

# Puget Sound Dispatch.

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## Meet Me at the Gate.

A pale-faced, anxious-looking man, who looked as though he snuffed with sorrow every week, lives out on North Hill with his wife and seven lovely blooming daughters. He has, with all these seven lovely daughters, only one front gate, and that is what makes him pale. Last summer he spent two hundred and seventeen dollars repairing that front gate, putting in new ones and experimenting with the various kinds of hinges, and after all that the gate swung all through the winter on a leather strap and a piece of clothes line, and there was peace in the household, and the man grew fat. But when the April days were nigh, it soon became apparent to the man that his troubles were at hand, and anxiety soon drove the roses from his damask cheeks, and robbed his ribs of their substance. He had to climb over the back fence to avoid calling attention to the disreputable-looking old gate, but his self-denial was of no avail. One evening his eldest daughter, Sophronia, said:

"Pa, that horrid old gate is the most disgusting thing on the street. If you can't afford to have it fixed, I'd take it down and put up a stile."

And pa only groaned. But an evening or so later his youngest daughter came in and said with considerable warmth:

"Pa! I wish you had that beastly gate tied to your neck, that's what I wish!" And she dissolved in tears and evaporated up stairs in a misty cloud, while her sisters followed slowly, casting reproachful looks at pa. And the next evening his third daughter, Azalea came bounding into the room about half-past 9 o'clock in the evening, with her gloves in a condition to indicate that she had been patting gravel, and said with some energy, that if pa had no feeling, other people had, and she wished she was dead she did, and she hoped that the next time that pa went out of that hateful old gate he'd fall from Arch street to the bridge, so she did. And the next time that pa went out of that gate he found it prostrate between the posts, and saw that the fragile strands of the clothes line had parted under some extraordinary pressure, and that was what ailed Azalea's gloves. Pa saw there was nothing for it but a new gate, and he groaned aloud at the dreary prospect of furnishing gates to support the manly forms of the best young men in Burlington for another summer. He pondered, and pondered, and pondered: He became the confident to carpenters; he was often seen guiltily showing certain plans to blacksmiths and canning workers in iron and steel. And in due time he had a new gate up, a massive gate, with great posts, ornamented and substantial; and the seven sisters were pleased. They read on a little brass plate that a patent was applied for, the words "for 130 pounds," but they didn't know what it meant until last evening.

Last evening the weather, though sufficiently cool to be bracing, admitted a murmur of voices from the vicinity of that popular lovers' retreat as Sophronia swung idly to and from its heavy frame. Presently a pale-faced man, who held his hand upon his breast to still his beating heart, as he crouched in a dark corner of the porch, heard Rudolphus say:

"But believe me, Sophronia, my own heart's idol, between the touches of the rude hand of it—"

As he began the word he leaned forward and bent his weight upon the gate and with a sharp click a little trap-door in the side of the post flew open, and a many-jointed arm of steel, with an iron knob as big as a Virginia gourd on the end of it, flew out, and with the rapidity of lightning, hit Rudolphus two resounding peals between the shoulders that sounded like a base-drum explosion.

"Oh-h-h-gosh!" he roared, "I'm stabbed! I'm stabbed!" and, without picking up his hat, fled, shrieking for the doctor, while Sophronia rushed into the house crying, "Pa! pa! pa! Rudolphus is shot!" and swooned. The pale faced man said nothing, but shrank still further back into the shadow, and thrust his handkerchief into his mouth to stifle a smile. Pretty soon he knew the voice of his daughter Azalea at the gate saying good night. But a rich manly voice detained her, and the measured swing of the gate was again heard in the distance. Soon he heard Lorenzo say, as he made ready to climb upon the gate:

"But whatever sorrow may await our future, dear one, I would it might fall upon me—"

And just as he lifted his last foot from the ground, the trap opened and the gaunt arm reached out and fell upon him with that big knob four times, and every time it reached, Lorenzo shrieked: "Bleeding heart! Oh, mercy, mercy, Mr. Man! Oh, murder!"

