be respectable. In California, it is a penitentiary offence to insert such advertisements and we approve the stern spirit of Spartan justice which creates such legislation.

The country is full of irresponsible parties calling themselves "advertising agents," but the reliable ones are few in number. S. M. Pettigill & Co., of New York, are reliable and outside of their office, we ask no Eastern patronage. Most of these demand 25 per cent. for what they collect and shirk all liability for those who do not pay. So there is no money in it.

The President's message to Congress was to have been read yesterday at noon. We shall publish it in full.

GRANT BACKS DOWN.

The telegrams of the past two days indicate that the American Nero is beginning to gather his senses about him and realize the danger into which his headlong career of brute violence and bayonet force, is about to plunge an otherwise peaceful nation. Yet no one who knows his character will believe that he has done so from any innate sense of propriety on his own part. It is rather in obedience to the advice of William M. Everts, Hamilton Fish and others, whom the accidents of a great civil conflict enabled him to outstrip in the never-ending contest for national fame. These men have heard the rumbling of the battle from afar off, like the rustle of dry leaves in the forest at the approach of an autumnal tempest; and with commendable discretion and a lofty patriotism that rises superior to the sordid interests of party, have warned the Long Branch idler of the mine beneath his feet. These men are statesmen by education, and do not owe their national prominence to the casual result of any battle. Grant, on the contrary, has nothing about him save the ostentatious brute force, and has acted as though he regarded the national treasury as the spoils of a city taken by assault. Accustomed to quell any spirit of insubordination by the force inseparable from the shock of war, he has sought to make the army the governing element of the nation. All his movements in connection with the South Carolina and Louisiana elections denote this beyond cavil. He has found what he never knew before, or what he did not heed, if he did know it—that in every republic the conservative element is bound to rule; and that in every great political exigency men of true patriotism refuse to be bound by the sordid fetters of partisan bias.

Threatened by the desertion of the only men whose integrity has kept his Administration from falling in utter disgrace; supported only by men of the stamp of Williams, Robeson and Belknap; and realizing that his only adherents are those who are bound to him by the lust of office and greed of gain, his position before a great and majestic people, is that of a humiliated and shame-faced trickster. The day is not far off when a sense of returning decency (not gathered from returning boards) shall proclaim Samuel J. Tilden as President of the United States. No evil can inure to the nation when the reins are held by a man who is a scholar by education and a statesman by instinct; especially when that man's power is properly held in check by two houses of Congress, antagonistic in politics. This prevents partisan legislation, and it was for this very purpose that our present form of national government was designed by the Fathers who framed the Magna Charta of our liberties.

The San Francisco Bulletin, of the 21st, thus speaks of an old acquaintance of our people. It mentions that the Puget Sound built ship Wildwood arrived from Boston yesterday in a passage of 126 days. This is the first trip of the Wildwood to Europe. She sailed hence October 29, 1876, for Cork, and made the trip in 119 days; thence to Boston in ballast, and thence here with an assorted cargo, making the round trip in just thirteen months, including detentions in Liverpool and Boston.

An Olympia paper says that "Ben Holladay, Jr., is about to put on a line of steamers between San Francisco and Sitka direct." In the next paragraph, it says "Uncle Benny has opened an oyster saloon near the New England House." We were not aware that the elder Holladay's pecuniary misfortunes had reduced him to such an extreme as this.

The frightful manner in which stock-gambling impoverishes the masses is illustrated by the fact that twelve mines at Silver City, Idaho, have paid up \$3,301,800 on nominal capital of \$53,900,000. These mines have levied assessments to the amount of \$3,301,200, and paid dividends to the amount of \$575,000. Such is human folly.

The Oregon nuddle over the Watts case may get into the Courts. If Governor Grover has left one-half the stamina he showed in the Portland \$300,000 subsidy affair, six years ago, he'll let them pile on mandamus and everything else. Better go to jail for contempt than sign Watt's commission. He has right on his side by refusing to do so.

Boss Shepherd, the king thief of the Washington street-paving ring, has become "pakarapu" and wants to go through the tin horn of voluntary bankruptcy.

Mr. Onslow claims to have found the genuine Arthur Orton in Australia and says he will have the Tichborne claimant set at liberty within two months. Well, who cares?

PLAIN ENGLISH.

The most sensible thing we have read for some time, is a recent editorial of the Oregonian upon the course of Secretary Fish and the handful of conservative Republicans who have had the high moral courage to stand by him in the exigency created by the President's arbitrary course in the Southern elections. After reviewing the case upon its merits, that paper winds up by saying:

Encroachments by the executive upon popular rights is the source from which danger is more to be apprehended than from any other, and those who are jealous of the safety of our free institutions, and who have studied the history and genius of our government, take alarm more quickly at anything savoring of a disposition to overthrow the limits of executive power prescribed by the constitution. Mr. Fish and those other members of the cabinet who have stood up for the constitution in this South Carolina case, deserve and will undoubtedly have the gratitude of conservative people of all parties, and particularly of conservative Republicans who were trembling at the prospect of their party being committed to a course of practice which would undermine the liberties of the country.

The above not only meets our own approval, but that of every man who sees the situation of national affairs from a stand-point other than that of self-interest. Secretary Fish has acted the part of a great and unselfish statesman, whose motto is "the greatest good to the greatest number." The total disregard of the constitution, which has cropped out of the President's career in the past four years, has set earnest men to thinking. They plainly see how our government has been drifting towards a monarchy under the administration of Grant, and are throwing themselves into the breach to prevent a total disintegration of the republic. That great but unwritten law—the will of a mighty, though imperilled people—is yet equal to the emergency in which the country is plunged by arbitrary rulings at the behest of mercenary place-hunters. We have no fear that Grant will dare to enforce the seating of Hayes in the Presidential chair, in face of such opposition as is now manifest. King John is in the White House for ninety days longer, but he must guard his actions or he will find to his cost that the blood of the Barons of Rannymede has not yet run out.

NEW VOLUME.

With the present number we commence the ninth volume of the DAILY DISPATCH. Its outlook is a better one than we first thought we would find it. Coming in here almost a total stranger, we have had much to overcome, in the way of our ignorance of affairs Territorial. As we travel about the Sound, however, we meet with considerable encouragement from almost unknown friends who appreciate our industry. We have increased the circulation of our daily edition forty per cent., that of the Sunday issue some sixty copies, and the weekly edition over one hundred, in the short space of eight weeks. The increase of our advertising patronage has been over forty per cent. within the same period. This is attributable mainly to the increased quantity of original matter published by us, as well as our departure from the ordinarily marked path of Territorial journalism. Thanking our supporters for their hearty patronage, we shoulder our burdens for another year's journey on the road of newspaper life. And, as the fly said to the ox, "so we plow along."

The Astorian, in its last issue, has an ill-natured fling at this place, which it calls a "sawdust swamp," and a "slaughterer of innocents" by diphtheria. It is jealous of our prosperity because Seattle keeps three daily papers in a comfortable living, while Astoria can only maintain a weekly, with a patent outside at that.

The withdrawals of the Democrats in the South Carolina Legislature, is the result of Hampton's sound and judicious teaching. It is their determination to precipitate no harsh measures, but defend against every oppression. Hampton is a new Richelieu, advising "all things to conciliate and, that failing, all things to crush." And Grant already heeds the warning.

The latest dispatches from Florida declare Hayes to have carried that State by 930 majority. He is by the count 330 ahead of Stearns, the Republican candidate for Governor who counted him in.

The Central Pacific ferryboat Capital, ran into the English steamer Australia in San Francisco, on Wednesday, causing her to leak badly. Owing to this, her departure was delayed two days.

A. W. Buchanan, who shot himself in San Francisco last week, was formerly agent of Wells, Fargo & Co. at the Dalles and for many years an Express messenger on the Portland steamers.

The Walla Walla papers have been unusually dry since the election, and we look in vain for the snap and fire of their former issues.

CRONIN, AS ELECTOR.

Contrary to our expectation, Governor Grover, of Oregon, has given a certificate of election to E. A. Cronin, Esq., the Democratic candidate for Elector who received the highest vote cast by his party, in place of Watts, the Yamhill postmaster, whose disqualification was too palpable to admit of an argument. Yet we were in hopes that the Governor would have issued certificates only to Messrs. Odell and Cartwright, thus leaving the Electoral vote a tie and throwing it into the House of Representatives. What we have to fear now is, that the Republicans will go to work and cast out (on some pretext or other) the vote of some of the North Carolina electors and make Hayes President against the popular will, as expressed by a majority of over three hundred thousand votes.

Yet our view of the matter is but a superficial one, at the best. We are far removed from the scene of the Governor's action and have no means of knowing the inside workings of the matter. He has probably corresponded to his own satisfaction, not only with Gov. Tilden, but with such men as Hewitt and others who are Tilden's trusty and faithful adherents. He knows more of the law of the case than we are ever likely to know, and hence, while it is not what we would have counselled, we must accept Governor Grover's action in good faith, believing he acted from motives untrammelled by prejudice nor tainted with selfish hopes of self-aggrandizement in the future.

Alvinza Hayward, the California millionaire, was remarried to his divorced wife, at San Mateo, last Sunday. As it was through her frugality and economy that he was enabled to reach a high position amid obstacles untold, we are glad to hear it. The divorce was a stain upon the ermine of the judge who granted it, and as Mr. Hayward has returned to rationality again, the "least said, soonest mended."

The bonanza springs of Wasco County, Oregon, are pronounced a humbug by an assayer named Hurley. It becomes a question of veracity between him and Fisk whose telegrams we published some time ago.

Telegraphic News.

EASTERN STATES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The interest of the public in the opening proceedings of the Senate was not so great as that in the House, though the galleries were well filled before noon. Many Democratic Senators were in their seats before the body was called to order, but the Republican Senators, being in caucus, did not occupy their seats till a few minutes before 12. The change in arrangement of desks to accommodate the new Senators from Colorado, and to give Senators who occupied seats under the gallery more desirable places, was made by placing three desks on either side of the fourth or last platform. Seats on the Republican side were assigned to Blaine, Chaffee and Teller, the new Colorado Senators; and on the Democratic side to Price, the new Senator from West Virginia; Jones of Florida and Randolph of New Jersey. When the Senate was called to order, the new members were sworn in and the two from Colorado drew for their respective terms. Chaffee secured the long term, ending March 4th, 1879, and Teller the short term, ending March 4th, 1877. Committees were appointed to notify the President and House that the Senate was ready for business, and a recess was taken till 1 o'clock. When the Senate reassembled, Mr. Edmunds submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on Privileges and Elections to inquire whether, in South Carolina, Louisiana and Florida the right of any citizen to vote has been denied, as charged, and also into the ineligibility of electors; which was read, ordered printed, and laid on the table.

