

Puget Sound Dispatch

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 16, 1872. No. 25.

Puget Sound Dispatch.
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.
LARRABEE & CO.
Publishers and Proprietors.
TERMS:
Single Copy One Year.....\$9 00
Six Months..... 5 00
Three Months..... 3 00
Single Number..... 1 50
Payable Invariably in Advance.
RATES OF ADVERTISING:
One Square of 12 Lines, 1st Insertion.....\$2 00
Each Subsequent Insertion..... 1 00
Yearly and quarterly advertisements at the lowest rates.
JOB PRINTING
of every description done at the most reasonable rates.
AGENTS:
Olympia..... Capt. Frank Tarbell.
Stellacoom..... Irving Ballard.
Victoria, B. C..... Charles McCormick.
Port Townsend..... George Barthrop.
Fort Discovery..... M. McMahon.
Snohomish City..... E. C. Ferguson.
Slaughter..... Joseph Gibson.
New York..... Hudson & McNet.
Portland..... L. Samuels.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.
KING COUNTY.
Orange Jacobs..... Judge of District Court.
David T. Denny..... County Judge.
Lewis V. Wyckoff..... Sheriff.
Gardner Kellogg..... Auditor.
Oliver C. Shorsy..... Treasurer.
George F. Whitworth..... Surveyor.
William H. Shouley..... Assessor.
Joseph Settle..... Coroner.
Peter Saar, Henry L. Yesler, and Francis Mc Natt, County Commissioners.

CITY OF SEATTLE.
John T. Jordan..... Mayor.
George McMahon..... Clerk.
Charles H. Burnett..... Treasurer.
C. C. Parkins..... Recorder.
L. V. Wyckoff..... Marshal.
Beriah Brown..... City Printer.
Frank Mathias, Corlies P. Stone, Amos Brown, Samuel F. Coombs, S. P. Andrews, L. B. Andrews, Charles W. Moore, Councilmen.

Terms of Courts.
SUPREME COURT.
2d Monday in January.
DISTRICT COURTS.
SEATTLE—1st Monday in February and August.
PORT TOWNSEND—4th Monday in February and November.
STELLACOOM—2d Monday in January and July.
OLYMPIA—3d Monday in March, and 2d Monday in November.
VANCOUVER—2d Monday in April and 3d Monday in October.
WALLA WALLA—2d Monday in May and 4th Monday in September.
OSPREYVILLE—2d Monday in July.
TACOMA CITY—4th Monday in October.
FORT COLVILLE—2d Monday in June.

MAILS.
The Seattle Mails arrive and depart as follows:
Oregon, California and Atlantic States, via Olympia, Tacoma and Stellacoom: Arrive Mondays and Thursdays, 6 o'clock, A. M. Depart Tuesdays and Fridays, 10 P. M. Close 9 P. M.
Victoria, via Ports Madison, Gamble, Ludlow and Townsend, Tuesdays and Fridays, 10 P. M.
Depart Mondays, 6 15 A. M.; Thursdays, 5 15 A. M.; Close 6 A. M. and 9 P. M.
Whitcomb, via Methoos, Snohomish, Tulalip, Coupeville, Cleveland, Utsalcom, Lacombe, Pildigo and Samish: Arrive, Wednesdays, 8 P. M. Depart, Mondays, 9 A. M.; Close 8 30 A. M.
Franklin, via White River and Slaughter: Arrives, Wednesdays, 7 P. M. Departs, Tuesdays, 7 A. M.; Close 6 30 A. M.
Snoqualmie, via Black River and Squak: Arrives, Wednesdays, 8 P. M. Departs, Tuesdays, 7 A. M.; Close 6 30 A. M.
Port Orcaud, via Port Blakey: Arrives, Tuesdays, 11 A. M. Departs, Mondays, 11 A. M.; Close 10 45.

JAMES MC NAUGHT. JOHN LEARY.
McNAUGHT & LEARY,
Attorneys at Law,
Seattle, W. T.
Will practice in Supreme and District Courts of Washington Territory.

JOHN J. MCGILVRA,
Attorney at Law,
SEATTLE, W. T.
Will attend to business in all parts of the Territory.

GEORGE M. MC CONAHA. WALDO M. YORK.
MC CONAHA & YORK,
Counselors, Attorneys, Solicitors
in Chancery, and Proctors
in Admiralty.
OFFICES—No. 1 and 2 Dispatch Buildings,
SEATTLE, W. T.
W. M. YORK, Notary Public. 20

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

DR. G. A. WEED,
SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN.
Office on Commercial Street, one door
north of J. R. Robbins's.
Office hours from 9 to 12, a. m., and
from 2 to 5, p. m.
Residence on First Street, two and
one-half blocks from Mill Street, north.
[n27f]

DENTISTRY!
DR. J. C. GRASSE, - - DENTIST.
OFFICE UNDER MOORE'S PHOTOGRAPH
GALLERY, on Mill Street, Seattle, W. T.
Solicits Public Patronage. Will Warrant all
Operations to give Satisfaction.

IRVING BALLARD,
Attorney & Counselor at Law,
Stellacoom, W. T.
Will practice in the Courts of Law, Chancery,
and Admiralty of Washington Territory. Office
on Commercial street.

McNAUGHT & LEARY,
SEATTLE, W. T.
Real Estate and Tax Agents,
REAL ESTATE bought and sold.
LOANS negotiated.
CLAIMS collected.

FOR SALE.
LOTS IN CITY OF SEATTLE, im-
proved and unimproved.
Also, LANDS in King, Kitsap, Sno-
homish and Island Counties.
Tracts at HOLMES' HARBOR, CA-
MANO ISLAND, MUKILTEO, PORT
TOWNSEND, PORT DISCOVERY,
NISQUALLY, etc. etc.
Also, several Bottom Land FARMS,
under cultivation, on the White, Black,
Cedar, and Duwamish Rivers.
AGENTS—For Remington and Osgood,
New York; Benjamin Flint, San Jose,
California, etc. etc.
McNAUGHT & LEARY.
JAMES MCNAUGHT, }
JOHN LEARY, }
Seattle, W. T. Aug. 28, 1871. 15f.

Seattle
BREWERY
SEATTLE, W. T.
STUART CRICHTON,
(Successor to Crichton & Bettis)
PROPRIETOR.

Ale, Beer,
Porter and
Lager Beer,
Superior Quality, in Wood and
Bottles.
Draft Ale and Porter per gallon..... 50 cents
Bottled Ale and Porter, bottles to be
returned, per dozen..... \$2 50
do. do. do. for shipment..... \$2 25
Lager Beer at usual rates.
Orders solicited and promptly attended to.
Call and sample the above.
E. C. Call for Crichton's Ale, Porter or Lager
Beer when you want a good drink, and be sure
you get it.
Seattle, Nov. 13, 1871.

NOTICE!!
TO THE PUBLIC!
AS THE OLD "SNUG SALOON"
has gone from us, no more
COLD TEA
Can be got there.
BUT
The people of Seattle mutually agree
that they can't get along without
SAM RAYMOND
And his COLD TEA, at the
ORO FINO!
Signed by
SAM RAYMOND,
and 10,000 others.
DOUBLE AND SINGLE BED-
DED ROOMS—by the day or week. 7f

R. ABRAMS'
LIVERY STABLE,
Cor. Commercial and Washington Sts.
SEATTLE, W. T.
This Livery Stable is in the centre of
the city, and to persons desirous of
having Buggies, Carriages, and spirited
saddle animals, can find them at this
stable.
Horses boarded by the day or week.
R. ABRAMS. 16f

J. A. McDONALD. B. MURPHY
PONY SALOON,
KEPT BY
McDONALD & MURPHY,
Commercial Street,
Opposite Schwabacher's.
This is the place to visit to have the in-
ner man replenished—and not drugged.
Cigars, Tobacco, Wines and the best of
Liquors always on hand. 15f

KOHLER & FROHL'NG
GROWERS OF AND DEALERS IN
California Wines and
Brandy.
626 Montgomery Street
(Basement Montgomery Block.)
San Francisco.
December 1, 1871, 2f

American Shipping and Ship Building.

Hon. Alexander Mitchell, Representa-
tive from Wisconsin, delivered a speech
in Congress on the 6th of April, on a
subject of deep interest to the people of
Puget Sound, from which we make the
following extracts:
Mr. MITCHELL said:
Mr. SPEAKER: The question of how
best to revive the ship-building interests
and external carrying trade of the United
States is one of the correct solution of
which will affect in a great degree both
the material interests of our people and
the standing and importance of this na-
tion in the eyes of the other nations of
the world. Our national pride, as well
as our material interests, is involved in
the solution of this question.
If history has taught one lesson more
plainly than another, it is that those
nations which have excelled in commerce
have been marked for the enterprise,
intelligence, and general comfort of their
people, as well as for their power as
States.

Tyre, Carthage, Egypt, Venice, Ge-
nona, the cities of the Hansatic League,
and the Dutch republic, with others that
I might name, were leaders in the civil-
ization and power of the world, and took
the front rank in their day in promoting
the comfort and elevation of their peo-
ples, and spreading around the world
the blessings of civilization.
Sir Walter Raleigh was about right
when he said that—
"Whosoever commands the sea commands
the trade of the world, and whosoever
commands the trade of the world commands
the riches of the world, and the world itself."
It would indeed be difficult to overes-
timate the beneficial effects of com-
merce, not only as a source of national
wealth, but as giving fresh life to indus-
try and invention, and inspiring the
people who engage in it with enlarged
views. It has well been said that a na-
tion of traders can never be a nation of
slaves.

OUR SHIPPING, ITS RISE AND FALL.
From the enterprise, energy, spirit,
and ability of our people, and from the
physical characteristics of the country,
it would seem as if no nation could out-
strip us in the navigation of the seas;
and no sooner was the independence of
the colonies achieved, than they began
to take that advanced position in the
world of commerce for which they were
so clearly adapted. To show the pro-
gress they made in the carrying trade of
the world, I give the tonnage of the
United States every five years from 1790
to the present time, as follows:

Year	Total Tonnage
1790	274,377
1795	747,964
1800	1,424,784
1805	1,140,398
1810	1,424,784
1815	1,268,127
1820	1,280,166
1825	1,423,110
1830	1,191,776
1835	1,824,940
1840	2,180,764
1845	2,417,002
1850	3,533,868
1855	5,530,819
1860	5,098,000
1865	4,144,000
1870	3,946,149

In the beginning of the present cen-
tury everything was favorable to the
prosperity of our shipping interests.
The nations of Europe were embroiled
in the Napoleonic wars, and so long as
remained at peace we had almost a mo-
nopoly of the carrying trade. Having
become involved in war with England
we lost the great advantage arising from
our neutral position, and the consequen-
ces were anything but favorable to our
shipping. It appears, from the forego-
ing table, that while in 1810 our tonnage
was 1,424,784, in 1830 it was but 1,191-
776, so that in twenty years we abso-
lutely retrograded in the amount of our
tonnage.

By far the most prosperous era of our
shipping interests was from 1850 to 1860,
during which time our shipping increas-
ed about two million tons. From 1861
to 1865 it increased thirty-eight and a
half per cent., while that of England
and her colonies increased only eighteen
and three-fourths per cent. These were
the years when our ship-yards turned
out those splendid clipper ships which
defied the ships of all the world besides.
These were years when in every harbor
on the globe could be seen floating the
proud banner of the stars and stripes.
Those proud tokens of our peoples great-
ness were not placed on the ocean by
Government subsidies wrung from the
sweats of the toiling millions, but by
the enterprise and skill of a free and un-
trammelled industry. In those bright
days there was no whining about being
unable to compete with the pauper labor
of Europe, and there were no complaints
that our mechanics were inferior to
those of England in this department.
Our workmen could outstrip all competi-
tors in inventive genius and mechanical
skill.
In 1859 John Bright said, in the En-
glish House of Commons, that—
"The finest vessels which are at this moment
performing the voyage between England and the
Australian colonies have been built in the United
States. In ship-building the United States
not only compete with, but in some respects
excel this country." (England.)

In 1854 the returns of the British board
of trade showed the remarkable fact that
nearly sixty per cent. of the new ship-
ping added to the merchant fleet of En-
gland was the work of North American
ship-yards, the British having bought
from us in that year two hundred and
sixty-seven vessels. If from 1850 to
1860 were the brightest years in the his-
tory of our commerce, from 1860 to 1870
were undoubtedly the darkest. While
our tonnage in 1861 amounted to 5,639-
000, in 1865 it had sunk to 5,096,000,
being a loss of 443,000 tons, and the
falling off still continues, showing that
some other causes must be at work to
destroy besides the rebel privateers.
Had the rebel cruisers been the only de-
stroyers of our commerce, as soon as the
war ended, if our ship-building interests
had been a healthy state, our ship-yards
should have manifested renewed activity
to supply the places of those vessels
which had been destroyed. Instead of
that, our ship-yards are deserted, and
ship-building has become one of the lost
arts in our land.