And as he ambled away in the starlight, waiting for arnica, Azalea fled wildly to her home, shrieking, "Oh, pa, pa! somebody has murdered Lorenzo." And on the porch the pale-faced man thrust the rim of his felt hat into his mouth to reinforce his handkerchief, and hugged himself in pained content. Pretty soon the man's fifth daughter came home from a party, and she, too, perched on the gate. And in a moment or two Alphonso said:

"But, my own Miriam, would I could tell you what I feel—"

But he didn't, for just as he leaned upon the gate, the gaunt arm reached out and felt him with about seventy-five pounds of iron, and knocked his breath so far out of him that he couldn't shout until he had run half a mile from the house. And Miriam ran into the house, screaming that Alphonso had a fit. And the pale-faced man rose up out of the shadow and emptied his mouth, and as he stood under the quiet starlight, looking at the gate, whose powerful but delicate mechanism repelled an ounce of weight over 130 pounds, a look of ineffable peace stole over the pale-face, and the smile that rested on the quiet features told that the struggle of a life-time was ended in victory, and a gate had been discovered that could set at naught the oppressions of thoughtless young people.—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago Tribune thus accounts for Senator David Davis' failure to vote on the admission of Butler: He believed that neither contestant was properly elected. Had he voted against Butler it would have resulted in a tie, and the casting vote would have kept Butler out. Then the question would have come up on Corbin's admission, and had he voted against him the tie and the casting vote would have admitted Corbin. He therefore stepped into the cloak room and his absence let Butler in.

Cockroaches, it seems, have become exceedingly numerous in some parts of France. So grievous is the plague of these insects that the people have adopted some singular expedients for relief. Toads have been introduced not only into the gardens, but the dwellings, and ladies are said to have even made pets of toads for the protection they afford. But one of the best results of the plague is that the people have taken to the rearing of the nightingales as an ally against the cockroaches.

The telephone is in successful practical operation at Washington, between the police headquarters and the Insane Asylum, a distance of eight miles, nearly one-third of which distance the wire runs under water. So well pleased are the officials with its workings that the removal of the telegraphic instruments will soon occur from all the police stations, effecting a saving of several thousand dollars annually.

The Milwaukee Times regards the pardoning of John A. Joyce by President Hayes as the first essential blot upon an administration which has so far been characterized by a spirit of fairness and honesty that has won for Mr. Hayes the good will of the citizens of the Republic.

After a Turk was walked about eleven feet on a Cossack lance he begins to understand, even if he doesn't appreciate, the music of the spear.

The vote of the Mexican Congress to admit breadstuffs from foreign countries without duty, will be a great advantage to the Pacific coast.

## Cause of Hoodlumism.

The following, from an exchange, is so truthful and so applicable to many parents in this town, that we publish it, hoping that some may see the errors of their ways:

We have no hesitation in asserting that the criminal laxity of parental discipline is the fruitful source of hoodlumism. The modern methods of bringing up children are only calculated to corrupt and ruin them. From early infancy they are taught that their own caprice is the supreme law of their existence. They are not trained to feel or show the slightest reverence or respect for their parents. They are not taught to exercise the slightest self-denial. No effort is made to teach them that they owe duties to any living creature. A false and utterly pernicious spirit of independence is fostered in them. Their natural brutal selfishness and disregard for the feelings of others is actually applauded as evidencing their frankness and boldness. They are brought up to believe that these odious traits are the proper characteristics of an American citizen, and all their lives they learn but one home lesson of any consequence, and that is to take care of themselves, no matter who suffers. It is no wonder, when parents act with such incredible folly, that their children should become hoodlums; in truth, it would be hard for them to be anything better. The child that has been raised in selfishness; from whom all reverence has been carefully eliminated; who does not know what self-denial or self-sacrifice means; who has learned that brutality, impertinence, grossness of behavior, are manly and independent and charming, must indeed possess very uncommon natural virtues if he turns out to be anything but a cold-hearted and selfish, vicious young ruffian, and a ready-made candidate for the penitentiary and the gallows. When American parents relearn the old educational scheme which their fathers and mothers knew and practised, there will be some prospect of the decline of hoodlumism; but not until then. The children who are not trained to obedience, reverence, self-denial, self-respect and charity, cannot be expected to reflect credit either upon their parents or their state; but it is the parents who are responsible for hoodlumism, and it is impossible for teachers and others who are interested in the welfare of children, to correct this great evil, until parents shall awaken to a sense of their moral responsibility and adopt a better system of discipline at home. Then the hoodlum will cease to exist.