Mr. Ingalls submitted a joint resolution recommending that a convention be held in Columbus, Ohio, in May next, to revise and amend the Constitution of the United States. Ordered printed and laid on the table.

The opening session of the House was witnessed by an immense concourse of spectators. There were very few members absent. The Speaker's chair was draped in mourning, in respect to the memory

of Kerr, the last Speaker. There being, therefore, no presiding officer, the House was called to order at noon by Mr. Adams, the Clerk, who called the roll of members. The call showed 249 present; the whole number on the roll being 288. As soon as the call was finished, Mr. Holman rose to offer a resolution for the election of Speaker; but Mr. Banks interposed, as a question of superior privilege, the right of the member elect from Colorado to have his name placed on the roll, so that he might participate in the election of Speaker, and send up the credentials of the Colorado member.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—The Times' Washington special represents Grant as steadily weakening, in anticipation of impeachment. The town has been excited all day about his interview with Hewitt. Republicans abuse him roundly as a spiritless ingrate who deserts the party that made him.

Blaine has indicated that he has a great surprise in store for his friends which it is surmised is a square rejection of the part assigned the Senate in the counting-in conspiracy. Other rumors, painful to Republicans, are afloat.

The President's message is ready to be sent to Congress at noon tomorrow.

The situation at Columbia causes Chandler and Cameron the greatest anxiety. It is believed the withdrawal of the Democrats to-day results from an interview between the President and Hewitt, which caused the latter to send the Columbia Democrats a message.

The World's Washington special thinks the President's message will be deferred several days. Grant is exceedingly anxious to know the result of the electoral vote before finishing the message.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 4.—Ex-Senators Catell, Schurz, John D. Henderson, and other prominent men of this city, have forwarded a letter to the President of the U. S. Senate, relative to counting the electoral vote, with a request that he lay it before the Senate. They say the present condition of the country calls for some action which shall settle the present political disquietude. The clause in the constitution respecting the canvassing of the electoral vote is quoted and pronounced indefinite and liable to divers constructions. The attempt to canvass the vote in joint session in Congress is deprecated as certain to raise partisan issues and develop strife which may prove disastrous to the country. The letter then proposes, as a remedy, that the whole matter shall be transferred to the Supreme Court of the United States. It is urged that that is the only tribunal from which a fair unpartisan decision, one which will satisfy the whole people, can be obtained. To effect this the letter proposes that the two Houses shall improve the three weeks preceding Christmas in framing and agreeing upon a constitutional amendment placing in the Supreme Court the duty of canvassing the electoral vote. Most of the State Legislatures meet immediately after the holidays, when the amendment could be submitted. The letter holds the opinion that the amendment would be ratified without delay, so that it could be made a part of the constitution and apply to the present election. Both of the Presidential candidates, it is urged, would recognize the wisdom of this course, and both Republican and Democratic Legislatures would ratify. The letter dwells at length upon the wisdom of removing this important matter from a tribunal likely to be affected by party strife.

PACIFIC COAST.

SALEM, Dec. 4.—The official canvass made this afternoon by the Governor and Secretary of State, in the presence of a large assemblage of persons, resulted as follows: Electors—Odell, 15,206; Watts, 15,206; Cartwright, 15,214; Klippell, 14,136; Cronin, 14,157; Laswell, 14,149; Clark, 509; Sutherland, 510; Curl, 507; scattering, 4.

Congress—Williams, 15,347; Lane, 14,229; scattering, 8.

At the close of the canvass the Governor said, in the matter of the election of a member of Congress, certificate would issue upon the canvass to Richard Williams. In the matter of the electors, a protest

had been filed in the office of the Executive against the issuance of a certificate to Mr. Watts as an elector, copies of which could be procured of the Secretary by those interested, who could file other papers before half-past 9 Tuesday morning. The protest raised grave questions as to jurisdiction and the law, and as the certificate need not issue till Wednesday, meantime the question could be investigated and argued. The board then adjourned till 10:30 A. M. Tuesday.

The protest referred to sets forth that Watts is ineligible, having been postmaster at Lafayette on the day of election, and instructs the Governor that his duty is to issue certificates to the three qualified candidates, having the highest number of votes. It was filed Dec. 2d, and is signed by R. B. Thompson, J. C. Ainsworth, Geo. L. Curry, C. B. Bellinger, J. S. White, J. F. Miller, J. H. Reed, W. F. Trimble, Jas. K. Kelly, W. H. Effinger, W. W. Thayer, B. Jennings, B. B. Acker, A. D. Shelby and T. Patterson, and is accompanied by an affidavit of four citizens of Yamhill county as to the personal identity of Watts and as to the fact of his being postmaster up to November 14th. Counter statements will be filed and the matter argued before the Governor tomorrow.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 4th.—The Stock Exchange, in an extra, prints an interview with Gen. Bob. Morrow, this afternoon, in which he is reported as saying the recent rise in Overman is owing to the brilliant prospect obtained by cross cutting on the two lower levels. It is intimated that they would give holders of stock a handsome holiday present and would have done so before, but had been bothered with water and the machinery hardly powerful enough to control it. That is all remedied, or will be in a few days, and then they will be able to open up the ledge on the 1200 foot level, which was forty feet in width on the top. Of course, we think the ledge has widened down and these indications all go to prove it.

ACROSS THE MOUNTAINS.
Seven thousand six hundred sacks of wheat were shipped from Dayton in one day last week.
W. A. Belcher, of Dayton, sold week before last from his hog ranch three hundred head of hogs at four cents per pound.
A discharged soldier, named McGin committed suicide at Walla Walla on the 17th. He was formerly a member of Company G, 21st Infantry, and was discharged at Fort Lapwai about six months ago. He had been cooking at the hotel in Dayton until recently.

The Walla Walla Statesman says: "A gentleman who is largely engaged in the pork trade, informs us that the farmers of this valley will market 5,000 head of hogs this season. About 1,000 head have already been purchased for a Portland market and driven off. The balance will be killed and cured by our own pork men. Mr. H. P. Isaacs alone will slaughter 1,000 head."

FLORAL GARDENS

EAST OF THE M. E. CHURCH,
EAST PORTLAND, OREGON.
Cypresses, Irish Junipers and Evergreens of Every Description.
Roses of Over One Hundred Varieties.
Green-House Plants and Shrubbery always on hand and for sale cheap.
SIXTON TO LONE FIR CEMETERY, sepulch.

Germania Hall!

MILL STREET, SEATTLE.
The subscriber has leased the Saloon formerly known as the St. Charles, and will keep a fine stock of
Seattle Lager Beer!
And a superb assortment of Cigars. Give me a call and see how well I am fixed to entertain you.
GEO. CLEMENTS, Proprietor.
n7-1c

McCONAHA & HANFORD.

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

COMMENDABLE CAUTION.

Too much praise cannot be given to Capt. Starr and Morgan, of the North Pacific and Eliza Anderson, for the way in which they have refused to bring Indians over from Victoria to the Sound ports.

With their filthy habits and total disregard of all sanitary regulations, the only wonder to us is that the epidemic has not broken out among the Victoria Indians before.

We believe that Captains Starr and Morgan will be the gainers by this policy, in the long run. They deserve patronage for what they have done, whether they receive it or not.

The San Francisco papers have not yet got done talking about Miss Waters, the ancient spinster who wedded a Mongolian in that city, last week.

The disciples of Barclay & Perkins over the Straits, have had a first-class scare during the past few days. Some heir-at-law of Tom Collins, in San Francisco telegraphed up that 800 Fenians had chartered a vessel for a raid upon the Victoria banks.

Opium dens are not confined to Seattle. The highly despicable city of Portland has its high-toned cesspools where depraved Webfoot gentry fraternize with the brotherhood of Sop Kow, and smoke opium till they fall back and dream of the time when "Mount Hood was a hole in the ground."

Zack Chandler, the national inebriate, swears he will never touch another drop of gin if Tilden is elected. We have nothing to do with his grief—if he wants to sober off, let him do so.

Men will go out of town and leave hired deputies to take their places. To hold us responsible for all that appeared in this paper during our visit to Port Gamble, is about as just as it would be to hold Postmaster Prosch culpable for missing letters or misent newspapers.

The Watts case will be argued next week, at Portland, John M. Coughlan appearing in behalf of the Yamhill postmaster. It will be a very tough battle to our notion.

Schooner Ocean Spray recently seized in Alaska waters for not belonging to Hutchinson, Kohl & Co., is to be sold by the U. S. marshal at Portland.

Frederick Marriott, of the News Letter, has been convicted of black-mailing Fred Clay, in San Francisco. It will be Pickering's turn next.

Eastern advertising agents are getting to be worse bores than traveling whisky vendors or book solicitors.

The nominations for the California Oaks have closed. Mollie McCarty will get away with it.

RALSTON!

SOME RECOLLECTIONS OF THE DEAD BANKER.

THE ROMANCE OF STERN REALITY.

In the Spring of 1854, the writer was clerk for the firm of Haight & Wakeman in San Francisco. Their office was in the upper story of the S. W. corner of Battery and Washington streets.

Haight was a brother of Henry Haight, of the great banking firm of Page, Bacon & Co., while Wakeman was a former confidential clerk of C. K. Garrison, then agent of the Nicaragua Steamship Co.

This plain looking young man, for he was not over 28 then, was the man at whose name in the future bold men trembled, for there were those feared him who feared not God.

From being a cautious and plodding financier, as one might expect from a pupil of old man Garrison, he suddenly became the wildest of all speculators. His operations in stocks began to attract everybody's attention.

Ralston was elected cashier and, by putting Mills at the head of the concern, he was enabled to get \$200,000 more of the stock taken by Alvinza Hayward, who had just got his great Amador mine to a paying basis.

Of every quartz mill in Storey and Lyon counties. While he was doing this, Hayward and Ralston were getting the control of all the leading mines on the Comstock ledge, consisting of the Gould & Curry, Savage, Belcher, Crown Point, Yellow Jacket, Ophir, Kentuck, and Mexican.

Sharon's ring. Moreover, there was a ring formed to carry the mills and another to supply all the mills and mills with wood. This latter firm was Haines, Leet & Van Gorder.

Upon their stock. By 1865, the Bank had raised its capital to five millions of dollars and Mills took a trip to Europe. So far as managing the Bank's affairs was concerned, he might as well have gone on the very day the Bank incorporated, for any use he was.