It is claimed by some that the substi-
tution of iron for wood has had much to
do with the falling off of our tonnage.
Of the fact that there has been such a
change there can be no doubt.
According to the London Shipping
Gazette, Great Britain during 1870 turned
out of her various yards 974 vessels,
with an aggregate tonnage of 342,706
tons. Of these 433 were steamers repre-
senting a carrying power of 225,674 tons,
and 541 sailing vessels of 117,032 tons.
Four hundred and ninety-nine vessels
representing 58,530 tons of measure-
ment, were built of timber, and 445 ves-
sels of 271,760 tons were of iron, while
30 vessels of 12,416 were of composite
material. But then this large per-
centage of iron vessels is but recent; the
increase in 1870 over the previous year
in the construction of iron vessels as
compared to that of wooden ones was as
five to one.

Now, I believe so great is the inven-
tion and versatility of genius in the Am-
erican workmen and designers, that I
have no doubt whatever, had our build-
ers been left untrammelled, they would
rapidly have accommodated themselves to
any change required in the nature of
the vessels, and by superior skill they
would have soon made up for any tem-
porary disadvantage arising from such a
change. Our ship-builders, however,
had no opportunity to devote themselves
to building iron vessels. About the
time they should have commenced to do
so, they were crushed down beneath the
heavy and remorseless hand of ill-judg-
ed taxation. If not the rebel pirates, if
not the change from wood to iron were
the causes of the destruction of this in-
dustry, let us see if we can discover

WHAT DESTROYED OUR SHIP-BUILDING.
In 1867 the Secretary of the Treasury
submitted a report to Congress, where-
in is given the testimony of a large num-
ber of the leading ship-builders as to the
decline in ship-building, and we find the
almost unanimous testimony to be that
it was destroyed by over-taxation. One
builder said that in 1864 he built a ves-
sel which cost \$136,000, of which \$81-
000 was paid for material, \$30,000 for
labor, and \$25,000 for taxes in various
forms.

In 1861, just when the new improve-
ments and changes in the art of ship-
building were being commenced, just as
iron was beginning to displace wood un-
der the pretense of providing revenue,
Congress imposed such exorbitant taxes
on all the material needed for build-
ing a ship that that noble industry, once
our greatest boast, was crushed beneath
the load. Tens of thousands of men em-
ployed in the yards and marine engine
works were driven to other occupations,
and ever since public men have been
asking how shall we revive our ship-
ping.

**HOW SHALL WE REVIVE OUR SHIP-BUILD-
ING?**
First, I answer, let us remove the load
of taxation which Congress has imposed
and which Congress should remove.
It has been said by those who ought to
know that we are at a disadvantage of
thirty per cent. when competing with
England in the building of iron ships.—
But the tariff on the materials entering
into our ships is more than thirty per
cent., and there seems to be no plan so
simple and easy as to greatly reduce or
wholly remove the high imposts on all
materials which may be used in ship-
building. Such a reduction would af-
fect the revenue of the country but a
very few millions, and would be a boon
of unspeakable value in its beneficial
effects. I presume there will come up a
terrible clamor from certain parties who
think they are protected by these im-
posts which have ruined our shipping.

I would ask these parties if the time will
never come when they will say they
have had protection enough, and are
now willing to stand on their own feet
and let ship-building have a chance to
revive? For eleven years now has ship-
building been sacrificed for their benefit,
and it is high time that they were will-
ing to make some concessions, for it re-
ally seems as if we had to ask their per-
mission before we can do our duty to
our shipping by repealing the imposts
which were laid on in 1861.
Admitting free of duty the materials
used in ship-building can affect those
industries to no perceptible extent, for
at present the demand of our ship-build-
ers for their productions is next to noth-
ing, and can hardly be less when ship-
building materials are admitted free.—
Nay, more; it is my firm belief that some-
one of those industries which it is feared
will be injured by a repeal of the duties
on the materials to be used in building
ships will really be greatly benefited.—
Take iron, for instance. According to
the best authorities our iron has a tough-
ness and a strength and durability not
found in British iron, and is less subject
to oxidation. Now, I am of opinion that
if the materials to be used in ship-build-
ing are admitted free it would be more
profitable for our builders to use Ameri-
can rather than the inferior British iron
even if admitted free; and I am convinc-
ed that our iron interests, instead of
having anything to fear from this plan,
would be greatly promoted.
But the Secretary of the Treasury says
the cost of labor and interest on capital
are greater here than in England, and
were those duties reduced we could not
compete with that country. But were
not wages and interest higher here
than in England in those days when the
clipper ships of Donald McKay beat the
world, and when England in one year
bought two hundred and sixty-seven
vessels of this Republic? Nay, more;
the rate of interest was higher in this
country than than now, because the pro-
fits arising from the use of money were
greater. So with labor; the purchasing
power of a day's labor was then as high
as it is now in this country, while it was
lower in England than at present.
But the Secretary of the Treasury says
that British mechanics in this depart-
ment are superior to ours. Is not this
a most humiliating acknowledgment for
a high Government official to make?
Granting, for the sake of argument, that
the Secretary is correct, why are our
mechanics inferior? Is it not because
the same load of taxation which crushed
out ship-building, crushed out also all
our marine iron works, driving in New
York city alone, twenty thousand men
into other pursuits. Throw off this load
of taxes and create a demand for skilled
mechanics and they will soon be forth-
coming. We have them not now be-
cause they are not wanted. Let them
be wanted and they will be found.
I am proud to say that among my con-
stituents there are mechanics who can
build a locomotive or a sleeping-car su-
perior to any in the Old World—far su-
perior, at all events, to any which has
been my fortune to see in Europe—and
I do not doubt that we can soon find me-
chanics equal to the demand for the
purposes of ship-building. It is asserted
by some who are well informed in
such matters, that many of the most
skilful mechanics in the ship-yards of
the Clyde are from this country. Will
they not speedily return as soon as we
make it for their interest to do so?
In the report of the Secretary of the
Treasury already mentioned, Captain
Thompson of Kennebec, Maine, is
credited with the following testimony:
"One of the most expensive materials which
enter into the composition of a vessel is iron in
its various forms of utility. Were the duties on
imports of those materials which enter into the
composition of a vessel remitted, and among
them the duties on iron, we could successfully
compete with the British provinces in ship-
building, and once more gain our lost supremacy
on the seas. Were the industry once more
transferred to the United States the labor now
employed in the provinces would come to this
country, and a large and desirable accession to
our population would ensue."
Captain Thompson believed that a rem-
ission of the duties and taxes on ship-
building material is the true method of
restoring the ship-building interest, and
through it the great carrying trade of
the United States. He wants no boun-
ties and no favors from the Govern-
ment, nor does he ask a remission of
the duties and taxes on ship-building
materials to the injury of any other in-
terest. But if the whole amount of
taxation to be raised is to be lower next
year than in the past, as it necessarily
must be, he thinks that no more appro-
priate direction in which to lower it ex-
ists than that indicated by the sore
necessities of the ship-building trade.
Donald McKay, of East Boston, says:
"The only effectual remedy is to take off a
portion of the whole mass of taxation. Then
we could compete with foreign ship-builders
and more."
Joseph Titcombe, of Kennebec,
Maine says:
"A remission of taxes is the true remedy for
the bad state in which this industry has fallen."
McKay & Aldus, of East Boston, testi-
fy that the depression of their busi-
ness is due to the high taxes, while
Messrs. Curtis & Smith repeat the story,
and attribute it to the same cause. W.
W. Webb, of New York, testifies as fol-
lows:
"Reduce the present high tariff on bar-
and sheet-iron and copper, hemp and cordage,
cannas, chains, anchors, and the general equip-
ment of vessels, all of which can be done with-
out destroying our manufactures, and we can
again successfully compete with foreign-built
ships and regain a portion of the lost trade."
Can we, in the face of all this, hesi-
tate as to the true course to be pursued,
namely, the easy simple one of reduc-
ing the tariff duties on all materials to
be used in the construction of ships
and on all ship stores?

Secondly, To revive our shipping I
would recommend that American citi-
zens be allowed to purchase foreign-
built vessels when they find it for their
interest and profit to do so, and enter
them on the American registry. As the
case now stands, we cannot build ships,
and are not allowed to buy ships, and
can it be surprising that we have no
ships?

But, objects the Secretary of the Treas-
ury, this will stimulate ship-building in
England. I do not believe we can stimu-
late ship-building in England any more
effectually than we have been doing dur-
ing the last ten years, and I am sure the
measure I here propose would soon have
the opposite effect. Multiply shipown-
ers among us, and we will soon multiply
ship-builders. Ship-owners will prefer
to have repairing done when they can
under their own supervision, and espe-
cially when the abolition of the duties
shall have made it equally cheap. The
greater number of men there are among
us owning ships, interested in ships,
talking ships, &c., the more will our
ship-builders interests be likely to re-
vive. What is there about a ship that
it should be regarded by our law as al-
most a felony to buy a foreign-built
one? Are Americans not fit to judge
what it is safe and profitable for them to
do in this matter, that Congress has
barred such transactions by law? If
we have none of the profits arising from
ship-building, at least we may be allow-
ed to enjoy some of the profits of ship-
owning—some of the wealth made in
freights.

I find in a report of one of the meet-
ings of the National Board of Trade,
held a year or two ago, a statement as
follows in relation to the profits arising
from ocean steamship navigation: In
1863 one of the lines from this country
to a country in Europe whose citizens
are permitted to purchase Clyde-built
iron ships and run them on foreign ports
under their own flag, realized, a profit
of \$118,321, which was divided as fol-
lows: to depreciation, ten per cent.;
boilers renewal fund, four per cent.;
directors' salaries, one per cent.; divided
among share-holders, fifteen per cent.,
on capital of \$296,000. In addition,
four per cent. was appropriated for in-
terest, showing gross profits amounting
to forty-four per cent. Why should an
American desiring to embark in such an
enterprise be denied the protection of
his country's flag, and be compelled to
sneak in below the protectingegis of
some other Power? Let us throw
aside such petty, narrow-minded legisla-
tion, and adopt such as will be worthy
of this age of progress and freedom.

Political.
A special despatch to the Philadel-
phia Inquirer, dated Washington, April
17, says: "Quite a commotion was
made in the House to-day by a move-
ment to have the Republican members
all sign a paper indorsing the nomina-
tion of General Grant at Philadelphia,
and repudiating the Cincinnati Con-
vention, in order to have the indorsements
read at the New York meeting to-night.
When the papers were first circulated
everybody signed them, on the ground
that to refuse would be considered an
act of disloyalty to the Republican party.
Before the House had been canvassed
some snags were struck. The Massa-
chusetts men refused point blank
to interfere, and Ohio then broke, five
refusing to sign; two in Illinois and
several scattering members declined,
and many of them who did sign required
the indorsement to be watered down till
it was of very little value. Not a few
signed with mental reservations of a
pretty wide scope, and some thought
the fact that certificates were needed
was an evidence of weakness and alarm,
which was very significant."