It is considered certain if Chief Joseph had been successful last summer, the Bannock Indians would have joined him, and in any event it will probably not be long before we shall be called on to chronicle a war with both Bannocks and Snakes in Idaho and Montana, and when it comes it will be a longer, bloodier and more destructive struggle than that just closed on our border between the Nez Perces and the government.

At San Jose, Cal., December 29th, at 11 p. m., Holmes Gordon accomplished the herculean feat of walking 100 miles, with thirty minutes' rest each twenty-four hours. At the close he was completely prostrated. His lower limbs were terribly swollen and stiff, and his head pained him greatly. He is a young man, about twenty-four years old, and this is his first attempt to perform so great a feat of endurance.

Susan—"Why Nellie, have you been visiting in that old fashioned dress?" Nellie—"Yes, my dear; but then I have only been visiting old fashioned people."

## Sumner on Grant.

When the name of Gen. Grant was suggested for a second term, Charles Sumner addressed a letter to Gerrit Smith on the subject, which contained the following sentiment. Yet it is said that Grant confidently expects to be again presented as a candidate for President at the close of Hayes' term, and will remain in Europe until that time, in order not to become identified with the divisions which at present disturb his party:

(Private.) NANTUCKET, August 20, 1871.  
MY DEAR FRIEND—Your note and its enclosure reached me at this retreat where I am with my friend Longfellow. I regret much that I cannot see the Presidential question as you see it. Therefore, when you ask me to withdraw opposition to Grant you ask me to aid in the defeat of the Republican party. I have too much interest in this party to do any such thing.

But, waving the question of his success, he does not deserve the nomination. One term is enough for anybody, especially for one who, being tried, is found so incapable, so personal, so selfish, so vindictive, and so entirely preoccupied by himself. All who have known him best testify to his incapacity. Don't forget Stanton's judgment.

And I am asked to help the re-nomination of such a man. Impossible! I love the Republican party—love my country too well to have a hand in such a thing.

The more I reflect on the question the more I am distressed for my country and the Republican party at the idea of Grant's re-nomination. We could better have lost one of his bloody victories. His rule for the second term would be the imperialism of selfishness and vindictiveness—without moral sense, without ideas, without knowledge.

I think that you will admit that he is the lowest President, whether in ability or morally, we have ever had. Undoubtedly he is the richest since Washington, although he was very poor at the beginning of the war.

Mr. Stanton's judgment of him was positive and given under circumstances of singular solemnity; and the same thing he said at great length and with much detail to Mr. Hooper some months before. He said that he knew Grant better than any other man or the country could know him; that it was his duty to study him, and he did study him night and day, when he saw and did not see him, then declared his utter incapacity. And you are electioneering for this person's re-election!

Think of his vindictive quarrels since he has been President. God does not quarrel. What right has the President of the United States to quarrel and pursue supporters with vindictive hate? Do not charge me with personal feelings. My life is my witness. I am an old servant, who has always thought of the cause and of my country. Never have I sought anything for myself. I have simply worked and served. I was so doing when I felt it my duty to oppose a mistaken policy of the President. Never in my life did I act more simply and sincerely. I could not have done otherwise without failing in my duty. Then came attacks, and all that a small nature, surrounded and prompted by small men, could do! Such a man President for a second term. God forbid!