Two of whom were proprietors of a saloon known as the Auction Lunch, while their condutors were practical mining men, living at Virginia City. These four men are known now as the four "Bonanza Kings."

Now famed throughout the length and breadth of the continent. They moved independent of Sharon's mill ring, and reduced their quartz in establishments of their own. They soon got to paying dividends of ten dollars per share, and stock went up from \$80 to \$220 per share.

Began to come, thick and fast. He was obliged to sell off all the best dividend-paying stocks. As soon as his enemies saw that he was selling his stocks in the Virginia and Truckee railroad, Spring Valley water works and street railroads, they knew they had him beaten.

The city was already aware of his removal from the Presidency of the bank and from the Board of Directors, but scarcely had those rumors been fairly bruited about, ere the startling intelligence came from North Beach that he had been drowned while bathing.

His life insurance policies, in all about 70,000 have been paid to his widow, who will thus be enabled to live in comfort the rest of her days.

thought of paying it again and seemed to be anxious to bestow his bounty upon men whom none others would relieve. One of these cases was that of

Whom we will call Charles Brooker, one of the handsomest men we ever saw. He had been a mate in the Collins' line of Liverpool steamers and was a man of high education.

The banker had seen Brooker a thousand times but knew him only by reputation. The gambler laid his plans before him and Ralston loaned him the money on his word.

Brooker plunged deeper than ever into dissipation and, about a year later, fell down stairs in a drunken fit and broke his neck. Mr. Ralston drew the money, deducted five thousand dollars and interest from the time of the loan to Brooker's death, and then sent the rest to his widow and children.

Merited by the hard-farmer poor; he is the custodian of other people's money, and the trustee of a sacred trust. Remembering the brilliant career and sad end of Ralston, we cannot say too much in favor of what are known as old foggy bankers.

That San Francisco, the leading commercial city of the Pacific coast, should reap all the profit she can reap from the rest of the coast in a legitimate way, is eminently proper; but that she should grow rich at the detriment of her tributaries and reap where she does not sow, is equally improper.

We are led to these remarks by the manner in which the sections of country dependant upon San Francisco, are flooded with silver coin upon pay-days, all of which the country merchants are compelled to receive at par or do no business.

The manner in which the United States Treasury Department has been run in the interest of the bonanza mines, is worthy of comment. A short time before James G. Fair (who owns one-eighth of the Consolidated Virginia and California) paid his visit to Washington, last spring, the stock of that mine was "watered" five shares to one.

by a department order. That such a procedure shows corrupt influences upon the face of it, cannot be denied. A few hundred shares of stock might be distributed among department employees, and the chief of the bureau yet be unsmirched of bribery.

We say it is not a just principle in which men receive only at a discount what they disburse at par. San Francisco sends her silver to pay off coal mines, logging-camps, and saw-mills, yet the merchants of Oregon and Washington Territory must not only pay her price for goods when purchased, but submit to an extortionate discount upon the only coin that San Francisco disburses within their reach.

It has been the practice of Democratic newspapers to charge Secretary Fish with snobbery and ridicule him as a mushroom aristocrat. We wonder if they will call him so now that he has resigned, rather than be a party to the despicable frauds by which his party are seeking to force Hayes into office?

BORN. In this City, Nov. 29th, to the wife of Mr. R. Atrens, a son. In Olympia, Nov. 26; to the wife of L. A. Trean, a son.

MARRIED. At the residence of the bride's parents, at New Dungeness, Nov. 28th, by Rev. Mr. Sharp, G. W. Cooper to Miss Annie Davis.

DIED. In this City, Dec. 1st, 1876, Richard Dougherty, aged 62 years.

Summons. In the District Court, of the Third Judicial District of the Territory of Washington, holding Term at St. Louis, Mo., in and for Pierce County.

Notice. In the District Court, of the Third Judicial District of the Territory of Washington, holding Term at Olympia, W. T., on the 25th day of November, A. D. 1876.

Summons.

In the District Court of the Third Judicial District of the Territory of Washington, holding Term at the City of Seattle, in and for the Counties of King and Kitsap.

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 Term 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 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.

Order to Show Cause. Territory of Washington, } ss County of King.

In the Probate Court of said King County, in and for the County of King, and guardianship of BENJAMIN M. BAKER, a minor.

Notice. WHEREAS, the Commissioner of the General Land Office, in a letter dated July 8, 1874, ordered that the lands in Township 23, north, range 5 east, in the district of lands for sale at Olympia, W. T., should be withheld from disposal as agricultural lands until the non-mineral character thereof shall have been fully established.

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

Peoples' Market. COMMERCIAL ST., SEATTLE, opposite Schwabacher Bros. & Co.'s.

Telegraphic News.

[FROM THE DAILY OREGONIAN.]

EASTERN STATES.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—The *Herald's* New Orleans special says: Gov. Palmer upon being interviewed said he was well satisfied that whilst the Pinkston murder was a great outrage, yet it had no political end, aim or motive. His remarks yesterday were in denunciation of the crime itself, and because he thought the board ought to allow the fullest investigation instead of confining the defense to only two witnesses as proposed. He had told Republicans he would be willing to stay here six months and investigate it with one of their number, which proposition they declined.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 1st.—The compilation made by the caucus will be promulgated by the board. It has transpired that they intend to elect at least a portion of their city ticket, though it was beaten by majorities ranging from 7,000 to 10,000. The Democratic visitors no longer have any hope of justice at the hands of the board.

The *Herald's* New Orleans special says Republicans to-night are dependent, as it is rumored one of the returning board has been converted.

TALLAHASSEE, Nov. 30.—Floyd Dukes, colored, swore he was inspector at Archer precinct; only 316 votes were cast. He can't read or write and never signed a paper saying 535 votes were cast upon counter affidavit alleged to have been signed. He swore he did not sign it, that ex-Congressman Wales and Justice Belton came to his house to get him to sign, and offered \$25 if he would but he refused to do so.

The Democrats called attention to the fact that in affidavit from several hundred negroes swearing they voted at Archer precinct, 11 names appear in two places, 2 names in three places, two names of men long since dead, and two names of men proven to have voted elsewhere.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—In the Democratic caucus, to-night, Representatives Piper, Luttrell, and Lane voted for Cox for Speaker. Wigginton has not yet arrived, but would, if present, it is understood, also have voted for Cox. The friends of the latter attribute his defeat to the influence of Gov. Tilden, actively represented here by Congressman Hewitt, combined with the high tariff influence, which naturally was exerted in favor of Randall as against such a prominent free-trade advocate as Cox. The result is, however, accepted with great good feelings by all the unsuccessful candidates. Cox's friends feel equally gratified by the largeness of his vote, and the canvass having on all hands been conducted with courtesy and without personal bitterness.

In the Democratic caucus to-night Lamar, on calling the members to order, said they had assembled to nominate a candidate for Speaker for the remainder of the present Congress, to supply the vacancy caused by the death of Speaker Kerr, and to transact other business. Mr. Clymer nominated Randall; Mr. Lord nominated Cox. Morrison withdrew before being formally nominated, counselling harmony. Banning nominated Saylor, who declined. A ballot was then taken, resulting in Randall receiving 93 votes and Cox 63. On motion of Mr. Lord, the election of Mr. Randall was declared unanimous, and Clymer and Blackburn waited upon him and informed him of the result.

Dec. 3rd.—It is reported that the President in his message will recommend a change in the electoral system, and the charge of Caesarism will be treated with contempt.

OMAHA, Dec. 2.—It was discovered yesterday that the Nebraska constitution provides that the Legislature shall canvass the electoral vote. The Governor, not being aware of this, had not convened the Legislature, and was about to canvass the votes himself. When informed of the law, he hastily issued a proclamation convening the Assembly. The Democrats, it seems, had been cognizant of this for some time and kept it secret in the hope by technicalities of throwing out the State.

Later.—The Democratic electors to-day presented a petition to Judge Savage, of the District Court, which prays that a perpetual injunction be granted to restrain the Republican electors from meeting and casting their votes for President and Vice-President. The petition states that Cobb, Republican elector, is ineligible, as he is a disbursing officer of the United States in the construction of the Post-Office at Lincoln; that the Governor, Secretary of State and Attorney-General have conspired to evade and defeat the laws of the State, and issued, or caused to be issued to the county clerks envelopes with the address of the Secretary of State thereon, to transmit the statement of the number of votes cast, also allege that the Governor, to carry out said fraudulent design, notified the Republican electors that they were elected and that he has certified to their election. The Court ordered a hearing of the case on Monday, Dec. 4th, at 4 p. m.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—The *Times* Washington special says Fish's resignation in the Cabinet, yesterday, caused the Republicans gloomy forebodings concerning the Presidential question, and the President's back-down is accepted as an indication that only constitutional methods will henceforth prevail. It seems that Fish was moved by the receipt of angry expostulations from New York business men against propping up Hayes. Evarts, in the latter part of the campaign, expressed to the President the opinion that the better sentiment of the country was greatly averse to the forcing process. He doubted very much the propriety of Hayes accepting the place if tainted by even the suspicion of fraud.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—The *Journal's* Washington special says: Fears are entertained that a conflict between the two parties at Columbia will occur to-day. Both branches of the Legislature have decided to go into joint session and count the votes for Governor and Lieutenant Governor at 2 o'clock to-day. The Democratic House is still occupying the Legislative hall in conjunction with the Republican House, and the Democratic members say they don't propose to attack the returns for Presidential electors, conceding the State to Hayes, but will not allow the Republicans to count out Hampton by throwing out the votes of three counties. The Republicans are determined to go ahead, and if Chamberlain has a legal majority to inaugurate him. At this state of proceedings a row is looked for.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The following telegram was received by the President Thursday night:

COLUMBIA, Nov. 30, 1876.
To His Excellency U. S. Grant, Washington:

Democratic members of the lower house, 65 in number, met quietly in the hall to-day with their speaker in the chair. The Republicans, 59, also assembled there and placed their speaker in the chair. Gen. Ruger proposes to take out of the House eight members duly elected, holding certificates from the Supreme Court. The House is sole judge of the qualification of its members. We propose to leave the question to the House. These members will remain until expelled by force, but we earnestly desire a peaceful solution. The Legislature will not interfere with the Presidential electoral vote. We ask only a constitutional legislature, peaceably assembled for the good of the State. Very respectfully your obedient servant,
WADE HAMPTON.

TALLAHASSEE, Dec. 2.—The Republicans asked that Manatee county be thrown out, as the election was irregular, and as their voters in the county, not believing an election would be held without a clerk, didn't go to the polls.