THE FOULTEST TRICK IN POLITICS.—A
Philadelphia despatch of the 19th says
the Reform Republican Committee that
evening adopted resolutions indorsing
the nomination of General Hartrauff for
Governor, favoring the nomination of
Grant, and requesting the delegates
elected at the late State Convention to
resign. To understand the nature of
these resolutions it must be known that
the committee which adopted them was
selected not as a Grant committee, but
in direct opposition to Grant, and that
the delegates now asked to resign were
selected by the opposition, and repre-
sent, or at least professed to represent
their views. General Hartrauff is the
nominee for Governor of Pennsylvania,
representing the Cameronian or admin-
istration party, and the bitter enemy of
the reform movement. From all of
which the reader will see that this com-
mittee has simply sold out the party
that created it, gone over itself to the
other side, and by an act of the meanest
treachery seeks to drag over the party
which created it and to disarm the re-
form movement in the State of Penn-
sylvania. In short, they have adopted
the tactics of those members of the late
Legislature of California, who accepting
the platform of anti-subsidy, sold them-
selves and betrayed the cause to which
they were pledged at the first overtures

of the Central Pacific Railroad Compa-
ny. That they have been bought is as
manifest as anything can be.
The Union has ever had a high regard
for Grant as General, and no mean opin-
ion of him as President. Our strictures
on his administration have rested
upon the one fact that his surroundings
are vicious, and that too many of his
political advisers are men without char-
acter, honor, ability or honesty; and
that they are dragging the Republican
party down into the depths of degrada-
tion, and with it the country. If it re-
quires such base means as are indicated
by the action of the Philadelphia Com-
mittee to secure the triumph of the party
in Pennsylvania, then the party had
better not triumph. No free country
can afford to be governed by the fraud,
treachery and bad faith this committee's
action illustrates. They are corrupting
the foundations of truth and justice,
and making confidence in the organiza-
tions which direct parties utterly impos-
sible; and thereby virtually putting it
out of the power of the people to resist
wrong, since in our politics organization
and good faith must be at the bottom of
every movement, beginning with the
committee and ending with the election
and conduct of the representatives. If
the committee or the elected person be
treacherous, it is clear that any opposi-
tion party, however strong, and even
though greatly in the majority, may be
sold out like sheep to the highest bid-
der.—*Sacramento Union.*

NEWSPAPERS.—The bold and manly
stand taken by many Republican news-
papers in denouncing the rings and cor-
ruptions of the late Republican Con-
vention, is an auspicious opening of a new
era for the good of mankind. A brave
and independent press, that cannot be
throttled by unscrupulous men and cor-
porations, shows that there is sufficient
virtue left in the hearts of the American
people to turn back the tide of robbery
and plunder which has been steadily
growing for the last few years. Let the
principles of honesty and integrity, in
and out of office; that the few shall sub-
mit to the many; that pride and aristoc-
racy, whether of blood or property,
must be ruled by the honest multitude,
and the rights of the laboring man re-
spected; be emblazoned in letters of
gold on our banners, and made the
watchword of the Democratic party, so
that merit alone will prevail. It will be
a sad day for the history of this Repub-
lic when the scheming and machina-
tions of the monarchial Hamilton are to
be respected and followed, instead of
the sublime truths of liberty and equal-
ity taught by the great Jefferson. All
corruption should be shunned as the
leprosy, and the masses alone must rule.

EDUCATING GIRLS.—Educating girls
for household duties ought to be con-
sidered as necessary as instruction in
reading, writing, and arithmetic, and
quite as universal. We are in our
houses more than half of our existence,
and it is the household surroundings
which affect most largely the happiness
or misery of domestic life. If the wife
knows how to "keep house," if she un-
derstand how to "set a table," if she
has learned how things ought to be
cooked, how beds should be made, how
carpets should be swept, how furniture
should be dusted, how the clothes should
be repaired, and turned, and altered,
and renovated; if she knows how pur-
chases can be made to the best advan-
tage, and understands the laying in of
provisions, how to make them go farth-
est and last longest; if she appreciates
the importance of system, order, tid-
iness, and the quiet management of chil-
dren and servants, then she knows how
to make a little heaven of home—how
to win her children from the street; how
to keep her husband from the club-
house, the gaming-table and the wine-
cup. Such a family will be trained to
social respectability, to business success,
and to efficiency and usefulness in what-
ever position may be allotted to them.
It may be safe to say that not one girl
in ten in our large towns and cities en-
ters into married life who has learned to
bake a loaf of bread, to purchase a
roast, to dust a painting—to sweep a
carpet, or to cut and fit and make her
own dress. How much the perfect
knowledge of these things bears upon
the thrift, the comfort and health of
families, may be conjectured, but not
calculated by figures. It would be an
immeasurable advantage to make a be-
ginning by attaching a kitchen to every
girl's school in the nation, and have
lessons given daily in the preparation
of all the ordinary articles of food and
drink for the table; and how to purchase
them in the market to the best advan-
tage, with the result of a large saving of
money, an increase of comfort, and
higher health in every family in the
land.—*Hull's Journal.*

He that does good works for praise or
secular ends, sells an inestimable jewel
for a trifle; and that which would pur-
chase heaven for him, he parts with for
the breath of the people, which at the
best is but air, and that not often whole-
some.

Puget Sound Dispatch.

Vol. I. No. 25.

SERIAH BROWN, EDITOR.

Seattle, Thursday, May 16, 1872.

Shameful Neglect Somewhere.

The Olympia Courier says: At the last session of the Legislature twelve memorials were adopted addressed to Congress and several of the Departments. It is the duty of the Secretary of the Territory to forward certified copies of those Memorials to the Delegate, to enable him to present them to Congress and the Departments. We are informed by Mr. Garfield that he has not received a single Memorial from the Secretary, and is not even aware of the number or nature of the Memorials which were adopted. We will attempt an explanation from Secretary Clements before commenting on this subject.

It is not the duty of the Secretary of the Territory to forward certified copies of any proceeding of the Legislature to the Delegate, unless specially directed so to do by the Legislative Assembly. The Delegate has no supervisory direction of the Executive Department of the Territory and not necessarily any direct correspondence with it. He has a right to demand information from that Department the same as any other citizen; no more, no less. It is the duty of the Secretary to transmit to the proper Department at Washington certified copies of all the official proceedings of the Executive and legislative branches of the Territorial Government; and it is the duty of the Delegate to keep himself informed through the proper official medium of all such acts and doings. If he fails to do this, he willfully and knowingly neglects the most important of his official trusts.

It is not intimated that Secretary Clements has failed to make his official reports to the proper Department; only that the Delegate has not been personally served with certified copies; and this is offered as an excuse for the utter neglect by the Delegate of important public interests of which he could not have been ignorant and the responsibility for this neglect is attempted to be foisted upon an innocent officer by misrepresenting his official duties. If the Secretary had been specially directed by the Legislature to serve the Delegate with a certified copy of the Memorials spoken of, he would have been derelict in duty not to have complied with the request, but it would not have excused the Delegate for his neglect in not looking for these documents at the Departments to which every Delegate and Member of Congress has access, and bringing them to the notice of Congress, which has a supervisory control over all acts of Territorial Legislatures.

If the Delegate had devoted to the interests of his constituents a small modicum of the time and pains he has given to the attempt to procure the removal of the Secretary on personal grounds solely, the interests of the public would have been much better served and his determination to prostitute official influence to personal ends would have been less manifest. The pretext that Mr. Garfield "is not even aware of the number or nature of the Memorials which were adopted," is one of those transparent evasions of the truth for which our Delegate has made himself notorious. The Memorial by the Legislature praying Congress to cede the mud flats of Duwamish bay to the City of Seattle, is one in which the people of this city felt a deep interest; Mr. Garfield was here when that memorial passed the Legislative Assembly, he was spoken to on the subject; he has been repeatedly written to upon the matter since, and yet it has never been called up in Congress. Where there could be no reasonable objection to its passage it urged by the Delegate. And yet it is stated by his authority, that "he is not even aware of the number or nature of the Memorials which were adopted." A criminal at the bar could with equal propriety plead that he had never been served with a certified copy of the law which he had violated. The conclusion is irrefragable that Mr. Garfield is holding these measures in abeyance for the purpose of compelling the support of interested parties in the coming election as a condition to their passage; and common honesty constrains us to denounce it as a most dishonorable device on the part of any man holding a public trust.

What's NAME.—The Olympia Transcript honors itself by raising at its editorial head the names of Horace Greeley and Gratz Brown for President and Vice President. In the latter it has made the small mistake of dropping the first initial letter of his name, showing that the editor did not know the name of his candidate. This reminds us of an incident which occurred immediately after the nomination of Mr. Polk. In those days there were no telegraphs or railroads, and the principal travel thro' the State of New York, from Albany to Buffalo, was by the Erie Canal. An old bed-rock Democrat, who believed in the infallibility of Democratic Conventions, tended a lock near Albany, and had been waiting with the greatest anxiety to learn the result of the Baltimore Convention. At length, to his oft repeated question to passengers, "Who's nominated?" came the reply, "James K. Polk." "Hurrah!" exclaimed the enthusiastic old Democrat, "the very best nomination that could have been made." Then suddenly turning to his informant he eagerly asked, in a lowered tone—"What did you say his name is?" Bro. Gunn is no less satisfied with his man because he don't know his name.

Democratic Convention.

The following sensible and conservative resolutions were adopted by the late Democratic Territorial Convention: Resolved 1st, That the following declaration of principles under which the Cincinnati Convention was convened, meet with the hearty approval and endorsement of the Democracy of Washington Territory, viz:

- 1. The only legitimate purpose of a tariff is to provide necessary revenue.
2. The support of the Constitution as amended, and the protection of the right of every citizen under it.
3. Universal amnesty, and the restoration of fraternal feelings and relations among people of the different States.
4. A steady return to gold and silver as the sound and safe basis of our currency.

- 5. Opposition to the present caucus system in legislative bodies as corrupting, dangerous and at variance with the spirit of our institutions.
6. The inviolate maintenance of the public faith.
7. The abolition of the demoralizing "spoil system," by a thorough reform of the civil service.
8. Opposition to all secret political societies, and the violence and lawlessness, whenever or by whomsoever committed.

- 9. And that as our country progresses, the general Government should more and more, within the limits of the Constitution, be confined to that which is general and common to the whole people; and to each State should belong the care and supervision of all that is fully reserved to it.

Resolved 2. That as our Delegate to Congress has no vote in Congress, his entire time and energy at the National Capitol should be devoted to representing our Territorial wants and furthering our interests.

Resolved 3. That among our citizens we have those fully competent to fill the different official positions of the Territory, and that we are in favor of having our organic act so amended as to make our Governor, Secretary, Judges, and all the Territorial officials, elected by the people.

Resolved 4. That the interests of the Territory demand that the several Indian reservations within it be curtailed, suitable to the wants of the aborigines and throw open to white settlement.

Resolved 5. That this Convention, for the Democracy of Washington Territory, and all those who may choose to affiliate with us, hereby avow our devotion to the Union of our fathers and the principles of those time-honored sages of the Revolution, who laid broad and deep the foundation of our republican form of government on this continent.

Judge McFadden, on being advised by a committee of his unanimous nomination for Delegate to Congress, appeared before the Convention and made the following remarks: Members of the Territorial Democratic Convention and Fellow-citizens: It is with considerable embarrassment that I appear before you to tender my sincere thanks for the unsolicited honor you have conferred upon me by selecting me as your standard-bearer in the present contest. Had my wishes been considered, these duties would have devolved upon another. I have reached the ambrosial period of life when I have no ambition to figure in politics. Onerous private and professional duties almost render it improper for me to accede to the unanimous wish of this Convention, but on full consultation with my friends and the members of the Convention, I have concluded to accept the honor which you, in your kindness and partiality, have conferred upon me. I might say that one of the reasons I am so unwilling to engage in a political campaign is in consequence of the demoralization which has corrupted party politics to such an extent as to almost deter honest men from having anything to do with it. One of the great objects we should keep in view in the present contest is to effect the purification of the ballot-box. The sanctity of the ballot and the purification of party politics from bribery and corruption are paramount to all party questions, and furnish ground upon which all good men can stand. I have no money, but if I had I would scorn to use it to subsidize and corrupt public sentiment. A free, untrammelled expression of the popular will is what is wanted. Dictation and corruption on the part of the Government officers must be checked, and they be taught that from the highest to the lowest they are but the servants of the people.

The platform you have adopted meets with my cordial approval. It is broad, comprehensive, generous in sentiment, and one upon which good men of all parties can stand. Should I be elected your Delegate, my labors will be confined to a strict and vigilant discharge of the duties of the position. I have no fight to make with any one. I have no friends to reward, no enemies to punish. I shall be the representative of the whole people. The interests of the Territory, whether they affect the east or west, the north or south, shall receive equal care and attention. All that can be accomplished by untiring energy or persevering labor to develop our resources as a Territory, shall be done by me. I have a common interest with you all. Here have I erected my roof-tree, and my children are to be among the future citizens of Washington. Our destiny is blended together and from it there is no escape.

I place myself, fellow-citizens in your hands, and it is for you to see that the result of this issue is successful. If you are diligent and faithful, energetic

and prompt, from this time to the day of election, there can be no shadow of doubt as to the result. But let me say to you, my fellow-citizens, that you have reached a crisis in the history of your Territory. There must be no more Neah Bay Indian voting. If you are true to your own freedom and to the prosyptic inheritance of your children, you will not tamely submit to this great villainy. You must resort to all force necessary to prevent this great fraud upon your rights. I leave the matter with you. Watch and be diligent!