The difficulties between the New York cigarmakers and their old employers are still unadjusted. No one seems to have intelligence enough to suggest a compromise, which must inevitably be the end of the trouble.

It is observed in the course of worldly things, that men's fortunes are oftener made by their tongues than by their virtues, and more men's fortunes overthrown thereby than by their vices.

A baby has been born in Selma, Alabama, with a back bone so much longer than is necessary that it can wag the end of it. Mr. Darwin! Mr. Darwin!! Hi, there; quick, Mr. Darwin!!!

"You're a pretty smart fellow," sneered a lawyer to a witness, the other day, in Court. "I'd return the compliment if I wasn't under oath," replied the witness, preparatory to being told, "That's all."

## THE CHURCHES SUNDAY.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.  
Sermon at 11 o'clock A. M. by the pastor. Subject—"Christian Life." Text—"Let your light so shine." Math. v. 16. Christians are in possession of the light of divine truth and religious experience. It is borrowed light and must shine for the benefit of others.

1. Remove all obstructions to its shining. 2. Let it shine conspicuously, continuously, and effectively. "So shine" that others seeing your good works of piety, benevolence, and temperance, "may glorify your Father which is in heaven." "Among whom ye shine as lights in the world." If light-houses along our shores were permitted to get out of repair, so that the light should shine dimly, uncertainly, and to no purpose, and by reason thereof vessels go down or be dashed on the rocky shores, what indignation would be justly felt throughout the whole world! Then look to your lamps, Christians, and have them trimmed and burning.

For sadder lights the eye can know  
Than proud bark lost, or seaman's woe,  
Or battle fire, or temp at cloud,  
Or prey bird's shriek on ocean's shroud—  
The shipwreck of the soul.

## ANNUAL BIBLE MEETING.

As previously announced, the occasion of the visit of Rev. P. C. Hetzler, agent of the American Bible Society, was to attend the annual meeting of the Bible Society in this city, which came off last evening at the Presbyterian church. Other churches not being open, that large audience room was densely packed with a multitude of eager listeners. Rev. B. A. Hill presided. After reading the Scriptures, singing and prayer, short addresses were delivered by Rev. I. Dillon, P. C. Hetzler and D. Bagley, concerning the objects, work and claims of the American Bible Society. A collection was taken up amounting to over \$25. An inquiry meeting was held afterwards, to which a great many remained. The exercises consisted of prayer, singing and short speeches from Messrs. Macfie, Albright, Hill, Pease, Lane, Wilcox and others. It was decided to continue the Union meetings, to be held this week, in the Methodist Episcopal Church, commencing each evening at 7 o'clock. Noon prayer meetings will also be held each day at the rooms of Y. M. C. A. All are cordially invited to attend these meetings.

An interesting account of the German army has recently been published by a French officer, who was for many years military attache at the Court of Berlin. The total number of trained soldiers Germany could dispose of in time of war, including the troops of the landsturm, is estimated by the writer at 3,000,000 to 3,300,000 men, of whom 1,300,000 belong to the regular army and landwehr. Owing to the improvements which have been made in the details of the mobilization scheme since the war of 1870-71, the writer calculates that in three weeks the whole of the regular army could be concentrated on the French frontier, while in another three weeks the four battalions and six divisions of landwehr troops could be brought up into line, the total strength of the invading army being thus raised to about 900,000 men. Mobilization of the second levy of troops could not possibly be begun until the tenth week; but by the thirteenth week 250,000 more men could be added to the field force, raising the strength of this latter to 1,150,000, leaving still 200,000 regulars at the depots. With regard to the armament of the German troops, the author points out that in the batteries attached to divisions the maximum load which a horse has to drag has been reduced to 319 kilogrammes, whereas with the French field piece (model Lahitolle, No. 3) each horse has a load of 380 kilogrammes; and finally, he calls attention to the care which has been taken to provide the cavalry of the German army with a serviceable firearm.