The Democrats asked it to be counted, as these voters exhausted their resources in trying to vote lawfully, and recited a hundred voters were kept from voting, as only those on the registry list of former years felt it right to vote. The county is almost wholly Democratic. The Democratic managers to-day raised points as to the eligibility of Humphreys, Republican candidate for elector, who had been appointed shipping commissioner at Pensaco-

la and was holding that office when the election occurred. The argument of the two contestants will be laid before the board on Monday.

PACIFIC COAST

ASTORIA, Dec. 3.—The steam tug Gen. Canby returning from Shoalwater Bay yesterday, while crossing the Columbia river bar at about one p. m., was struck by a breaker, putting out her fires. The water in rushing through her cabin, swept a little two-year-old daughter of Mrs. J. W. Jordan, passenger, of South Bend, out through the cabin window and overboard, and it was never seen afterwards. A child of Sydney Smith was caught while being washed out through another window Ed. Callahan, a deck hand, was washed overboard, and after getting several yards away found a rope tangled around his foot, and catching it with his hands drew himself on board again. As soon as possible, Capt. Whitcomb set the jib, which put her head seaward. In attempting to set her mainsail, it was washed overboard and lost. The ebb tide and east wind then drove her out to sea. At about 10 o'clock p. m., when about ten miles off the bar, she fell in with the bark Whistler, from San Francisco, which took her passengers and kept her in tow until noon to-day, when the bar tug Astoria towed her into this port.

NOTICE.

To all Whom it may Concern.
WHEREAS, the Commissioner of the General Land Office, in letter dated August 28th, 1873, ordered that the lands in township 23 north, range 6 east, of the district of lands for sale at Olympia, W. T., should be withheld "from disposal as agricultural lands until the non-mineral character thereof shall have been fully established." And whereas, George Thomas, of King county, W. T., who made pre-emption filing for land in said township and range, viz: for lots 1 and 2, and the one quarter of the quarter of section 22, now make application to make his final entry of said land, and has filed in this office his affidavit declaring that there is not within the limits of said land, to his knowledge, any coal or other valuable mineral deposit, and that said land is essentially non-mineral land.
Now, therefore, in accordance with instructions from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, it is ordered that testimony touching the character of said described land shall be taken before the Clerk of the District Court, at his office in the city of Seattle, W. T., on the 30 day of December, A. D. 1876, beginning at 10 o'clock A. M., at which place and time all persons having interest in the matter of the character of the above described land are required to appear and there and then to present such evidence as may serve to fully establish the character of said tract of land.
Given under our hand, at the United States District Land Office at Olympia, W. T., this 30 day of November, A. D. 1876.
J. F. BROWN, Register.
ROBERT G. STUART, Receiver. nos 6w

Family Groceries!

W. A. JENNINGS

Would respectfully invite attention of housekeepers to his choice selection of family stores, including

Choice Wines & Liquors,
CANNED PRESERVES & MEATS,

Curry Powder and Imported Sauces,

WOODEN & WILLOW WARE,

Flour, Feed, Bran and Shorts,

SALT FOR TABLE OR DAIRY.

Hams, Bacon, Lard and Butter.

ROPE AND CORDAGE,

SALMON & MACKEREL, IN WOOD,

CROCKERY AND GLASS,

TEAS OF EVERY BRAND

Highest price paid for Country Produce. Farmers and loggers supplied at reasonable rates with the very best of goods, selected especially for this trade.

W. W. HOVEY W. W. BARKER

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.

J. J. MCGILVRA THOS. BURKE.

MCGILVRA & BURKE,

Attorneys-at-Law.

SEATTLE, W. T.

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

STOVES STOVES.

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



DIAMOND ROCK



CAN'T
BE
BEAT!

IF ANY COOKING APPARATUS

OVER

\$3,000

is 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

AND

HEATING

STOVES.

ret. Pine, Rubber Hose, Force and

Lift Pumps, Plain, Japanned,

Planished and Stamped

TIN WARE

AND

House Furnishing Hardware

MANUFACTURED BY

TIN, SHEET IRON, AND

COPPER WARE.

Roofing, Plumbing and Jobbing promptly attended to.

Charles D. Emory,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SEATTLE W. T.

WILL PAY PROMPT ATTENTION TO

all business in Law, Equity and Admiralty.

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, 1873.

CHAS. H. LARRABEE. 107 M. HALL.

LARRABEE & HALL,

Counselors and Att'ys-at-Law,
107-M. SEATTLE, W. T.

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, 1874.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING DEPOSITED ONE

dollar with me for a Post Office Key will have their money refunded (on delivery of the same) by calling at the Post Office on Saturday, the 11th inst., between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock p. m.

W. H. PUMPHREY, late P. M.
d-2t

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 Bro & Co.

WUSTHOFF & WALD

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

HARDWARE AND MECHANIS' TOOLS OF ALL KINDS

Thin back



Cross Cut

SAWS.

Choice Pocket and Table Cutlery.

Country orders solicited. Box, 52

my17tf CHERRY STREET, SEATTLE.

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: JESSE W. GEORGE, G. A. WEED,
JOHN LEARY, M. S. BOOTH,
GEO. D. HILL, A. W. MALSON, ED. POLHEMUS,
JAMES McNAUGHT, S. P. ANDREWS, J. M. COLMAN,
BERIAH BROWN, A. W. PIPER, DANL BAGLEY

This organization is made in interest of policy-holders, and to keep and bring money in and to this Territory.

Attention 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

In no degree unequalled by any other Company or form of Policy.

A. B. COVALT, General Manager.

UNDERTAKING.

The undersigned is prepared to do all styles of UNDERTAKING. And all orders left with

Messrs. HALL & PAULSON or HOLMES & GLOBE will be promptly attended to. I also have charge of the Masonic Cemetery. Residence, Front street, Seattle.
n23-1m T. SRUSSELL.

JOS. SIDGMOR
SHIP AND HOUSE JOINER &
ARCHITECT.
TAKES AND FULFILLS CONTRACTS
IN HIS LINE.

Local News.

From the Daily of Wednesday.

DOMESTIC ONPLEASANTNESS.—The average Territorial honeymoon is evidently of short duration. The District Court does not sit for four weeks to come, and yet there are twelve cases of divorce on the docket, with a promise of more to come. These are sought for on all the grounds known to the law, with some few spicy developments awaiting the attention of listeners. It is a very mistaken policy to allow divorces to be given by default of the defendant, for in cases where the defendant has absconded, plaintiff swears to just about whatever he (or she) pleases; and it becomes a fruitful source of perjury. Another way to encourage this crime is by allowing these causes to be tried before a Court Commissioner who hears them in secret. The open court is the best way to try them, for that reason. In cases where mother-in-lawism is at the bottom of it, the wife thinks she can get a new husband easier than a new mother, and so a family is broken up, which would not be the case if divorces were not so easily obtained. A sweeping reform is needed in this matter, which is rapidly becoming a serious evil in Territorial society.

MARINE.—Quite a fleet of vessels have arrived here since our last issue, including the ship War Hawk, barks Osmyrn and Lizzie Williams, brigs North Star and Levi Stevens, and schooner Courser. Their total outward cargo will be not far from 8,000 tons of coal, exclusive of what the Dakota will take on her return from Olympia. Bark Montana sailed from San Francisco for this place yesterday. Bark Vidette arrived at Port Madison on Sunday and the Tidal Wave sailed for that place on Monday. The Quickstep sails from Ludlow to-day. Barks David Hoadley and Atlanta arrived at Port Gamble yesterday, and also schooner Una. Hawaiian bark Lunallilo sailed from the same place for Melbourne, with a cargo of lumber.

REMOVAL.—By the last of this week we shall have removed our editorial room, and business office to the upper story of the building tenanted in part by us, to the room now occupied by the judicial chambers of Judge Lewis. This will give us a quiet room in which to write, as well as a place where our friends can call in to see us without taking the attention of our compositors from their work. Stetson & Post are making us a "dumb waiter" by which we can send "copy" to the composing room without running up and down stairs.

JAMIESON'S.—We lounged into the little jewelry palace yesterday afternoon and found William unpacking a lot of beautiful silverware and table cutlery which he had just received by the Dakota. There were epergnes, pickle castors, tea-sets and ice-pitchers of every style and suited to every purse. Our pen is inadequate to describing them correctly, so we urge those of our readers to inspect the silverware and jewelry for themselves and judge them on their merits.

CHURCH.—The Presbyterians of Snohomish city are to have a new church in that town, ground having been broken for that purpose on Monday last under the supervision of Rev. J. R. Thompson, of Olympia. There shall be worship and, in the language of a decayed statesman, who is now a "roper" for a Washington gambling den, "the church-going bell will find an echo in the hearts of a God-fearing people."

DISTRICT COURT.—Judge Lewis holds chambers sessions of the Court, as provided by the last Legislature. He does more work than both the other judges put together. He has appointed C. H. Larrabee as assistant counsel in the Utsalady Mill bankruptcy case and substituted Irving Ballard for W. A. Inman in the pack-rap-ship of a party by the name of Kellogg. Only this, and nothing more.

FROSTY.—It is pet weather in the north, now. The Frost King's jewels gleam in the sunlight every morning and the atmosphere is truly delightful.

STEAMBOAT NEWS.—The Eliza Anderson will be in charge of Capt. George Messager during Capt. Morgan's absence. We have it direct from headquarters that the favorite Olympia will return here in March and supply the Anderson's place on the Victoria route. Steamer Blakeley was busy in moving vessels about the water front yesterday. The Fanny Lake, Zephyr and Nellie were all in a bundle together yesterday afternoon, with the Black Diamond, Favorite and Celilo close by.

THE DAKOTA.—This steamer arrived here last night and is taking coal at the Seattle bunkers. She also takes from here the following freight: 440 tons of grain, 40,000 feet hardwood lumber, and also 100 bales of hops. The lumber is from J. H. Smith and the hops from Mr. Hayes. She takes from Port Townsend 20 tons rawhides, and from Tacoma 330 bales of hops.

RAILROAD.—The construction train is making three trips a day on the Seattle and Walla Walla railroad, but has no regular hours of arrival and departure. As soon as track is laid to Renton, we may look for the adoption of a regular schedule for the benefit of travelers. The past few days have been very favorable to pushing work ahead, and we hope it may continue.

PIPER.—The Napoleon of confectioners, is getting up a grand layout for the holidays, and those who see him in his laboratory will witness the transformation of crude sugar into the most fantastic of ornaments and novel design. In the meantime, don't forget that he serves up the substantial in good style.

"UNDER THE GASLIGHT."—This piece was produced with the "railroad scene" at the Theater last night and created a marked sensation. Sawtelle's "Snorky" and Miss Firmin's "Peachblossom" were capital pieces of acting. The company will appear here again before a great while.