I wish to say to you, gentlemen, that I desire the campaign shall be conducted on a higher plane than some of those which have preceded it. Personal acrimony and billingsgate should not be indulged in. I shall avoid it, and I request my friends to do the same. One word personal to myself. I have not yet recovered from a long and dangerous illness and am physically incapable of canvassing the whole Territory between the present time and the day of election. To my friends in the various parts of the Territory which I may not be able to visit, I entrust my cause.—That they will be faithful to the trust is not for a moment to be doubted. Thanking you again for the great honor which you have done me, I hope to greet you all after the June election, if we shall be allowed to vote, as your next Delegate to Congress.

MRS. M. A. STRINGHAM Horticultural Store. On Cherry bet. 1st and 2d sts.

- HOUSE PLANTS, GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS, SLIPS AND BULBS, GARDEN PLANTS, FLOWER POTS, HANGING BASKETS, PICTURES AND PICTURE FRAMES, LEATHER WORK, COLORED MOSSES, WORSTED WORK, ETC. ETC. ETC.

Is Agent for VICK of Rochester, N. Y. and for JAY & CO. and MITCHELL & JOHNSON of Victoria, B. C. and will fill all orders their gardens will supply.

Also gives lessons in Worst and Leather work and Floral Coloring.

No business done on Sunday.

GRAND CELEBRATION OF THE 4th of July, 1872! SEATTLE, W. T.

THE YOUNG AMERICA MUSICAL UNION have made arrangements to celebrate the coming 4th of July in the following patriotic manner:

- 10 o'clock, A. M.—Reception of Invited guests from abroad.
12 to 2 P. M.—A splendid Dinner will be served, under the direction of the Ladies attached to the Union.

- 3 o'clock, P. M.—Grand Floral Procession, in which will be represented, among others—
THE CAR OF LIBERTY, CAR OF JUSTICE, THE PRESS, THE CAR OF PROGRESS, CAR OF YE OLDEN TIME, etc.

With a Job Press in full operation, CAR OF PRIDE, CAR OF YE OLDEN TIME, etc.

4 o'clock—Prayer, Reading of the Declaration, and other exercises in the Public Square.

8 o'clock, P. M.—GRAND MONSTER MUSICAL JUBILEE, at the Pavilion, in which a choral Choir of 300 voices and full Orchestra will take part, giving the celebrated Anvil Chorus, and Star Spangled Banner, with Orchestra Band, Anvil and Gun accompaniments.

Other Novel Amusements are in preparation, which will be announced in due time.

The Seattle Young America Musical Union welcome every one to Seattle on the 4th of July, 1872.

Pioneer Book Store, Mill street, Seattle, W. T., COOMBS & PUMPHREY, PROPRIETORS.

HAVING MADE SCHOOL, MISCELLANEOUS and Blank Books a specialty we are now prepared to fill all orders promptly in that line. Also having the Agency for the best Pianos and Organs.

On this Coast we are prepared to fill all orders at short notice on easy terms. Parties desiring to dispose of Drafts on SAN FRANCISCO OR THE Eastern States.

Please enquire of Wells, Fargo & Co's. Agent at the PIONEER BOOK STORE, 25, 4f. Seattle, May 16, 1872.

KEEP COOL! Puget Sound Ice Company, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN ICE! SEATTLE AND OLYMPIA, W. T.

ICE IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT WILL BE delivered every morning (Sundays excepted) in any part of Seattle at THREE CENTS PER POUND.

Orders from a distance will receive prompt attention, and ICE in quantities to suit forwarded as requested. T. Office at Coombs & Pumphrey's, Seattle, W. T. 24f. W. W. BARBER, Agent.

P. S. S. N. CO. U. S. MAIL STEAMER ALIDA, Capt. J. G. Parker, Jr. LEAVES SEATTLE MONDAYS AND THURS days for Olympia, touching at Tacoma and Steilacoom, returning on Tuesdays and Saturdays, making the trip each way by daylight.

DALY'S FINE OLD WHISKIES.

H. & H. W. GATTERWOOD, SUCCESSORS TO J. T. & W. H. DALY.

MESSRS. J. T. & W. H. DALY, OF New York, having retired from the California business and disposed of their right and interest in their celebrated brands of FINE OLD WHISKIES, namely:

- A. A. A. EVREKA, CENTURY, GRANSTON, Etc.

To Messrs. H. & H. W. GATTERWOOD, of Philadelphia, we shall be in regular receipt of these Whiskies, which we will guarantee to be equal if not superior to any previous consignments.

DICKSON, DeWOLF & CO., SOLE AGENTS, San Francisco, And all prominent dealers in the City.

May 1st, 1872. THE VERY LATEST NEW MARKET

Corner Commercial and Washington streets.

Great Reduction in Prices. First Firm on the Sound to reduce the price of Meats at this season of the year.

Sale of Pt. Townsend Market. Business confined exclusively to Seattle.

Prepared to contract Beef at SIX CENTS a pound during the Summer.

Just Received. 50 head choice Island Bees; 50 head from east of the Mountains.

To Arrive. 500 head of choice mutton Sheep from Oregon, in charge of James How.

Meats and Vegetables delivered in any part of the City accessible, by team free of charge.

Seattle Market closed on Sundays.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO CONTRACT for supplying Mills, Steamers, Vessels, Loggers and Hotels with beef by the side at six cents per lb. during the summer, commencing June first.

The Retail Trade Will be supplied at the very lowest rates. Especial attention is called to our MAY PRICES.

The Seattle Market will remain open until 10 o'clock Saturday evenings, giving every person a chance to procure their Sunday meats, after which it will be closed until Monday morning.

Having disposed of our Port Townsend Market, we shall in future give our entire attention to the interests of cattle and the wants of her citizens in our line of business, trusting that by so doing we shall merit their continued patronage and good will.

BOOTH, FOSS & BORST, Proprietors.

VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE!

THE FOLLOWING LANDS ARE OFFERED FOR SALE, by order of the BOARD OF REGENTS of the TERRITORIAL UNIVERSITY of Washington Territory, viz:

- "West Half of North East Quarter, and North East Quarter of South West Quarter, and North West Quarter of South West Quarter of Section Four, all in Township 25 North, Range 3 East, containing 158 38-100 Acres—Near Skagit Head." ALSO, "The North East Quarter and East Half of South East Quarter of Section 3, in Township No. 29 North, Range 1 West, containing 235 07-100 Acres."

These Lands, if not sold by private sale before the 1st day of June, 1872, will, on that day, at 10 A. M., be sold to the highest bidder at Public Auction.

Apply to McNAUGHT & LEARY, Attorneys for the Board of Regents, of the Territorial University of W. T., Seattle, W. T., April 27th, 1872.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY warned to desist from trespassing upon the above described lands.

McNAUGHT & LEARY, Attorneys.

1872. SPRING TRADE.

CRAWFORD & HARRINGTON, Brick Store, Commercial Street, SEATTLE, W. T.

WE HAVE NOW IN STORE AND WAREHOUSE.

The most extensive Stock of Merchandize in our line North of San Francisco, to which we are adding by every Vessel and Steamer from outside arriving at this Port.

To the Trade and the public generally we return our thanks for past favors. Our mutual transactions in business, heretofore, is our chief claim for increased patronage.

The rapidly increasing Trade of this City with the Merchants of the Sound Ports warrants our present importation.

The Stock now on hand, as usual, consists of

HARD-WARE, in great variety.

GROCERIES, of the best qualities and assortment.

BREADSTUFFS of several grades.

Teas and Coffees; General Supplies for Families and Outfits for Farmers, Miners, Loggers, Joiners, Blacksmiths, Shipwrights, etc. etc. etc.

Our Stock of WINES AND LIQUORS is also equal to the requirements of the trade, and consists of the Most Choice Brands, Foreign and Domestic.

An examination of the Stock and prices is solicited.

We have extended our WHARF, and made it in all respects FIRST CLASS. Shippers and Importers will find it to their interest to have their goods landed here.

AGENTS FOR THE IMPERIAL Dog Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO PARTIES whose Dog Licenses have expired, and to those who have never obtained Dog Licenses, to renew and obtain such Licenses from the City Clerk.

EDW. S. SALOMON, Governor.

J. C. CLEMENTS, Secretary of the Territory.

THOMAS T. MINOR, Physician and Surgeon OFFICE—Next door to the Custom House, PORT TOWNSEND, W. T. 3m12.

DOG NOTICE.

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WELLS, FARGO & CO. BANKERS.

Yates Street, Victoria, B. C. DRAVE EXCHANGE ON LONDON, NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO, BOSTON, AND THE principal points in the West and Dominion of Canada.

LEGAL TENDER NOTES AND OTHER Government Securities BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Deposits received and accounts kept subject to Draft.

Interest allowed on Time Deposits for a period of three months and upwards. All orders left with any of our Agents on Puget Sound will be promptly attended to.

F. GARESCHKE, Agent. April 11, 20f.

REMOVAL. S. P. ANDREWS

Has removed to his New Store on Commercial Street, between Stone & Burnett's & Schwabacher Bros. & Co., where he is receiving additions to his Stock which make it the Largest ever brought to this market, which will be sold at prices that defy competition.

Stoves and Tin Ware. COOKING, PARLOR AND BOX STOVES!! AND PORTABLE RANGES Ever brought to Puget Sound.

BUCK'S CELEBRATED COOK STOVE, With or without extension, and for either Wood or Coal.

Also, a General Assortment of Kitchen Furniture French and English Wares, Japan, Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Wares, Tin and Metallic Roofing, Lead and Iron Pipe.

Iron Pipe cut and fitted to suit. A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF PIPE FITTINGS.

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

GIVE ME A TRIAL. Orders from abroad promptly attended to.

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

STORE ON COMMERCIAL ST., SEATTLE, W. T. S. P. ANDREWS. April 4, 1872. 20f.

PROCLAMATION.

By the Governor of Washington Territory.

To the County Auditors of the several counties of the Territory of Washington, Greeting:

WHEREAS, IT BECOMES THE DUTY OF the Electors of said Territory of Washington, on the first Monday of June, 1872, to choose a Delegate to Congress, Members of the Legislative Assembly, and other officers herein named.

Now, therefore, I EDWARD S. SALOMON, Governor of the Territory of Washington, by virtue of the authority vested in me by law, do order an Election to be held in the several Election precincts of said Territory, on Monday, June 3, 1872, to elect the following officers, to-wit:

Delegate to Congress, Members of the Council and House of Representatives of the Legislative Assembly, Prosecuting Attorneys, Probate Judges, Auditors, Treasurers, Sheriffs, County Commissioners, School Superintendents, Surveyors, Justices of the Peace, and Constables in and for their respective districts, counties and precincts.

The Electors are also required at the same time and place, to vote for or against calling a Convention to frame a State Constitution for the admission of the proposed State into the Union.

These presents are to command you to give notice of the same as required by law. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Territory to be affixed.

Done at Olympia, this third day of April, A. D. 1872, an of the Independence of the United States the ninety-sixth.

EDW. S. SALOMON, Governor.

J. C. CLEMENTS, Secretary of the Territory.

THOMAS T. MINOR, Physician and Surgeon OFFICE—Next door to the Custom House, PORT TOWNSEND, W. T. 3m12.

DOG NOTICE.

T. S. RUSSELL, & Co. SUCCESSOR TO RUSSELL & SHOREY'S FURNITURE Establishment, Commercial Street.

Having received a new and extensive assortment of all kinds of Furniture, Pictures, Frames, House Trimmings, etc., Is now ready to display to those wishing to examine his stock, and which he will sell at such prices as will suit the times.

T. S. RUSSELL, & Co. Proprietors. Seattle, W. T., April 5, 1872. 20f.

Seattle Flour Mills!

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS LEASED AN mill in good running order the above Mill, and is now prepared to offer a Superior Quality of Flour.

Also, Middlings, Bran, and Barley Feed. Custom is solicited and satisfaction guaranteed. B. F. LANGE, III. February 8, 1872.

CLOSING OUT At Cost!

TO MAKE ROOM FOR A LARGE Consignment of Groceries, Provisions, &c., I to-day commenced to dispose of my extensive Stock of CLOTHING, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, etc. etc. etc. AT COST PRICE! FOR CASH!

Call early if you wish to secure bargains.

JOHN A. WOODWARD, Yesler's Corner, Seattle, W. T.

N. B. As heretofore, my extensive Stock of Groceries, Provisions, etc. Will be disposed of at the most moderate rates.

March 4th, 1872. 15f.

PERSONAL.

JOHN H. STONER, formerly of Madison, Wisconsin, and lately of Cimarron and Fort Sumner, New Mexico, can hear of something to his advantage by communicating with his brother, JAMES M. STONER, Madison, Wisconsin.

There is a letter addressed to the above named John H. Stoner in the hands of the editor of the Dispatch, Seattle, Washington Territory.

Important to Merchants! Great reduction in Candy IN CONSEQUENCE OF A DECLINE IN THE price of sugars, the undersigned, proprietors of the Portland Candy Manufactory, Have made a corresponding reduction in the price of Candies, amounting from Two to Five cents per pound.

All Candies sold by us are warranted to be manufactured from DOUBLE REFINED SUGAR. A full assortment of all kinds of Nuts constantly on hand, and sold at a small advance on San Francisco prices.

Orders from the country promptly attended to. ALISAY & HEGLE, No. 107 First Street, opposite the Post Office, Portland, Oregon, April, 1872. 1m2f.

E. A. FARGO, IMPORTER AND JOBBER OF Brandies, Wines and Liquors. 316 Front Street, corner of Commercial, SAN FRANCISCO.

LLOYD WHISKEY! Sole Agents on the Pacific Coast for the sale of the celebrated LLOYD KENTUCKY WHISKEY. December 1, 1871. 1m.

STAR SALOON

Ten-Pin Alley, Commercial St., Seattle, W. T. L. C. HARMON, PROPRIETOR.

The best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars always on hand. Seattle, July 8th, 1871. 8f.

Notice to Voters.

THE BOOKS OF THE BOARD OF REGISTRATION are now open for the registry of names. All persons wishing to vote at the next city election, must register their names on or before July 30, 1872.

JOHN T. JORDAN, Mayor. C. C. PERRINS, Recorder. Board of Registration. Seattle, May 9, 1872.

For Sale!

A DESIRABLE HOMESTEAD IN OLYMPIA, consisting of TWO LOTS on the old Courthouse Block, with a comfortable Cottage House with convenient out-houses, an excellent spring of living water, an abundance of fruit of the best kinds and varieties, in one of the most attractive situations in the City. Price \$2,500. Inquire of LARABEE & CO., Seattle, or F. TABELL, Real Estate Agent, Olympia.

March 23, 1872.

Puget Sound Dispatch.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

Seattle, Thursday, May 16, 1872.

GEOGRAPHICAL SITUATION OF SEATTLE: Latitude 47° 36 m. North. Longitude west from Greenwich 122° 19 m. 40 s.—5. Longitude west from Washington 45° 19 m. 38 s.—5. Difference from Greenwich time, 8 h. 09 m. 18 s.—7. Difference from Washington time, 3 h. 01 m. 17 s.—7.

Authorized Agents for this Paper. BEAN & CO., 410 Montgomery street, San Francisco. L. P. FISHER, San Francisco. T. SAMUELS, 93 Front street, Portland.

PUGET SOUND BANKING COMPANY.—Samuel P. Warren, of Washington Territory, Charles T. Warren, O.S. Warren, J. S. Lockwood, W. H. Hood, and B.N. Moxham of New York, and A. L. Winder of Kansas City, Missouri, have filed articles of incorporation for a company under the above title, the object of which is to carry on the business of banking in the City of Seattle. Capital stock \$500,000, with the right to increase the same to \$2,000,000. The first \$500,000 is subscribed by the incorporators in 5,000 shares of \$100 each. The Trustees are Charles T. Warren of the city of New York, and Samuel P. Warren and Orange S. Warren of Seattle, Washington Territory, who shall manage the affairs of the Company for the first six months, from May 15th, 1872. The banking house is neatly fitted up in the front room of the Dispatch Buildings and will be open for business on the arrival of the funds from New York, which are now in transit.

LIBELLOUS.—The highly respectable and reliable market house of Booth, Foss and Borst, had the misfortune to receive by shipment a dressed animal which was afterwards proved to have died by accident. Their skilled workmen thought the carcass had a suspicious look and hence not a pound of it was offered for sale, but it was put in soak for corning, if upon inquiry it was found to be the body of a healthy animal killed for beef. The facts were soon ascertained and made public. This incident, for which the proprietors of the Seattle Market were no more to blame than they would have been for the poisoning of their stock by a malicious enemy, was made the occasion of a foully libellous attack upon them by a rival market man, thro' the columns of the Intelligencer. Mr. Booth presented the editor of that paper the following explanatory letters which were refused publication unless he would pay for their insertion at advertising rates. Every editor and publisher is properly held by law liable for libellous publications regardless of the responsibility of the names attached to such libels; and libel by such innuendo indicates its object to the public mind as regarded an aggravated form of the offence. The publisher who for pay will allow his columns to be made a medium for the circulation of malicious libel upon the character and business of reputable tradesmen, and then demand pay for their defence grossly abuses the privileges of his position and should be made to suffer the penalties which the law attaches to such villainous practices else the character of no business man in community is safe from assault but by responding to blackmail levies.

We make no charge for the publication of this statement and the following corroboratory letters, because it is a matter in which the public are interested and but simple justice to the parties assailed that the facts should be known: SEATTLE, May 10, 1872.

Editor Intelligencer. Sir:—Will you do us the favor to publish the following letter for general information, it being a copy of one written to Sol. Grum on the 3d of this month. There has been considerable talk in regard to this matter, especially among the people on White river, and as it is a matter in which the public are generally interested we think the facts in the case should be made public. Very respectfully, BOOTH, FOSS & BORST.

SEATTLE, May 3, 1872. Sol. Grum, (care M. B. Maddocks, White River, W. T.) Sir:—Letters have been received from parties on the river stating that the dressed animal which you sent down to us yesterday, by Capt. Randolph, "was a cow that had been in distress for several days and that you killed her for fear that she would die in her distress, then dressed and sent her into market as beef."

You are liable to severe punishment by law, for offering such meat for sale. Captain Randolph said that he thought the animal got hurt by accident, in some way, and that you killed it for beef as it was fat (we supposed, the same as a logg'er for instance, would kill an ox after breaking its leg.)

The horrible condition in which the meat arrived prevented us from using any of it on the block, and we put it in soak preparatory to barreling it, where it still remains.

A man's conscience and his respect for the citizens of a place in which he expects to do his marketing from year to year should be sufficient to prevent him from attempting to impose upon a community in this manner, even if he thought that he could succeed through the agency of innocent parties. It seems, however, that such was not the case with you, and we are advised by several prominent citizens of this place to whom the facts in this matter have been stated to prosecute you to the

extent of the law, for imposing upon us in this manner. Thinking that perhaps you do not understand the extent of the injustice and injury done to us and the attempted imposition upon the citizens of Seattle, through us, we forbear doing or saying anything further at present, save to request you immediately on receipt of this letter to come down and take the meat away or direct us to throw it in the bay where it belongs.

BOOTH, FOSS & BORST. AN ACCESSION.—The large increase of the business of the mercantile house of Schwabacher Bros. & Co., in this city, has made it necessary for Mr. Louis Schwabacher to join Mr. Bailey Gatzert—both members of the firm—in the management of the business—not to supersede Mr. Gatzert as was maliciously intended in another paper. The sales of this house for the present year will not fall short of \$250,000; a business which has been almost entirely built up here within the last two years, chiefly by the business tact and energy of Mr. Gatzert. The accession to the management of a gentleman of the business reputation of Mr. Schwabacher is a decided concession to the business capacities of this city.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—Rev. Dr. Lindsey, of the first Presbyterian Church, Portland, will preach at the Brown Church in this city, on Sunday next at the usual hour.

The Sociable of the ladies of Trinity Church will be held at the house of Rev. R. W. Summers this evening. All are invited to attend.

A FRAUDULENT ACCIDENT.—On Saturday last Mr. Robert Abrams, with one of his best pair of horses and an elegant new buggy, started with a young lady who had been visiting her friends in this city, to take her to her home on Cedar River. When fording the river near her father's residence, they got into deep water which submerged them in a rapid current. By great exertion Mr. Abrams succeeded in saving the young lady and himself, but lost his whole establishment, recovering only the harness and detached portion of the buggy. Estimated loss, \$700.

ARRIVALS.—Among the arrivals in this city yesterday, was Dr. Williamson and Mr. Phillips, son of the late banker.

Wm. DeShaw, Point Agate, fired thirteen guns on the reception of the news of the nomination of Judge McFadden, and promises to fire thirty-six after the election.

The Democratic National Convention is called to meet in Baltimore on the 9th of July.

The attention of our lady readers is directed to the advertisement of Mrs. Stringham. A visit to her establishment will be worth the trouble.

The enterprising young men who lead the Seattle Young America Musical Union, propose an order of celebration for the coming 4th of July which will be the most attractive ever attempted in this Territory. They have the will, energy and taste to make it a success.

SENSIBLE AND CONSISTENT.—The Olympia Transcript declares fairly and squarely for the nominees of the Cincinnati Convention and for Judge McFadden for Delegate to Congress against Garfield. This is frank and candid. Had the parties which control the course of that paper acted with the same independence from the beginning, Mr. Garfield would never have been elected to Congress and there would not have been a ring of unscrupulous politicians fastened upon the people to eat out their substance. The Tribune and its friends are making the same mistake now which the Transcript and its friends made at the time of Garfield's first election; they are trying to preserve their party consistency at the expense of their personal independence and their own convictions of duty to the public.

TARDY JUSTICE.—We are pleased to learn that Col. Ross, late Superintendent of Indian Affairs for this Territory, has by Act of Congress been reinstated in the rank which he held at the time he was mustered out of service, and placed upon the retired list with the rank and pay of a Brigadier General, in accordance with the recommendation of the Retiring Board of San Francisco, of which Gen. Crooks was President. This faithful old officer has been kept out of the just rights conceded to him by his fellow soldiers, by the personal malice and misrepresentations of civilians connected with the ring of Federal officers who are now seeking to control the political fortunes of this Territory.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOMESTEAD ACT.—We last week published the text of the above named act as it was originally reported. Capt. Hill has since furnished us a copy as it passed and became a law which exhibits some essential modifications:

The applicant under this act is allowed only six instead of twelve months in which to commence his settlement. No sale or transfer of his right is permitted.

No patent shall issue to any homestead settler who has not resided on and improved his said homestead for a period of at least one year.

Any person entitled under the provisions of this act to enter a homestead, who may heretofore entered under the homestead laws a quantity of land less than one hundred and sixty acres, shall be permitted to enter under the provisions of this act so much land as, when added to the quantity previously

entered, shall not exceed one hundred and sixty acres.

The entries under the act are subject to all the conditions of the act to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain.

RAILROAD CORPORATION.—J. G. Goodwin, J. W. Sprague and J. J. Hackney have filed articles of incorporation for a company to construct a railroad from Olympia to Gray's Harbor, to connect with the N. P. railroad near Hodgden's. Capital stock \$500,000. The line of this proposed road for the first seventeen miles from Olympia to the junction with the Northern Pacific, is the same as that for which the concessions and contract have been made by the citizens of Olympia, by Messrs. Sprague and Goodwin. We do not understand whether the new corporation is an extension or a supersession of the franchises of the former company.

RAILROAD NEWS.—Four surveying parties are now in the field on this Division—three engaged on preliminary work, and one on location, viz: One under Ass't. Eng. Sheets, in location from the end of the forty miles north toward Seattle.

Another under James F. McCabe, making preliminary location from Kalama up the Columbia river, and has now reached Cape Horn mountain, around which he is now working; this point is about sixteen miles above Vancouver.

A third party, under Hubert C. Ward, C. E., has just finished a preliminary line from the mouth of Palouse to Lake Pen d'Oreille; he is now engaged in running a preliminary line from the lake to Skagit Pass.

Philip G. Eastwick, C. E., is now running a location line on the preliminary line by H. C. Ward, to Lake Pen d'Oreille from the mouth of the Palouse, connecting the navigable waters of the upper Columbia with the lake.

Div. Eng. Thos. B. Morris starts up the Columbia on Monday next, to visit the work now in charge of Capt. Eastwick, for the purpose of supervision of the route.

The "Big Cut" on Montgomery's extension this side of Pumphrey's 40,000 cubic yards of rock, will be finished by the 1st of July.

It is calculated to have the bridge at Pumphrey's done by the 1st of September. On Hallett's thirty miles, there are 400 men and 200 horses at work. The abutments for the bridge at Skookum Chuck, as also the pile-wood in the vicinity, are in a rapid state of progress.