SCHOOL FIXTURES.—One hundred and thirty-five dollars worth of school apparatus, consisting of globe, charts, dictionaries, etc., came on the Dakota on Tuesday, and were put to their first use in the public schools to-day. The money spent for these things was that raised by the children a month ago.

GRAIN.—Capt. Chas. Bowden, of the L. J. Perry, informs us that he dumped forty-nine tons of grain into the Dakota yesterday and that the Mary Parker was only a few hours behind him with at least one hundred tons more. Guess the 'Frisco folks will find out we can raise something besides lumber.

ARTIFICIAL STONE.—From Mr. A. C. Campbell, who got back from Victoria yesterday, we learn that Messrs. Thorp and Leathers have made a very favorable impression there with artificial stone. A new company has been formed there for its manufacture and will purchase the patent right for that province.

IVY CLUB.—These gentlemen gave their private club hop last night at Reinig's Hall. The attendance was very full considering that several of the members were in attendance at Mrs. Bailey Gatzert's reception. Their next public reunion will be on Wednesday, January 10th.

MAGNIFICENT METEOR.—At about half-past eight last evening, a large bluish colored meteor passed across the heavens and disappeared in a westerly direction. Its apparent size, was about as large as the headlight of a locomotive, and lit up the heavens in a brilliant manner while passing.

CONTEMPTIBLE.—Some smart vagrant amused himself by knocking down the sign in front of our office, on Tuesday night. We thought we were in Seattle—not in that paradise of squaw men, Empire City.

TRACK-LAYING.—The track-layers on the Seattle & Walla Walla railroad finished up to McFarland's place and by to-night they will at the long trestle-work over the big swamp.

GONE TO OLYMPIA.—The Sawtelle troupe left for the capital about 2 A. M. yesterday in the Annie Stewart. They will play there several nights.

TUG FAVORITE.—This propeller is lying at Bullene's shop awaiting more repairs to her engines. Those on the Alida are nearly completed.

SCREENINGS.—The screenings of the Seattle coal, which were formerly allowed to go to waste on account of high freight to market, are now shipped to San Francisco where they find ready sale. These small bits of coal are very hard and brittle, which accounts for their breaking so easily. Hence they contain a greater amount of combustible principle to the ton than any other coal. Schooner Courser will begin loading this article as soon as she finishes discharging her load of brewer's barley which she is now unloading at Yealer's wharf. This coal is burned on all the Sacramento river steamers, the engineers of which prefer it to any other slack. In order to burn it properly, the fire boxes are fitted with perforated plates of iron, the holes being largest on the under side. The high price of wood on the Upper Sacramento would cut off all the profits of grain transportation, and these Seattle screenings come in good play. They are also much used in the manufactories in San Francisco.

RACING.—If we only have as clear weather as this by New Years the races will be a complete success. Pettyjohn is putting the track in excellent order and will make it a half-mile hereafter, so that two whirls of the course will be run as a mile. We were shown the sorrel horse Goldwire yesterday, better known as the McNaught colt. He is a low-set stocky built fellow and looks as if he could go at a fearful clip for a while. He will be entered in the half-mile race on New Years day. We were also shown two nice roan colts sired by our namesake, the lusty little horse that now dwells among the tawny rolling hills of Yakima. They are owned by W. H. Bow, of this city, who will have a crack road team of them, in a year or two.

A "BELL DOSE."—We have heard a good deal of the foregoing word, about the election and since, from Louisiana. Our young friend Matt Kelly is constantly in receipt of medicines by vessels arriving here and empties into the street the straw or hay in which they are packed. There are several cows which nightly visit the front of his store and consume said provender as fast as it can be thrown out. They are accompanied by a masculine bovine of the beef persuasion who furnishes the music while they eat the hay. These animals should not be suffered to go at large in a city like this and if no pound-master can be found, we suggest to Mr. Kelly the propriety of mixing a little jalap with the hay and giving them a "bull dose." In that way we will acquire some of the accompaniments of a progressive civilization.

COMMENDABLE.—Dr. Wheeler, formerly of Port Townsend, is now permanently attached to the Dakota as ship's surgeon. This was always ruble on the Panama and Chins ships of the Company, but is an innovation on this Northern route which we deem highly commendable. It has very often occurred that a married man has desired to take a trip to San Francisco by these steamers and has been compelled to leave his wife behind on account of her delicate health, there being no physician on the ship. This is fortunately obviated by the new arrangement and we are confident that the proportionate increase of travel from the cause above cited, will accrue to the pecuniary benefit of the Company.

PLEASEING.—The happiest man in King county, this morning, will be William N. Bell, of Belltown. He has long looked forward to the time when his town would be a commercial rival to Seattle; and when he sees the Dakota land there and load four hundred tons of grain, to-day he will rise to the fond belief that he weighs a ton and that Belltown is the coming metropolis of the North Coast. But it might be as well to remember that "one swallow does not make a summer."

POWDER.—The brig North Star is discharging some freight for Schwabacher Bros. & Co., among which is about some sixty kegs of powder. Our ex-Mayor's well known reputation for peace and tranquility, entirely precludes the supposition that this importation has anything to do with a Fenian raid upon Victoria.

PORK.—Diller, of the City Market, received eight splendid young grain fed hogs yesterday and took advantage of the cold weather to pack a fine lot of hams and sides, to say nothing of spare-ribs and sausages. He says he pleads guilty—not of assault with intent to kill, but a kill with intent to suit.

SHOALWATER BAY OYSTERS.—A few of these luscious bivalves yet remain at the Saddle Rock Chop House. They cost just double the price of Olympia oysters, exclusive of freight.

SAILED.—The new barkentine Quickstep got away from Port Ludlow yesterday and the boarders at the Phoenix House miss Captain Fike. From what they heard at night, they believed the old steamer Sonora (which used to ply between San Francisco and Panama,) was named after him. But "George," as we always have called him for the past twenty-three years, is a sterling gentleman and carries with him and his tidy little craft, no end of good wishes from every one with whom he has had business dealings. In twenty-two days from her launch, this vessel was at sea with over 575,000 feet of lumber on board. This is real Puget Sound dispatch and we believe in it.

FAT HOG.—We noticed at Malson's butcher shop, yesterday morning, the carcass of an animal that was once the "Muldoo" of his race. We refer to a short eleven months old, the net carcass of which weighed 332 pounds and was full of snowy white lard, alternating with delicate pink lean flesh that would water the mouth of a priest on Friday. This porker was fattened by John McComb of Belltown, from the refuse of his family table and purchased by Mr. Malson who will have no difficulty in working him up into some thirty dollars' worth of pork. He was a pig, however. Those Port Ludlow swine are elephants.

TESTIMONIAL.—The passengers on the last upward trip of the Dakota, have presented Capt. H. G. Morse with a congratulatory address for his good seamanship in bringing them so safely and promptly to Victoria. In this connection we would state, however, that the Dakota's is not the fastest trip on record between San Francisco and Victoria, the Hermann having made it in 62 hours, during the year 1861. She was an ugly old affair and ran more by main strength and awkwardness, than otherwise. The Dakota is a smooth-going vessel and gets through the water without any fuss. Long may she float!

From Daily of Friday: A GOVERNMENT GREG.—Captain Ellicott, of the Coast Survey, is a man more remarkable for neatness than any other quality. He dresses in very plain style, keeps a tidy desk, and has his boots looking as if they were bran new from one year's end to the other. Being about to discontinue his triangulation operations for the winter, he hired a space on Crawford & Harrington's wharf for a boat shed, and placed two of his boats under it. His steam launch was too big and heavy to hoist, so he concluded to let her remain in the water, taking care to place a neat canvas jacket over the boiler and engine. That let him out, but here begins the fun. An aged colored individual went down the wharf to go aboard the Goliath for Port Gamble, last night, and caught sight of an upright figure in white, standing in the stern of the skiff. He rushed up to the bank Exchange and astonished the stove-comforters with "Fore God, gemmen, come down on de wharf dar. Great big ghos' down dar standin' up in the stern of a yawl-boat down dar." The few bystanders who accompanied him discovered that he had got his fright from the neat white jacket that covered the engine on the launch.

STEAMBOAT ITEMS.—Steamer Goliath, Capt. Libby, arrived here from Port Gamble yesterday. She towed to sea from Burrard Inlet, on Tuesday, the ship Black Eagle. The Annie Fish, which loaded at the same place, was towed to sea by the Tacoma, which then returned to Port Townsend and towed the bark Enoch Talbot to Nanaimo. Capt. Tom Brannan, of the Libby, has our thanks for additions to our subscription list, during the week. Capt. Wright transferred his flag from the Nellie to the Zephyr, on Wednesday, to give Capt. Rogers a chance to attend to some business at Port Townsend. The Alida will shortly take the place of the Annie Stewart on the Upper Sound route, in charge of Capt. Brown. The Polikofsky will be laid up in a few days for her new boilers. Captain Hammond has returned from Olympia where he went to inspect the new steamer Messenger.

J. L. JAMIESON.—This enterprising young gentleman has just received a large invoice of annuals and elegantly bound books suitable for holiday gifts. With illustrations on steel from paintings by artists of world-wide reputation, and letter-press in the highest style of typography, there can be no more elegant presents than these.

A CLOSE CALL.—Last Tuesday night a youngster whose fourth birthday was to be celebrated next day, remarked as he was being put to bed, "Papa, I'm half-past three now—I'll be four in the morning." That was a very pointed way of putting it, certainly.

DR. PILKINGTON.—This gentleman, who has gained some fame by his treatment of diseased eyes and ears, offers his professional services to the people of Seattle. Read his card.

SOCIABLE.—The reunion of the ladies of the Seattle Rowing Club, at the residence of Mrs. J. S. Hill, last night was a very pleasant little gathering. Dancing was kept up till quite a late hour and, by the waning moon, all bid their generous hostess a "good night and happy dreams."

FUNERAL.—The steamer Otter arrived here from Renton yesterday morning with a large number of passengers, who accompanied the funeral of Miss Martha Beveridge. She was nine years of age, and her remains were interred at the cemetery in this city.

SPECTACLES.—W. G. Jamieson has an invoice of the new "perfected spectacles" by which single men can read letters from their girls in the dark, and married men can't make out their mother-in-law's epistles. Take a look at them.

BONIFACE.—Mark Ward, who carried the DISPATCH prior to our purchase of the establishment, has turned publican, and will manage the American Hotel, in connection with Mr. Haley, after the first of next month.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—We believe that this is the first time that any daily paper in this Territory has published a President's Message entire, in a single issue. It appears on our outside pages.

PERSONALS.—Hon. Jacob Hoover, Councilman elect from the district of Pierce, Chehalis and Mason, is staying a few days in the city.

JOB PRINTING.

AUSTIN A. BELL,

BOOK AND JOB PRINTER,

Office—Daily Dispatch, SEATTLE, WASH. TERR.

Having lately improved my Office, by the addition of new and labor-saving material, late and beautiful styles of type, borders, &c., I am enabled to turn out a superior class of Job Printing with Expedition, and Fair Prices.—Merchants, Bankers, Lawyers, Jewelers, and the Public generally, in need of first-class Letter-Press Printing are earnestly requested to give me a trial order.

- Cards, Posters, Envelopes, Show Bills, Statements, Note Heads, Price Lists, Bill Heads, Invitations, Certificates.

And every description of Plain and Ornamental Job Printing done with promptness and on the most reasonable terms.

My facilities for doing all classes of Job Printing, from a Three Sheet Poster to a Wedding Card, are unequalled.

ORDERS BY MAIL A SPECIALTY. EST. WATES FREE. AUSTIN A. BELL.

NEW SCHEDULE.

THROUGH TO VICTORIA BY DAYLIGHT.

Str. Eliza Anderson,

CAPTAIN MORGAN,

WILL LEAVE SEATTLE ON Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 5 o'clock A. M. for Victoria.

RETURNING: WILL leave Victoria Mondays and Thursdays and will connect at Seattle with the Zephyr for Tacoma, Steilacoom and Olympia.

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 and Kitsap.

David C. Belshae, plaintiff, vs. Zutulby Belshae, 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 Zutulby Belshae, 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 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 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, on the ground of abandonment and desertion of defendant from plaintiff for more than one year last past, and for other and proper relief. And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

Witness the Hon. J. R. Lewis, Judge of said Court, and the seal thereof, this 4th day of December, A. D. 1876. [SEAL.] JAMES SEAVY, Clerk. By BERTH BROWN, Deputy. de9 6w L. B. NASH, Att'y for Plff.

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 and Kitsap.

Isaac W. Buzby, Plaintiff, vs. E. J. Colbath and A. R. Rader, partners doing business at Seattle, in said King County, under the firm name and style of Colbath & Rader, and Daniel Eagley, Defendants. 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 E. J. Colbath and A. R. Rader, Defendants:

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 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 recover the sum of two hundred and fifty (\$250) 10-100 dollars, gold coin, due upon a certain promissory note dated Seattle, W. T., Aug. 10th, 1876, and payable sixty days after date, together with interest thereon at the rate of two per cent. per month from due date until paid, and for costs and disbursements of suit. And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of \$250 10-100, gold coin, together with interest thereon from October 10th, 1876, at the rate of two per cent. per month until paid, and for costs and disbursements of suit.

Witness the Hon. J. R. Lewis, Judge of said Court, and the seal thereof, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1876. [SEAL.] JAMES SEAVY, Clerk. By BERTH BROWN, Deputy. de9 6w WHITE & NASH, Att'ys for Plff.

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 and Kitsap.

D. K. Baxter, plaintiff, vs. E. J. Colbath and A. R. Rader partners doing business at Seattle in said King County, under the firm name and style of Colbath & Rader, defendants. 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 E. J. Colbath and A. R. Rader, defendants:

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 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 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 recover the sum of one hundred and forty-two and (\$142) 5 100 dollars, gold coin, for an account of lumber and materials furnished by plaintiff to and at the request of said defendants on or about the 2d, day of August, 1876, together with interest thereon until paid, and for costs and disbursements of suit. And you are hereby notified, that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of \$142 5-100 dollars, gold coin, with interest, and for costs and disbursements of suit.

Witness the Hon. J. R. Lewis, Judge of said Court, and the seal thereof this 6th day of December, A. D. 1876. [SEAL.] JAMES SEAVY, Clerk. By BERTH BROWN, Deputy. de9 6w WHITE & NASH, Att'y's for Plff.

Come one, come all, and get one of the extra Mince Pies at the Enreka Bakery. 1-4*

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

[Continued from Second page.]

while in charge of the mails on account of his political affiliations. The assistant superintendent of the railway mail service investigated this case, and reported that the messenger had disappeared from his post, leaving his work to be performed by a substitute. The Postmaster General thinks this case is sufficiently suggestive to justify him in recommending that a severe punishment should be provided for the offenses of assaulting any person in charge of the mails, or of retarding or otherwise obstructing them by threats of personal injury.

A very gratifying result is presented in the fact that the deficiency of this department, during the last fiscal year, was reduced to \$4,081,790 18, as against \$6,169,938 78 of the preceding year. The difference can be traced to the large increase of its ordinary receipts, which greatly exceeded the estimates therefor, and a slight decrease in its expenditures. The ordinary receipts of the Postoffice Department for the seven past fiscal years, have increased at an average rate of over 8 per cent. per annum, while the increase of expenditures for the same period has been about 5 per cent. per annum, and the decrease of deficiency in the revenues has been at the rate of nearly 2 per cent. per annum.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The report of Commissioner of Agriculture accompanying this message, will be found one of great interest, marking, as it does, the great progress in the last century in variety of products of the soil, increased knowledge and skill in the labor of producing, saving and manufacturing the same, to prepare them for the use of man, in the improvement of machinery to aid the agriculturalist in his labors, and a knowledge of scientific subjects necessary to a thorough system of economy in agricultural productions, namely, chemistry, botany, entomology, etc. A study of this report by those interested in agriculture and deriving their sustenance from it will render it of value in pointing out those articles which are raised in greater quantity than the needs of the world require, and which must sell, therefore, for less than the cost of production, and those which command a profit over cost of production because there is not an overproduction. I call special attention to the need of the department for a new gallery for the reception of the exhibits returned from the Centennial exhibition, including exhibits donated by many foreign nations, and to the recommendations of the Commissioner of Agriculture generally.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The reports of the district commissioners and the board of health are just received too late to read them and to make recommendations thereon, and are herewith submitted.

THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

The International Exhibition, held in Philadelphia this year, in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of American Independence, has proven a great success and will no doubt be of enduring advantage to the country. It has shown the great progress in the arts, science, and mechanical skill made in a single century, and demonstrates that we are but little behind the older nations in any one branch, while in some we scarcely have a rival. It has served to not only bring people and products of skill and labor from all parts of the world together, in bringing together people from all sections of our own country, which must prove a great benefit in the information imparted and the pride of country engendered. It has been suggested by scientists interested in and connected with the Smithsonian Institute, in a communication herewith submitted, that the Government exhibit be removed to the capital and a suitable building erected, or purchased for its accommodation, as a permanent exhibit. I earnestly recommend it, and believing that Congress would second this view, I directed that all government exhibits at the Centennial Exhibition should remain where they are, except such as might be injured by remaining in a building not intended as a protection from inclement weather, or such as may be wanted by the department furnishing them, until the question of a permanent exhibition is acted upon. Although the moneys appropriated by Congress to enable the participation of the several executive departments in the international exhibition of 1876 were not sufficient to carry on the undertaking to the full extent at first contemplated, it gives me pleasure to refer to the very efficient and creditable manner in which these several departments, to provide an exhibition on the part of the government, have discharged their duties with the funds placed at their command, without a precedent to guide them in the preparation of such a display. The success of their labors was amply attested by the sustained attendance which the contents of the government attracted during the period of the exhibition from both foreign and native people. I am strongly impressed with the value of the collection made by the government for the purposes of the exhibition, illustrating as it does the general resources of the country, and statistical and practical evidence of our growth as a nation in the uses of the mercantile arts and the application of applied science in the administration of the affairs of the government. Many nations have voluntarily contributed their exhibits to the United States to increase the interest in any permanent exhibition Congress may provide. For this act of generosity they should receive the thanks of the people, and I respectfully suggest that a resolution of Congress to that effect be adopted.

CHOOSING THE PRESIDENT.

The attention of Congress cannot be too earnestly called to the necessity of throwing some greater safeguard over the method of choosing and declaring the election

of a President. Under the present system, there seems to be no provided remedy for contesting the election in any one State. The remedy is partly, no doubt, in the enlightenment of electors.

The compulsory support of the free school and the disfranchisement of all who cannot read or write the English language, after a fixed probation, would meet my hearty approval. I would not make this apply, however, to those already voters, but I would to all becoming so after the expiration of the probation fixed upon. Foreigners coming to the country to become citizens, who are educated in their own language, would acquire the requisite knowledge of our language during the necessary residence to obtain naturalization. If they did not take enough interest in our language to acquire sufficient knowledge of it to enable them to study the institutions and laws of the country intelligently, I would not confer upon them the right to make our laws nor to select those who do.

SAN DOMINGO.

I append to this message, for convenient reference, a synopsis of administrative events, and of all recommendations to Congress made by me during the last seven years. Time may show some of these recommendations not to have been wisely conceived, but I believe the larger part will be no discredit to the administration. One of these recommendations met with the united opposition of one political party in the Senate, and with a strong opposition from the other, namely: The treaty of the annexation of Santo Domingo to the United States, to which I shall especially refer, maintaining as I do that if my views had been concurred in, the country would be in a more prosperous condition to-day, both politically and financially. Santo Domingo is fertile, and upon its soil may be grown just those tropical products of which the United States use so much, and which are produced or prepared for the market now by slave labor almost exclusively, namely: Sugar, coffee, dyewood, mahogany, tropical fruits, tobacco, etc. About seventy-five per cent. of the exports of Cuba are consumed in the United States; a large percentage of the exports of Brazil also find the same market. These are paid almost exclusively in coin, legislation, particularly in Cuba, being unfavorable to a mutual exchange of products of each country. Flour shipped from the Mississippi river to Havana can pass by the very entrance to the city on its way to a port in Spain; it then pays a duty, is fixed up into articles to be re-exported, transferred to a Spanish vessel and brought back almost to the point of starting, paying a second duty, and still leaving a profit over what would be received by direct shipment. All that is produced in Cuba could be produced in Santo Domingo. Being a part of the United States, the commerce between the island and mainland would be free. There would be no export duties on her shipments nor import duties on those coming here. There would be no import duties upon the supplies, machinery, etc., going from the States; the effect that would have been produced upon Cuban commerce, with these advantages to a rival, is observable at a glance. The Cuban question would have been settled long ago in favor of free Cuba; hundreds of American vessels would now be advantageously used in transporting the valuable woods and other products of the soil of the Island to a market, and in carrying supplies and emigrants to it. The island is but sparsely settled, while it has an area sufficient for the profitable employment of several millions of people. The soil would have soon fallen into the hands of U. S. capitalists. The products are so valuable to commerce that emigration there would have been encouraged, the emancipated race of the South would have found there a congenial home where their civil rights would not be disputed, and where their labor would be much sought after, and the poorest among them could have found the means to go. Thus in cases of great oppression and cruelty such as has been practiced upon them in many places within the last eleven years, whole communities could have sought refuge in Santo Domingo. I do not suppose the whole race would have gone, nor is it desirable that they should go. Their labor is desirable and indispensable, almost, where they now are; but the possession of the territory would have left the negro master of the situation, by enabling him to demand his rights at home on pain of securing them elsewhere. I do not present these views now as a recommendation of the renewal of the subject of annexation, but I refer to it to vindicate my previous action in regard to it.