PROGRESS OF RAILROAD WORKS.—That portion of the North Pacific road nearest Olympia is progressing at a rate very satisfactory. Mr. Hallett, the contractor, we are told, has now a force of 275 white men and 200 Chinamen. The end of his thirty mile section nearest town is about one mile and a quarter from Hodgden's station. He has graded and piled, and entirely fitted the road bed for a distance of eight miles. A scarcity of hands is the greatest drawback. Mr. Hallett has endeavored to procure them at home in all parts of this Territory, in Oregon, British Columbia, and even as far as California. His force is daily augmenting, but is still short of his wants. On the other end of his section he has a large force of men, and the two forces, working closer every day, expect to meet on or before the first day of September.

Montgomery's ten-mile section includes very hard and slow work. He and Hallett will finish about the same time. Both are pushing their work, and when they are done, the track will be laid at the rate of one mile per day—commenced, carried along and finished within the fortieth day. Mr. Hallett expresses himself favorably to commencing work at Olympia. If he should soon get the contract for the seventeen miles remaining, he would put a third force upon the road, here in Olympia, and would have both sections done and track laid ready for the cars by the first of September. All will remember that something like a year ago the Company expressed the determination to have the road completed to Olympia by the first of November, this present year. The operations now under way look as though they intended keeping their word good.—Tribune.

INDIANS AS CITIZENS.—A decision has been made by the Secretary of the Interior to the effect that Indians may and do become citizens by an abandonment of their tribal organization. The Ottawas and Chippewas have abandoned such organization, and have become subject to the jurisdiction, to all intents and purposes, of the United States, and become citizens under the Fourteenth Amendment. They are entitled to make homestead entries, and in every respect are subject to the rights and privileges of native born citizens. The Fourteenth Amendment excludes Indians not taxed, and the Supreme Court has decided that while the tribal relation remains, Indians are not taxable, which by implication means that when that relation ceases they may be taxed. Taxation and representation then go together, the Indian becomes merged in the mass of American population and one of it. This is one step further in the universality of rights under the American Government.—Er.

It is a mark of the unsuccessful man, that he invariably locks his stable door when the horse has been stolen. This sort of wisdom never thinks about bodily health until it is gone. But just as much as any disease has become seated, the power of the system to resist and throw it off is weakened; hence time is all important. For dyspepsia, all diseases of the liver, stomach, skin and kidneys, and all that begin in vitiated blood, do not wait until the trouble is confirmed, but attack it by timely use of DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS.

PUGET SOUND BOATS.—The traveling public will be pleased to learn that the arrangements for the accommodation of

passengers going from town to town along the shores of Puget Sound, are almost perfect. The steamer North Pacific, under the command of that genial gentleman Captain E. A. Starr, leaves Olympia twice a week and runs through to Victoria, while the natty little steamboat Alida, having been thoroughly overhauled and remodelled, has been placed under the command of Captain John G. Parker, until lately General Agent for the Pacific Insurance Company, and is now run as a day boat between Olympia and Seattle. Those who have ever traveled with either of these officers will give evidence to the attentive manner in which they look after the welfare of their passengers.—Portland, Oregon, Bulletin.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE. SEATTLE. ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF STEAMERS. ST. NORTH PACIFIC, Capt. Starr, arrives from Olympia and Steilacoom on Mondays and Thursdays, 6 A. M.; touching at Tacoma on Mondays; and from Victoria, Ports Townsend, Ludlow, Gamble and Madison on Tuesdays and Fridays, 3 P. M.

STEAMER ALIDA, Capt. J. G. Parker, jr. leaves Seattle Mondays, and Thursdays, for Olympia, touching at Tacoma and Steilacoom; arrives on Tuesdays and Saturdays, making the trip each way by daylight.

ST. J. B. LIBBY, Capt. George F. Fry; leaves Seattle on Mondays, 9 A. M. for Bellingham Bay, via Mukelto, Tulalip, Coupeville, Cowland, Utsalady, La Conner and Edalga Island; returning, arrives on Wednesdays, 8 P. M.

ST. RUBY, Capt. Belmont, daily to Port Madison and return.

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

ST. MARY WOODRUFF, Captain ——— for charter to any part of the Sound.

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

ST. ZEPHYR, Capt. Wright, leaves Seattle Mondays and Thursdays, at 8 A. M. for Snohomish River and intermediate ports; returning on Tuesdays and Fridays.

ST. COMET, Capt. Randolph; regular trips to Duwamish and White Rivers.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 9.—Sailed, bark Rainier, Port Gamble. PORT MADISON.—Barkentine Gawley sailed on the 9th, ship Bimball on the 11th, with three passengers, and bark Tidal Wave on the 14th. Ship Marmion arrived in San Francisco on the 15th. Ship Osman sailed from this port on the 14th, with 800 tons of Coal for San Francisco.

MASONIC. ST. JOHN'S Lodge No. 9.—Stated Communications the last Saturday in each month. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited to attend. SEATTLE Chapter No. 1. R. A. M.—Stated Communications the 3d Monday in each month. Visiting Companions cordially invited are to attend. WASHINGTON Lodge of Perfection, No. 1. A. & A. S. R. of F. M. meets every Thursday evening at 7 1/2 o'clock. To visiting brethren a cordial invitation is extended.

SPECIAL NOTICE. INDIGESTION is the cause of nine-tenths of all diseases the living machine is subject to. Give one to the stomach and digestive organs, and you will save more than half in your doctor's bills. Dr. Rowley's Celebrated PLY Bitters are recommended by all physicians to Dyspeptics and for ALL COMPLAINTS OF THE LIVER AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS. See advertisement in another column.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES. PROTESTANT METHODIST CHURCH, Rev. David Bagley, Minister.—Services in the Brown Church every alternate Sabbath at 11 o'clock, A. M.; the other alternate Sabbath at 7 1/2 o'clock, P. M. Union Sabbath School and Bible Class immediately after morning service. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Rev. George F. Whitworth, Minister.—Services in the Brown Church on alternate Sabbaths at 11 o'clock, A. M. and on the other alternate Sabbath at 7 1/2 o'clock, P. M. Union Sabbath School and Bible Class, immediately after morning service. CATHOLIC CHURCH, Rev. Father Prefontaine, Minister.—Services every Sunday at 11 o'clock, A. M. and 7 1/2 o'clock, P. M. TRINITY PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Rev. R. W. Summers, Minister.—Services every Sunday at 11 o'clock, A. M. and 7 1/2 o'clock, P. M.; on Friday evening at 7 1/2 o'clock. Sunday School immediately after morning service.

BAKERY. Between Pavilion and Telegraph Office. FRESH BREAD EVERY DAY, EXTRA LOAF BREAD, (Pan and Bottom), Graham Bread, Boston Brown Bread and Rusk. Crackers, Pies, Cakes, Fruits, Candies, and Family Groceries, and Family Groceries, HOT BOSTON BROWN BREAD Sunday mornings. Store closed on Sundays after 8 1/2 o'clock, A. M. THOS. H. STRINGHAM. Sec'y. May 9, 1872. 241f.

SUGAR CURED HAMS! A LARGE SUPPLY OF CHOICE SUGAR CURED HAMS, of our own curing, for sale at 18 cents per lb. BOOTH, FOSS & BORST. April 4.

ISAAC A. PALMER, Architect and Builder, SEATTLE, W. T. WILL MAKE DRAFTS, PLANS, SPECIFICATIONS and Estimates for Buildings of every description. Office with Palmer, Bro. & Co., on Mill street, opposite Occidental Hotel, 211f.

I. LANDSBERGER & CO. MANUFACTURERS OF Sparkling Wine, DEALERS IN Choice Native Wines and Brandies 423 to 429 Jackson Street, SAN FRANCISCO, December 1, 1871. 14f.

THE SHERIFFS ask troops to be sent immediately, and Gen. Cooke, commanding the Lakes, has furnished two companies of infantry, at the request of the Governor, who sailed early in the morning for the scene of trouble. The telegram urged his sending troops, and as the dispatch was unaccountably delayed, great anxiety is felt lest the outbreak has already occurred. Further advices are eagerly awaited.

Telegraphic

NEW YORK, May 7.—Ben. Wood said at a meeting to-night that Greeley told him he would remain in the field however was nominated at Philadelphia, but that his withdrawal is positive should the Democratic National Convention make an independent nomination.

CHICAGO, May 8.—Gov. B. Gratz. Brown made a speech on occasion of the serenade at Jefferson City, Mo., last night, his remarks were largely of a personal character; he did not enter upon a discussion of the issues of the campaign, though he intimated his purpose to participate in the canvass at a later stage of its progress, and denied with great emphasis that there was any unfriendliness between himself and Schurz, and promised, on the authority of that gentleman, that he would earnestly and actively advocate the election of the Cincinnati ticket. Referring to the course of that Convention in respect to revenue reform, he defended the reference of the question to the people as consistent with the fundamental idea of the movement—that of opposition to the centralizing tendencies of the Government. In conclusion Mr. Brown warmly praised Greeley for his qualities of head and heart, and argued that the man who could manage the affairs of a large daily newspaper must possess administrative abilities of a high order.

CHICAGO, May 8.—The Democratic State Central Committee met here today and authorized the executive committee to call a State Convention, fourteen days prior to the National Convention. There was a general expression in favor of Greeley as against Grant.

CHICAGO, May 9.—The Times special from New York, written by an editor, a member of the National Democratic and Executive Committee says that Baltimore has been chosen as the place for the Meeting of the National Convention by the committee by a majority of three to one. He further states that the Convention will act elaborately and independently of all undue influences, and adds of course there was no formal expression by the Committee on the question of the Presidential Candidacy; but it was plain enough that the Greeley business was not in favor, indeed the feeling prevailed the Committee that the Cincinnati Convention was a melancholy failure. Nevertheless it was thought Democrats should await events, and it was this policy that determined also the day for the meeting of the National Convention.

General regret was expressed in a private convention at the precipitancy with which numerous Democratic papers had pronounced for Greeley, and it was hoped these papers would retrace their steps, and the democracy every where calmly await the action of the National Convention.

General Seely a member of the committee, and a number of prominent Democrats who were present, appeared to be of the opinion that the Democracy ought and would support Greeley against Grant or any other person of the Philadelphia Convention but it appeared to be the feeling that the National Democratic Convention should not endorse the Cincinnati nomination before the Democrats fully commit themselves to the movement. A large number of Democratic editors from various portions of the State were also in the city. At a meeting held in the afternoon it was resolved that if the Democratic National Convention should endorse the Cincinnati nominations, they will be heartily supported by the Democratic press.

NASHVILLE, May 9.—The Democratic State Convention re-nominated John C. Brown for Governor by acclamation. They passed the usual resolutions, endorsing the Cincinnati nomination and declared a Democratic nomination unwise. The delegates to Baltimore are instructed to carry out these views.

LONDON, May 11.—The Post of this morning confirms the rumor current yesterday that the negotiations between the United States and Great Britain relative to the indirect claims have been broken off, and states positively that the British Government has withdrawn from the arbitration provided for under the Treaty of Washington.

DETROIT, May 11.—Gov. Baldwin received a despatch to-day from Lake Superior district, stating that 1,500 miners are on strike, driving men from work and threatening the destruction of the owners' men, agents and overseers.—

Groceries, Provisions, SCHWABACHERS COLUMN, SUPPLIES!

STONE & BURNETT, Wholesale and Retail DEALERS IN CHOICE Family Groceries, Flour, Ham, Bacon, Teas, Coffee, Spices, Pickles, Ship and Steamboat Stores, At prices which will please the most frugal lovers.

Shelf and Building HARDWARE, MINERS' and FARMERS' Tools and Implements, Shovels, Spades, Axes, Brush Hooks, Seythes, Froes, Grindstones, etc.

Crockery, Glass Ware, Paper Hangings, Paints, Oils, Turpentine, Tar, Pitch, Rosin, Oakum, Rope, all sizes from 1/4 to 6 inches, Blocks, Shieves, Rigging, Canvas, Duck, Sail Twine, Red, White, and Green Lanterns, Oil, and Ship Chandlery generally.

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

In Boots and Shoes

We have a most complete assortment, consisting in part of Philadelphia, Boston and San Francisco make. Ladies' Misses' and Children's Balmoral, Button and Congress, BOOTS. Gent's, Miner's, Logger's Coarse, Kip and Calf Boots. Also, Boys, and Children's Boots, Shoes and Slippers, Rubbers and Artics.

Dry Goods, CLOTHING

Furnishing Goods. The best assorted Goods and cheapest prices on Puget Sound. Our facilities are such that we can UNDERSELL any and all!

The proof of the Pudding is in the eating. SEATTLE, W. T. oct. 16ff.

SCHWABACHERS COLUMN, "We may all be happy yet."