FAREWELL.

With the present Congress my official life terminates. It is not probable that public affairs will ever again receive attention from me, further than as a citizen of the republic, always taking a deep interest in the honor, and integrity, and prosperity of the whole land. (Signed,) U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Dec. 5, 1876.

T. THOMPSON,

Practical Gunmaker,

Importer and Dealer in

Breech & Muzzle Loading Guns

RIFLES AND PISTOLS.

Ammunition and Gun Material of all Descriptions.

Front St., Near Yesler's Hall,

(Post-office Box 213.)

Seattle, - - - Wash. Ter

New Work Made to Order,

And general repairing done.

ADELPHI BILLIARD ROOM

OPPOSITE YESLER'S HALL.

Seattle, Wash. Territory.

Finest Wines Liquors & Cigars

J. S. ANDERSON. HUBE LOW

NOTICE!

THE TREASURER of King County is prepared to redeem all outstanding County Warrants, (both principal and interest) bearing dates prior to February 1st, 1876. No interest will be allowed on the same after 30 days from the date of this notice. GEO. D. HILL, Treasurer. Seattle, Oct. 23, 1876. D1w-W4w

T. H. STRINGHAM

PAINTER & CONTRACTOR,

Does all kinds of House and Boat Painting Graining, Paper-hanging and

SIGN WORK.

Paints for sale, ready mixed, of all kinds Estimates furnished for parties desiring to have work done.

SHOP ON PAINTER'S ALLEY.

Ye Strangers!

AND ALL WHO FEEL WEAKE A WANT TO BE RESTORED **Know Ye**

that the inner man can be 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.

5,000,000 Oysters

Were served up to appreciating customers last season, at the PUGET SOUND CONNECTION.

Ten Millions More

Have been contracted for this season and will be served in glorious style. Our Stews and Fries have a "Sound" Reputation. Fresh opened Oysters in quantities to suit.

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. mj137f

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE FOR THE WEST SHORE, JUST ENTERING ITS SECOND YEAR. IT IS ENLARGED & IMPROVED

And worthy the patronage of every well-wisher of the Pacific Northwest. It is

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED

By the leading artists on the Coast. Some of

The Ablest Writers

In the Pacific Northwest contribute to its columns. As a

Family Journal

It stands at the head of Pacific Coast publications. As a paper to

SEND TO FRIENDS

Abroad, it has no equal. A single number will give them a better idea of Oregon and Washington Territory than a year's numbers of any other paper. Subscription price,

\$1.50 PER YEAR,

Including postage. Sample number, 20 cents. Address the publisher,

L. SAMUEL,

P. O. Box 3, PORTLAND, OREGON.

Remittances can be made by registered letter or by order on any of the Portland business houses.

S. W. HOVEY W. W. BARKER

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.

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm heretofore existing under the name of Bean & White, is this day dissolved. The new firm of Bean & McCallister assume all debts of the late firm and will collect all outstanding accounts. BEAN & McCALLISTER. Seattle, Nov. 28th, 1876. tf.

GROTTO SALOON.

ALGAR & NIXON, Proprietors,

South side Mill street, Seattle Wash. Ter.

All kinds of Liquors, Cigars, Etc.,

Constantly on hand.

Open at all Hours.

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.

WUSTHOFF & WALD

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

HARDWARE AND MECHANICAL TOOLS OF ALL KINDS



CROSS SAWS. Cut

Choice Pocket and Table Cutlery.

Country orders solicited. Box, 52 my177f CHERRY STREET, SEATTLE.

HALL & PAULSON,

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

FURNITURE

Bedding, Carpets, Oil, Cloth, Brackets, Perambulators, etc. Window Shades, Picture Mouldings & Frames, Etc., Etc.

Our facilities are such as to defy Competition. GIVE US A CALL AND SATISFY YOURSELF AS TO PRICES. n21 COMMERCIAL STREET, SEATTLE, W. T.

HOSPITAL!

CONDUCTED BY

G. A. WEED, M. D.

COMMERCIAL ST., BET. MAIN & JACKSON, Seattle, Wash. Ter.

TO THE SICK WHO HAVE NO HOMES and need comfortable rooms, good nursing and skillful Medical or Surgical treatment at moderate prices this Hospital offers inducements superior to any other institution of the kind north of San Francisco. Apply either in person or by letter to G. A. WEED, M. D.

IN BANKRUPTCY

Third Judicial District of Washington Territory. THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of William F. Taylor, of San Juan, San Juan county, Territory of Washington, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District. STEPHEN V. BOYCE, Assignee of the Estate of Wm. F. Taylor. San Juan, Nov. 11, 1876.

UNDERTAKING.

The undersigned is prepared to do all styles of UNDERTAKING. And all orders left with MESSRS. HALL & PAULSON OF HOLMES & GORNE will be promptly attended to. I also have charge of the Masonic Cemetery. Residence, Front street, Seattle. m23-1m T. BRUSHWELL.

SALOON FOR SALE!

THE SALOON KNOWN AS THE FASHION, situated on Commercial Street, in the city of Seattle, together with the fixtures, counter, etc. Inquire of JAMES McNAUGHT, Seattle. m26-1w

D. P. JENKINS,

Attorney-at-Law and Solicitor in Chancery.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO Chancery Cases. Office.—On Commercial street opposite the U. S. Hotel. ap14

THE "COCK AND BULL"—STORY OF ELIZA PINKSTON.

For the past three days, a story of a woman named Eliza Pinkston, has come to us hashed and rehashed in the Associated Press dispatches of the Oregonian.

The story of the woman was this: That at night some white men visited her home, killed her husband, tore her baby from her arms and cut its throat, and after stabbing and shooting her, ten of the white men proceeded to ravish her.

If, however, upon thorough investigation, it should be proven that this act was done or instigated by Louisiana Democrats, we have no words to express our loathing and detestation of the foul deed.

We are amused at the stories of Sharon's resignation from the United States Senate, especially that part which says that Judge B. C. Whitman will succeed him.

The Los Angeles daily Mirror contains the card of "Dr. Oscar C. Baldy, veterinary surgeon," who formerly vegetated about Olympia, and called himself "doctor" on the strength of having given a sick horse an injection with a sausage-stuffing machine.

Our Territory still keeps before the people in the Patent Office records at Washington. John B. Forbes, of Olympian, has received a patent for a stump-puller, but whether for forest-clearing or dentistry, we are unable to say.

WEALTH UNDER WATER!

THE SALT-WATER FISH OF PUGET SOUND.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE FISHERIES.

Our beautiful Sound has no gold placers on its shores, as far as known; nor has the dull thump of the quartz stamp ever been heard in the gloomy fastnesses of her frowning hills.

And expended their profits in every imaginable enterprise in California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands. It must not be overlooked that half the Columbia river salmon fisheries are located in Washington Territory.

The largest undertaking of this kind is the picturesque little bay of Port Madison, where a party by the name of Hammond has had a fishery in successful operation for nearly five years.

THE HALIBUT.

Which is caught in the lower Sound and Bellingham Bay, could however be made a great source of profit and wealth to this section. The fish can be taken in great abundance, are of large size and are always in demand when once fairly introduced.

THE MIDDLE COMPARTMENT.

The middle one being perforated with holes so as to allow a continual supply of water to pass through. Into this "well" the fish can be dropped as soon as caught and will keep fresh and lively till their arrival at San Francisco.

COD FISHING.

Can be successfully carried on in the Gulf of Georgia, but the genuine cod is rarely seen in Puget Sound waters. The red-fish or rock cod, is caught all the way from Steilacoom to Point Wilson, also the fish known to the Indians as cutus cod.

THE OOLACHAN.

Is found all along the North coast from Cape Blanco to Sitka and is more plentiful in northern waters. Here, as at Coos Bay, it is only seen for a day or two in the latter part of April, but in the northern rivers like the Skeena and Nass, it runs for three or four weeks.

THE CANDLE FISH.

As the natives use them for lighting their huts. We look forward to the day when an immense amount of capital will be invested in preparing these fish for market and exporting them to the markets of the Old World.

WANT OF EXPERIENCE.

Has hitherto proven a great drawback to those who have invested their capital in enterprises of this sort. Men have gone into fisheries just for want of other occupation and lost money where practical men like the Crookers, Keethers and Rogers, of New London, would have become opulent.

Two colored gentlemen have just deserted the Republican side of the South Carolina Assembly and been sworn in by the Democratic Speaker.

WILD FOWL SHOOTING!

THE SEASON OF SPORT WITH DOG AND GUN.

THE TRUE SPORTSMAN'S ELYSIUM.

They come! They tear the cleaving air With pennon swift and strong. O'er clouds they leap, thro' vasty deep, The vaulted dome along.

The year is fast being gathered into the granary of the centuries. It has had its bloom, its maturity and its sheaf of golden plenty. And now the maples are leafless and bare, while the stubble fields are tawny and brown.

THE SWINOMISH FLATS.

Which lie about sixty miles to the northward of us. These flats or marshes are about ten times the size of the far-famed Lincolnshire fens of England, where every sportsman goes to have his rap at the screaming wild-fowl that almost darken the air at sundown when they come in to feed.

THE SPRING-TAIL DUCK.

Is our favorite of all the larger game and may be denoted by the narrow streaks of white along his rich crest of dark brown. This duck has a real gamy flavor and never eats fish of any sort. Its favorite food is the wild celery but it fattens on the wapato root which grows on the bottoms of all these northern streams.

CANYASS-BACK DUCK.

Which is so highly prized by gourmets on the Atlantic shores. In the Maryland and Virginia waters this duck lives entirely upon wild celery, from which it acquires its delicate flavor. But here it is very destructive upon young oysters, and when it can't get them it eats small fish, which greatly impair its delicacy.

THE TEAL DUCK.