SCHWABACHER BROS. & CO. Are still in the field with their IMMENSE STOCK of General Merchandise, And are in the receipt of more by nearly every vessel arriving from SAN FRANCISCO. Our stock consists in part of Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots, Shoes, Cigars and Tobacco, Groceries and Provisions, Crockery and Plated Ware, Iron, Steel, Shelf Hardware, Yankee Notions, Carpets and Oil Cloths, Paper Hangings, Wines and Liquors, Hay and Grain, Ground Feed, Coal, Lime, BLACKSMITH and CARPENTER TOOLS, Farming Implements.

In fact EVERYTHING, from a Needle to an Anchor.

FOR CASH, And can put Goods below SAN FRANCISCO PRICES.

Thankful to the public for past favors, we cordially extend an invitation to all with the assurance that NO EFFORT Shall be spared to please AND SATISFY.

We have on the way from EASTERN and CALIFORNIA MARKETS, a large and well selected stock of Fall and Winter Goods, Which we shall offer at the lowest We call the special attention of the trade, with the assurance that we can furnish supplies at Wholesale Prices, And lower than can be purchased elsewhere.

SCHWABACHER BROTHERS & CO. 332 1/2 W. T., Aug. 22, 1871.

Home and Farm.

PLANT LIFE IN TOWN.—The health of towns has become a hackneyed subject, but we seldom hear about the health of plants in towns. Yet the two are not only nearly corollated, but well-nigh identical.

CHANGE OF CLOTHING.—It would be a great deal better to wear the entire Winter suits through March, and even to the middle of April; and even then, until the first week in May, to make no change in the outer clothing, nor any in the inner garments, except in a less heavy woolen next skin; for it is only for the three hours embracing 1 o'clock in the afternoon that Winter clothing is at all oppressive; while the very warmth of noonday makes the raw dampness of the morning and the late afternoon specially felt.

COVERING MANUSCRIPTS AND DESIGNS.—A clever application of science to commercial purposes has been made by an Italian gentleman, M. Eugenio de Zucato, of Padua. By means of the invention any number of copies of a manuscript or design, traced upon a varnished metal plate, may be produced in an ordinary copying press. The modus operandi is very simple. To the bed and upper plate of a press are attached wires leading from a small battery, so that when the top of the instrument is screwed down the two metal surfaces come into contact, and an electric current passes. An iron plate resting upon the bed of the press is coated with varnish, and upon this surface is written with a steel point any communication it is desired to copy. The letters having thus been formed in bare metal, a few sheets of copying paper are impregnated with an acid solution of Prussiate of potash, and placed upon the scratched plate, which is then subjected to pressure in the copying press. An electric current passes wherever the metal has been left bare (where the writing is, therefore), and the Prussiate solution acting upon the iron, there is found prussiate of iron or Prussian blue characters, corresponding to those scratched upon the plate. The number of copies that may be produced by this electro-chemical action is almost unlimited, and the formation of the Prussian blue lines is of course, instantaneous.

How to COMMENCE BUSINESS.—There are many young men who are in the habit of excusing their idleness and inefficiency with the plea that they can do nothing without capital. The lack of means is the ready reply they make to every appeal to action. They imagine that they possess in themselves all the prerequisites to success except capital. If they only had capital, in addition to their other imagined virtues, they would grow, astonish the natives with the boldness and brilliancy of their enterprise. They would become immensely rich, and lay the world under perpetual obligations to them by the magnificence of their benefactions. This is the way they think and talk, and they roll the vain-glorious idea over in their minds until they come to imagine that the world is an immense loser by their poverty. These persons forget one important fact—that all capital is the product of labor. That nearly all the rich men in this country were once poor. That nearly every personal fortune they can estimate is either the product of their own toil and skill, or the representative of his father's toil and skill.

How did the makers of these fortunes get along without capital? Had they spent the vigor of their youth in idle and foolish lamentations over their poverty, they would have lived and died poor, and left nothing but an inheritance of honesty behind them. Capital allied to labor and skill can work wonders in the war of material enterprises. But money is not the only indispensable thing to young men. There are other kinds of capital besides accumulated money; brains, muscle, industry, honesty, diligence, truth, fidelity, skill, tact, education—all these things are capital, and all of them have a commercial value, which the owner will be able, sooner or later to command in the market. Provided with these, any young man in this country may make more than he needs to spend every year, and thus have something at the end of each year to invest as money capital. If he needs money let him go to work and make it, and thus give proof of his ability to use it profitably and judiciously; if we go into any great city, or into any prosperous agricultural district, we find the capitalists are those who have made their fortunes without any outside aid. They did not waste their time in repining at their poverty, and in silly dreams of what they could do if they had money to do it with. They went boldly and resolutely to work; they toiled and thought and planned, and kept toiling, and thinking and planning, patiently, until at last they grasped the fortunate moment, and succeeded.—Exchange.

HASTE AND HEALTH.—It is not at all wholesome to be in a hurry. Locomotives have been reported to have moved a mile in a minute for short distances. But locomotives have often come to grief by such great rapidity. Multitudes in their haste to get rich are ruined every year; The men who do things maturely, slowly, deliberately, are the men who oftenest succeed in life. People who are habitually in a hurry generally have to do things twice over. The toilsome beat the hare at last. Slow men seldom knock their brains out against a post. Foot races are injurious to health, as are all forms of competitive exercise; steady labor in the field is the best gymnastic in the world. Either labor or exercise, carried to exhaustion or prostration or even great tiredness, expressed by "fagged out," always does more harm than the previous exercise has done good. All running up stairs, or to catch up with a vehicle or a ferry boat, are extremely injurious to every age and sex and condition of life. It ought to be the most pressing necessity which should induce a person over fifty to run twenty yards. Those live longest who are deliberate, whose actions are measured, who never embark in any enterprise without "sleeping over it," and who perform all the every-day acts of life with calmness. Quakers are proverbially calm, quiet people, and Quakers are thrifty folk, the world over.—Dr. Hall.

How did the makers of these fortunes get along without capital? Had they spent the vigor of their youth in idle and foolish lamentations over their poverty, they would have lived and died poor, and left nothing but an inheritance of honesty behind them. Capital allied to labor and skill can work wonders in the war of material enterprises. But money is not the only indispensable thing to young men. There are other kinds of capital besides accumulated money; brains, muscle, industry, honesty, diligence, truth, fidelity, skill, tact, education—all these things are capital, and all of them have a commercial value, which the owner will be able, sooner or later to command in the market. Provided with these, any young man in this country may make more than he needs to spend every year, and thus have something at the end of each year to invest as money capital. If he needs money let him go to work and make it, and thus give proof of his ability to use it profitably and judiciously; if we go into any great city, or into any prosperous agricultural district, we find the capitalists are those who have made their fortunes without any outside aid. They did not waste their time in repining at their poverty, and in silly dreams of what they could do if they had money to do it with. They went boldly and resolutely to work; they toiled and thought and planned, and kept toiling, and thinking and planning, patiently, until at last they grasped the fortunate moment, and succeeded.—Exchange.

YOU ARE HEREBY REQUIRED TO APPEAR in an action brought against you by the undersigned plaintiff, in the District Court of the Third Judicial District of the Territory of Washington, holding terms at the City of Seattle, in and for the Counties of King, Kitsap, and Snohomish, and to answer the complaint filed therein within thirty days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons, or to answer the complaint in this District Court, within thirty days, otherwise within sixty days, after the date of the filing of this summons, according to the prayer of the complaint. The said action is brought to dissolve the bond of matrimony between the said plaintiff and your said defendant, and to enforce the provisions for your family. 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 the said complaint. Witness the Hon. Frank Jacobs, Judge of said Court, and given under my hand and the seal of said Court, this 27th day of April A. D., 1872. L. B. ANDREWS, Clerk. By D. T. WHEELER, Deputy.

YOU ARE HEREBY REQUIRED TO APPEAR in an action brought against you by the undersigned plaintiff, in the District Court of the Third Judicial District of the Territory of Washington, holding terms at the City of Seattle, in and for the Counties of King, Kitsap, and Snohomish, and to answer the complaint filed therein within thirty days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons, or to answer the complaint in this District Court, within thirty days, otherwise within sixty days, after the date of the filing of this summons, according to the prayer of the complaint. The said action is brought to dissolve the bond of matrimony between the said plaintiff and your said defendant, and to enforce the provisions for your family. 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 the said complaint. Witness the Hon. Frank Jacobs, Judge of said Court, and given under my hand and the seal of said Court, this 27th day of April A. D., 1872. L. B. ANDREWS, Clerk. By D. T. WHEELER, Deputy.

How to COMMENCE BUSINESS.—There are many young men who are in the habit of excusing their idleness and inefficiency with the plea that they can do nothing without capital. The lack of means is the ready reply they make to every appeal to action. They imagine that they possess in themselves all the prerequisites to success except capital. If they only had capital, in addition to their other imagined virtues, they would grow, astonish the natives with the boldness and brilliancy of their enterprise. They would become immensely rich, and lay the world under perpetual obligations to them by the magnificence of their benefactions. This is the way they think and talk, and they roll the vain-glorious idea over in their minds until they come to imagine that the world is an immense loser by their poverty. These persons forget one important fact—that all capital is the product of labor. That nearly all the rich men in this country were once poor. That nearly every personal fortune they can estimate is either the product of their own toil and skill, or the representative of his father's toil and skill.

ON AND AFTER MARCH 11th, THE RINK will be open Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings. Every day and evening this week. Ladies, and gentlemen accompanying ladies, will attend for practice and instruction from 12 to 5 o'clock, P. M., daily. Boys from 10 to 12. Admittance, 25 cents. Use of Skates, 25 cts. Ladies admitted free.

WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE UNDERSIGNED for clearing the East half of the Maynard Donation Claim. Specifications to be seen at my office. CHAS. H. LARRABEE, Attorney in fact of LINDA A. MAYNARD, Seattle, June 25, 1872.

THE BRITISH COLONIST, (DAILY AND WEEKLY.) ESTABLISHED IN 1858. TERMS—Daily, \$10 per year; Weekly, \$5. PAYABLE IN ADVANCE. D. W. HIGGINS, Proprietor.

DR. BROWN, Syphilis Physician, TREATS THE DISEASE IN ALL ITS FORMS—Primary, Secondary, Tertiary. My treatment is entirely new, mercury not being used except in Constitutional Syphilis. All other kinds of the disease being local, require local treatment. Apply at the Occidental Hotel 1st.

Notice! Notice! If you wish to see the LARGEST STOCK OF General Merchandize Ever brought to this Territory, just drop in to the Store of SCHWABACHER BROS & CO.

For Snohomish! Str. ZEPHYR, WILL MAKE TWO TRIPS A week from Seattle to Cadyville and return. Leave Seattle on Mondays and Thursdays, at 7 o'clock. A. M., touching at Mukilteo and Tulalip. Return on Wednesdays and Fridays, at 5 o'clock, P. M.

U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP NORTH PACIFIC, CAPT. E. A. STARR, LEAVES OLYMPIA FOR VICTORIA EVERY Sunday and Wednesday at 10 o'clock, P. M. touching at Steilacoom, Tacoma, Seattle, Port Madison, Port Gamble, Port Ludlow, and P. Townsend; arriving at Olympia at 5 o'clock, A. M., and at Victoria at 5 o'clock, P. M.

PARISH: Olympia to Steilacoom, \$1.50; Tacoma, 2.00; Seattle, 2.00; Port Madison, 2.50; Port Gamble, 3.50; Port Ludlow, 3.50; Port Townsend, 3.50; Victoria, 3.00. Return fares at the same rates. The steamer is new, staunch, and all her appointments first class. Passengers can rely upon arriving at their destination on schedule time. December 1, 1871.

FOR LEAVE WHARF, CORNER FIRST and SECOND STREETS, punctually at 12 o'clock, noon, on the 2d and 14th of each month (except when either date falls on Sunday, then on Saturday preceding), for PANAMA, connecting via Panama Railroad, with one of the Company's splendid steamers from ASPENWALL for NEW YORK. Through tickets sold to and from Liverpool, Queenstown, Southampton, Bremen, Brno, St. Yve, Hamburg, Stettin, Copenhagen and Norway.

Seattle Drug Store. W. T. M. R. MADDOCKS, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, etc. PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED. AGENT FOR Mercers' Panacea. ALSO, DEALER IN Wines, Liquors, etc. Orders from Abroad Solicited. M. R. MADDOCKS, Seattle, January 1, 1872.