Is the smallest of all the duck family, and affords splendid sport. We once got in a glorious shot at a flock on the Nisqually bottoms, while hunting with the genial Jim Pray, who remarked, as he saw us bring down four with the right barrel and five with the left, "By Jove, I believe it just rains ducks." These little fellows are very gregarious, and often may be seen in numbers approaching hundreds.

WILD GEESE.

Are very plentiful on all the green grass lands next to the marshes; and whenever a fresh water spring comes from the hills, there they congregate to pull the tender young blades of grass. The black-breasted gray goose, so common on the plains of the Sacramento and San Joaquin, is almost unknown here; but the "honker" or Canada goose, is far more plentiful.

THE RISING FLOCK.

With telling effect. Some men have made a great deal of money in this

way. William Hume, the founder of salmon-canning in this Territory, shot more geese than any other two men in Sacramento, between 1850 and 1858. From this he raised the money which started him in one of the standard industries of our Territory. But we would never earn a living at hunting, for we have not the requisite degree of patience.

AFRICAN HUMOR.

The American brain is fertile in inventions; nor are those inventions confined to the mechanical arts. America has her own peculiar school of high literature, headed by Irving, Cooper and Kennedy, among prose writers and Bryant, Longfellow and Whittier among poets. Her school of low literature is of more recent creation, led by Jones Hooper, Fenton Noland, T. B. Thorpe, Chas. F. Brown and James Bailey of Danbury. We do not include Sam Clemens (Mark Twain) in this category, because he is such an outrageous paroliner of other men's ideas.

The latest candidate for honors risible, is a writer on the Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution. His name we do not know but his humor is the real stuff. He confines his writing to the negro character and makes it excruciatingly funny. Witness the following:

JERMS ROBERSON'S LAST ILLNESS.

A Jonesboro negro, while waiting for the train to go out last night, struck up with several old acquaintances. "How is Jermes Roberson?" asked one after the usual "time of day" had been passed.

"Did'n you hear 'bout Jim?" queried the Jonesboro darkey.

"I ain't heard 'em Jim since he cut loose from de chain gang. He ain't down with de biliousness, is he?" "Oh, no! Jim ain't sick, an' he ain't been sick. He jes' wanted fer ter ride Mars Bob Proctor's mule de adder Sunday, an' de mule 'peered to have anudder engagement. I done been fowl wid dat mule before an' I tole Jim he better not git tangled up wid her. But he 'lowed he wuz a boss doctor; an' den he axed me for a chek of terbacker, an' got de bride, an' coth de mule, and got on her—well, I spec I better go git my ticket. They tell me dis train goes a callyhootin'."

"Hold on, you ain't tole us 'bout Jim," remarked one of his dusky auditors.

"I done tole you all I know. Jim got on de mule, an' she sorter jump herself, an' den der wuz a scuffle, and when de dus' blow why I see de nigger on de ground, and de mule eatin' at de troff wid one uv Jim's galluses wropped round her hine leg. Den arterwards de kurner he cum an' sed Jim died sorter accidental-like. Hits des like I tell you de nigger wuzn't sick a minnit. Well, I got ter be gittin' on. So long boys!"

But the grave and quiet wit that crops out of his delineations of "Uncle Si," shows this writer—whatever he is—to be more philosopher than jester. His sketches are pen chromos, or rather cameos, so distinct and individual are they in their masterly outline. Here is the old man's homily:

OLD SI AND THE YOUNG DARRIES.

As old Si was passing along by the car shed, one of the colored gamins there attached a paper tail to the old man's coat. Si ascertained why he had suddenly become so conspicuous to the crowd, and shaking his finger at the boy, said:

"Looke beah, chile, I'm oie 'nuff fer to be yer granddaddy!" The boy gylated his fingers from the tip end of his nose.

"Dat's right; you jes' wobble dem fingers till ye learns de motion. Dat's de galins grab dat you's goin' on wid, ef yer oie kno'd it!"

The boy laughed and danced around the old man.

"Go on wid your foolishness, fer de time's comin' when all sich young colts as you is gwine ter be harnesssed up an' broke, an' yer'll be mougly glad ter bress de Lawd ef yer necks am't broke in de first trial!"

"Hey! whar's de pig what eat de co'n offen dat ole cob pipe, say?" yelled the boy.

"Nebber mine; dat wern't de pig dat you'll be tuck up fer stealin'. I feel yer dis yung gin' rasion ob darries is too free wid der tungs, an' too sabin ob der hands; fer de edny good. Der police is draggin' ob 'em round byar like pups wid ropes ter der necks, an' I'm lookin' fer de kurner ter be 'goin' round' pickin' dem off de trees like blackberries' fore dis winter's done come an' gone!"

We owe an apology to Judge Seelye, who edited our paper during our absence at Port Gamble, for our disavowal of the Sheridan article—to this extent: He was under no instructions, and wrote as he pleased. Perhaps it would have been better to have hampered him with some restrictions; but we thought a man who could outrun such political celebrities as Judge Jacobs, Mr. Judson, and the irrepressible Bill White, did not need any.

THE FENIAN SCARE.

The air has been filled with startling rumors of a Fenian invasion of Victoria for several days. Being utterly unable to arrive at any definite conclusion from the meagre details given by telegraph from Victoria, we decided to call upon several of our prominent citizens of Irish nationality, to see if they could enlighten us in the matter. Our first visit was to ex-Alderman Clancey, of the Bank Exchange. Not wishing to be thought unfriendly in the cause of Ireland we accosted him in the genuine Celtic vernacular:

"Cead mille failthe!" we exclaimed.

"Take a little yourself," replied the Alderman, setting out that rare old black bottle of "Jesse Moore."

"Potheen galore," we remarked.

"I believe you, my boy," says he.

"Gramachree ma cruiskeen lawn," we added.

"You know how it is, yourself," replied the Alderman. But as his answers were somewhat indefinite, we went up to interview Mr. Ben Murphy at the "Pony" and found him rather more communicative. As we entered the house, we exclaimed:

"Savourneen dheethli!"

"What on?" inquired the landlord.

"Shule, shule agra," we persisted.

"Where to?" asked Mr. Murphy.

"Why at Victoria—haven't you heard about the Fenian invasion from San Francisco?" we asked.

"Not a word," replied Mr. Murphy.

"The fact is, Tom, you're a little off to-day. Allow me to prescribe for you. First, a few drops of pure water—you may not be familiar with the taste, but I assure you there's no harm in it. Next, a half-teaspoon of powdered saccharine matter. Third, ten drops of Amargo de Angostura. Fourth, ten drops of Curacao. Fifth, a wine-glass of Noble whis'—"

"Good Lord, Mr. Murphy," we exclaimed, "that's a cocktail, sir."

"Of course it is, replied Ben, 'now drink that and go home with you and don't come around here with any more cock-and-bull stories like that.'"

We can only say that the above prescription was very palatable and—that's all we know about the Fenian invasion of Victoria.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

COME one, come all, and get one of the extra Mince Pies at the Eureka Bakery.

AT THE CENTENNIAL.—Vergon, mine host of the Centennial Saloon, offers a chromo to every purchaser, to the amount of fifty cents, at his place of business. The chromo is a fine one and is entitled the Capital Joke.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE.—Dr. Hewes, the great Magnetic Healer, for the safe, sure, and natural treatment of all curable diseases, has taken rooms at the Occidental Hotel for thirty days. It costs nothing to go and see the doctor. He comes well recommended. If you are afflicted go and see him. SEATTLE, Nov. 29, 1876. no29-1m

HOT Irish and Scotch Whisky; also, Tom and Jerry, at the Merchants' Exchange Saloon. n26

ROOMS TO LET.—A number of the most elegantly furnished rooms in town, to let, at the building formerly known as the Tremont House, on Commercial street. M. KEITH. n2241m

Now that the worry of the election is all over with, the next best thing to do is to cool off by calling on Jack Levy and getting one of his superior cigars.

If you want anything in the line of Drugs, Perfumery, Trusses, in fact, anything usually kept in a Drng Store, call on M. R. Maddocks, Seattle Drug Store. n16-1f

DANCE.—There will be a regular Saturday Soiree, under the direction of C. G. Steinweg, on Saturday evening, at Reigin's Hall.

FRED BARKER has some splendid cigars, and excellent brands of tobacco, pipes, cigar holders, pocket cutlery, etc.

SMOKERS, ATTENTION!!!—Just received by Dakota another invoice of the celebrated brand of cigars, "Double Enders," also genuine "Turkish Five Cut" at JOHN L. JAMIESON'S. n161w

Call for Jessie Moore's Extra Pony Old Bourbon, in brass bound cask and silver fast. The only place that you can get it in is the CENTENNIAL HALL, foot of Mill street.

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

LEGAL BLANKS of every description at John L. Jamieson's.

Go to W. G. JAMIESON'S and get a pair of spectacles. He has them both magnifying and diminishing so you can read election returns to suit yourself. n9 if

ANY person in need of a good nurse, can be accommodated by leaving orders at Mrs. Plummer's. Also sewing in families.

HOSPITAL!

CONDUCTED BY

G. A. WEED, M. D.

COMMERCIAL ST., BET. MAIN & JACKSON,

Seattle, Wash. Ter.

TO THE SICK WHO HAVE NO HOME

and need comfortable rooms, good nursing and skillful Medical or Surgical treatment at moderate prices this Hospital offers inducements superior to any other institution of the kind north of San Francisco. Apply either in person or by letter to

G. A. WEED, M. D.

CITY MARKET!

MILL STREET SEATTLE.

L. Diller, Proprietor.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THE above Market, having entered into arrangements whereby he will be enabled to supply the Citizens of Seattle and vicinity with the

Choicest Meats & Vegetables

Respectfully states that by strict attention to business he will endeavor to supply the wants of his customers with articles that are of superior quality.

At his establishment, Corned Beef and Pork, Smoked Meats, Pork and Bologna Sausages, Head Cheese, Tripe, etc., may always be had.

L. DILLER.

Seattle, March 29, 1876.

HARVEY PIKE,

—IS THE—

SIGN WRITER.

NOW IS

THE

TIME

TO

Subscribe for

THE WEST SHORE,

Just entering its second year. It

IS ENLARGED & IMPROVED

And worthy the patronage of every well-wisher of the Pacific Northwest. It is

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED

By the leading artists on the Coast. Some o

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In the Pacific Northwest contribute to its columns. As a

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New Work Made to Order,

And general repairing done.

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL

OCCIDENTAL SQUARE,

Seattle, - - - Wash. Ter.

This Hotel is the largest and best in the Territory. Board and Lodgings

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.

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.