DISPATCH BUILDINGS. North Western LAND AGENCY, SEATTLE, W. T. THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE ESTABLISHED an Agency for the Purchase & Sale of Lands. Will attend to the Payment of Taxes in all the Counties West of the Cascades. Will, through a LOCAL AGENT in each County, guard Timber Lands against depredations. C. H. LARRABEE, & Co. OFFICE DISPATCH BUILDINGS.

100 ACRES Choice Land adjoining Olympia on Bull's Inlet—west side.—Price \$20 per acre. AT GRAY'S HARBOR. FIVE 200 ACRE FARMS—two-thirds rich in prairie, the balance timber—well watered and near navigable stream. Price \$5 per acre, part in time. WHIDBY ISLAND, CAMANO ISLAND. 3,160 ACRES, suitable for farms, towns and cities, on Crescent Harbor, Oak Harbor, Penn's Cove and Holmes' Harbor. Price from \$5 to \$50 per acre.

PORT DISCOVERY. 2,000 ACRES choice Timber Land lying immediately on west shore of Port Discovery. Price \$5 per acre. PORT TOWNSEND. AT THE THIRD GREAT CITY OF THE SOUND, 40 acres eligibly located, \$10 per acre; 60 acres adjoining present town, \$30 per acre; 600 acres on east side of Townsend Bay, \$10 per acre; 20 acres at \$4; 15 acres at \$25. SEATTLE. 2,322 ACRES on Lake Washington, choice selections, Farming and timber lands. Water front. Price \$5 to \$50 per acre according to location. CITY LOTS.

North West Land Agency. VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY! FOR SALE—Sixty feet fronting on the Bay, in the business part of Seattle. Inquire of C. H. LARRABEE & Co.

N. W. Land Agency. FOR SALE. ON WHIDBY ISLAND—80 Acres at \$8; 60 Acres at \$6. On CAMANO ISLAND—80 Acres at \$4.50; 40 Acres water front, \$5. MUKILTEO—30 Acres at \$8. BELLINGHAM BAY—60 Acres at \$12.50. SEATTLE—20 Acres at \$20. C. H. LARRABEE & Co. (Dispatch Buildings.) Seattle, Oct. 16, 1871.

DISPATCH JOB PRINTING. Having made large additions to our Job Department of the Latest Styles OF TYPE, We are prepared to execute on the shortest notice and in the best manner, Every Variety of POSTERS, BILL HEADS, Letter Heads, CIRCULARS, CARDS, Legal Blanks, Lawyers' Briefs, And all other printing in our line, on the most reasonable terms. DISPATCH BUILDINGS, (Entrance on Washington St.) October 1, 1871.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING BOUGHT out his partner, has thoroughly refitted his store and replenished his stock, and offers superior inducements to the trade, both Wholesale & Retail! His stock consists of a large assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Lamps, Lamp-Glasses, Oils, Fancy Goods, Druggists' Sundries, &c., &c. Agent For MERCER'S PANACEA, UNIVERSAL FAMILY SCALE, STUDENT'S SAFETY LAMP, LEWIS'S WASHING RECIPE AND DOWNER'S COAL OIL. MATTHEW A. KELLY. Seattle, June 26th, 1871.

LORD & HALL, CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS. Also, Dealers in DOORS, WINDOWS, BLINDS, SIDELIGHTS, AND TOP LIGHTS, OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS; WEIGHTS TO WINDMILLS, BLIND AND DOOR HANGING. Jobbing and Repairing of all kinds done with neatness and dispatch. All orders promptly attended to. Patronage solicited. N. B. We have just received, by recent arrivals, a large invoice of all kinds of goods suited to our trade, and are better prepared to meet the wants of the public, in our line, than any other house in this city. We are also prepared to MOVE & RAISE BUILDINGS. Agents for the Celebrated "O K" WASHING MACHINE. WESTERN TERMINUS BUILDING. Commercial Street, Seattle, W. T. June 19th, 1871. LORD & HALL, 5-6m

Pioneer Drug Store. HE ADOLF COMMERCIAL ST., Seattle, W. T. THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING BOUGHT out his partner, has thoroughly refitted his store and replenished his stock, and offers superior inducements to the trade, both Wholesale & Retail! His stock consists of a large assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Lamps, Lamp-Glasses, Oils, Fancy Goods, Druggists' Sundries, &c., &c. Agent For MERCER'S PANACEA, UNIVERSAL FAMILY SCALE, STUDENT'S SAFETY LAMP, LEWIS'S WASHING RECIPE AND DOWNER'S COAL OIL. MATTHEW A. KELLY. Seattle, June 26th, 1871.

A. Mackintosh, Notary Public and Conveyancer, REAL ESTATE AND TAX AGENT. It is a complete Abstract of Title to all Lands in King County. Will attend to the purchase and sale of Lands anywhere on Puget Sound. Special attention paid to the transfer of Real Estate and payment of Taxes. Patronage solicited and satisfaction guaranteed. Office with County Auditor, Seattle, King Co., W. T. oc23tf

To Rent. THREE OFFICES IN THE DISPATCH BUILDINGS—2d floor. Apply to LARRABEE & WHITE. LOCKE & MONTAGUE, IMPORTERS OF Stoves and Metals, 112 and 114 Battery Street, SAN FRANCISCO.

The Eureka Range, The Best Portable Range in the Market. LOCKE & MONTAGUE, San Francisco. 1st. THE UNDERSIGNED IS NOW SOLE PROPRIETOR of this famous Range, and is prepared to supply Saloon Keepers and Families with a superior article of Manufactured in the Chicago style, and of a quality equally good. Having secured the services of a good practical Brewer, than whom there is no one better on this coast, he is prepared to furnish for all the Beer made in this Brewery. Parties supplied with Beer in any quantity and on short notice, by applying to or addressing STEILACOOM, January 1, 1872.

S. DRIARD'S HOUSE, Colonial Hotel Branch. THE PROPRIETOR of the above Hotel begs to tender his thanks to his numerous patrons and to announce that, for the accommodation of the travelling public, he has purchased the brick building formerly known as THE ST. GEORGE HOTEL, which he has fitted up in First Class style for the RECEPTION OF FAMILIES. In connection with his old and well known Hotel. EVERY COMFORT PROVIDED. Victoria, August 26, 1871. 3m15.

American Hotel, Yates Street, Victoria, B. C. THE PROPRIETOR would respectfully inform the travelling public that the American Hotel, having been recently improved in all its Departments, he is now prepared to offer superior inducements to his Patrons and the public in general. AT REDUCED PRICES. City Boarders per day, 1.00 Board and Lodging per week, 10.00 Meals—Breakfast, 6c to 11 o'clock; Lunch, 12 to 2; Dinner, 3 to 7. Victoria, August 26, 1871. 3m15.

Ahambra Beer Hall. THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD INFORM the public that the above establishment having undergone extensive renovation, is reopened. Having made arrangements for a constant supply of Smelt & Brown's PREMIUM BEER, He will be happy to serve his customers with that favorite beverage by the Quart, Bottle, or Single Glass. CALL AND SAMPLE IT! FRANK CUTTENBERG, Seattle, October 9, 1871. 21tf.

BOWEN BROS. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS, Tea and Wine Merchants, Nos. 428, 430 and 434 Pine Streets. San Francisco. December 1, 1871. JAS. R. ROBBINS, WHOLESALE DEALER IN Foreign and Domestic Wines, Brandies Whiskies, Etc., No. 15 Commercial Street, Seattle W. T. Genuine Cutter Whiskey Always on hand. 15tf

The Great Medical Discovery of Washington Territory! MERCER'S PANACEA! at Seattle, Washington Territory. This preparation is carefully prepared by Dr. Mercer, who gives his personal attention thereto. After years of experience he presents this compound Tonic and Cathartic to the public, as better calculated to assist nature in overcoming the system than anything yet offered by the faculty, in all cases of General Derangement of the System.

AS AN APPETIZER IT HAS NO EQUAL. It is particularly beneficial in eradicating from the system the Effects of Syphilis, AS A CATHARTIC it is unsurpassed, being unaccompanied with griping and pain. DR. MERCER has also a preparation, which he calls THE LADIES BALM, being expressly designed for female derangements. He has also prepared a Pulmonary Syrup, For Sale AT THE DRUG STORES AT SEATTLE. Dr. Mercer refers to the citizens of Seattle and Puget Sound generally, who have used his medicines.

THE DISPATCH IS MAINLY DEVOTED to the dissemination of information relating to the Puget Sound Country; its Marine, Agricultural, Lumber, Coal and Mineral resources and developments, and to the prospects and progress of the great Railroad projects now centering in this direction. It is devoted to the discussion of political questions of general interest, absolutely independent of party division, and free from party or personal bias; but in uncompromising hostility to all ring or clique combinations to promote private interests at the public expense; and will expose and denounce all official corruption and misfeasance, which comes to the knowledge of the editor, without fear or favor. Its

Marine Intelligence. Local News. Political Department. Law Department. is a speciality of this paper, and will contain the opinions and decisions of the Supreme and District Courts of Washington Territory, of general interest, and discussion of questions of law and practice, of special value to practicing lawyers, and of interest to the public. As a newspaper, the DISPATCH will be second to none with like publications, and will be sent to none without the payment of its price. Terms—\$3 a year, invariably in advance.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. THE IMMENSE DEMAND for HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT has tempted unprincipled parties to counterfeit these valuable medicines. In order to protect the public and ourselves, we have issued a new Trade Mark, consisting of an Egyptian circle of a serpent with the letter H in the centre. Every box of genuine HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT will have this trade mark on it, none are genuine without it. N. Y. CHEMICAL CO., Sole Proprietors, 78 Maiden Lane, New York.

Read Physician's Certificates Below!!! THE BEST CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA! DR. HENLEY'S ELABORATED BILE BEGERS. A Store Cure for Dyspepsia! These Bile Beans are prepared from the most choice and wholesome herbs and roots, and have given universal satisfaction wherever tried. Thousands of dyspeptics have found relief through their use, and physicians recommend them for the cure of all kinds of indigestion and liver, and irregularities of the digestive organs. Headache, Biliousness and Constipation, General Debility and Loss of Appetite, are cured by the arrangement of the Stomach, Liver and other functions of the system. The Bile Beans have been successfully used and are warranted to alleviate the sufferer in all the above cases. CERTIFICATE. MESSRS. H. EPSTEIN & CO. Gentlemen: I take pleasure in stating that agreeably to your wish I have carefully tested and ascertained the sample of your IAL Bitters, which you sent me, and find it not only an agreeable Bitter, but also a powerful and safe remedy for all the diseases of the stomach and liver, and irregularities of the digestive organs. I have used it in many cases of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite and other complaints, being composed of a number of vegetable drugs which are generally used in the treatment of these affections, and are of the greatest value in their use. F. H. ENGELS, M. D., Asst. Res. Physician, Apothecary C. & C. Hospital, 21st St., Seattle, Wash. Territory, July 21st, 1871. MESSRS. H. EPSTEIN & CO.—Gentle: I have made a careful and thorough examination of your Bile Beans, and found them entirely free of deleterious mineral substances. LOUIS FALKENAU, State Assayer, Bureau of Counterfeits, None genuine without Dr. Henley's signature across the top of each bottle. Every Family should have a Bottle in the house. Sold everywhere. H. EPSTEIN & CO., No. 518 Front Street, San Francisco, Cal. L. GROSS & Co., 675 1/2 St. Street, Chicago, Ill.

These Bile Beans are prepared from the most choice and wholesome herbs and roots, and have given universal satisfaction wherever tried. Thousands of dyspeptics have found relief through their use, and physicians recommend them for the cure of all kinds of indigestion and liver, and irregularities of the digestive organs. Headache, Biliousness and Constipation, General Debility and Loss of Appetite, are cured by the arrangement of the Stomach, Liver and other functions of the system. The Bile Beans have been successfully used and are warranted to alleviate the sufferer in all the above cases. CERTIFICATE. MESSRS. H. EPSTEIN & CO. Gentlemen: I take pleasure in stating that agreeably to your wish I have carefully tested and ascertained the sample of your IAL Bitters, which you sent me, and find it not only an agreeable Bitter, but also a powerful and safe remedy for all the diseases of the stomach and liver, and irregularities of the digestive organs. I have used it in many cases of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite and other complaints, being composed of a number of vegetable drugs which are generally used in the treatment of these affections, and are of the greatest value in their use. F. H. ENGELS, M. D., Asst. Res. Physician, Apothecary C. & C. Hospital, 21st St., Seattle, Wash. Territory, July 21st, 1871.

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