Several Cheyenne Indian chiefs have had a satisfactory consultation with General Sheridan, in which they expressed a desire to remain with General Miles and assist him in case of an Indian outbreak in the spring.

Condensed whisky is one of the latest inventions for the benefit of the human race. It will permit a fellow to remain beside his sweetheart all night at the theater, without once going out "to see a man."

The counterfeit money in circulation throughout the country occasions complaint from the merchants who are losers thereby. Spurious coin may be detected with comparative ease, but with paper money the case is different. One trouble is that genuine notes are permitted to circulate until they become torn and dirty, and the counterfeiters enjoy the advantage of appearing in the market in the same condition. A remedy for this would be the adoption of the plan, long in use by the Bank of England, of issuing only fresh notes. An opportunity is thus offered to compare a suspected note with a good one. Since all of our paper money is issued by the government there is no excuse for the neglect of this precaution.

The temperance cause has its triumphs, like every other great reform. A man who is over 100 years of age has just signed the pledge, and, being snatched from a premature grave by the extinction of an evil habit, he looks forward to a life of sobriety and usefulness. As the old lady said on hearing it, "If he hadn't wasted his life in riotous living he might have been 120 years old by this time."

One evidence of the necessity for the importation of civilization into Japan is that in the vernacular of that sunny island there are no profane words. The deficiency will, however, be very rapidly filled up. A little acquaintance with the tricks and the manners of a higher state of society will compel the Japanese to learn the English language in order to give fitting expression to his emotions.

Jules Verne's latest hero is "Hector Servadac." He rides across the country on a rainbow and alights on the grave of Moses. We have a suspicion that the story in which he figures is not true.

Efforts are being made in St. Louis and New Orleans for the building up of a trade with South America, and considerable money has already been subscribed for the purchase of steamers.

A correspondent at Vienna states that at Schipka Pass the Russians captured 28,000 men, 1,000 horses, 12 mortars, 12 siege guns and 80 field guns.

A Russian official dispatch says the Turks left 300 dead in the fortifications of Trojan pass. Besides these, the Turkish battalion was almost annihilated in an encounter with Russian turning columns.

If you want to make half the men on the street stop and turn round, whistle to a stray dog on the opposite side of the street.

There exists among women a secret tie, like that among priests of the same faith. They hate each other, yet protect each other's interests.

The girls do not like to go unarmed. The young fellows will see that they have arms about them.

It is believed that Hayes will sign the silver bill.

A Very rapid, safe and easy way to make money, is to procure territory to introduce the latest useful invention that is wanted every day, by every one, everywhere, who has a not a full sized sewing machine, with table and treadle, for only Eighteen Dollars,

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WEEKLY DISPATCH.

BERIAH BROWN & CO., PROPRIETORS.

A. W. DE LANT, P. M. WALSH, D. L. NORRIS, BERIAH BROWN.

Office--Dispatch Buildings, James Street.

THE EVENING DISPATCH, published every day in the week (except Sunday). Eight dollars per year by mail; One dollar per month by carrier.

THE WEEKLY DISPATCH, published every Saturday morning. Two dollars per year. All business, news letters or telegraphic dispatches must be addressed to EVENING DISPATCH.

SATURDAY, JAN. 19, 1878.

How They Got Out of Debt.

The Oregonian and other organs of the N. P. Co., base their support of the demands of that company upon its substantial solvency and established credit, making it the only organization known which can control the means necessary to build the road, and such concessions as that company may demand the only way by which that result can possibly be accomplished. Upon this point the Oregonian says: "It is asked in a tone that resembles a sneer if we are to consult the wishes or willingness of the Northern Pacific company in this matter of building a road. Incredible as it may appear, this is just the concession that must be made to any company that really proposes to build the road. It is a matter that cannot be forced."

From the investigations of Mr. McGilvra it appears that the boasted capital and credit of the N. P. Co., is that of a bankrupt who covers his assets from his creditors by a sham sale, but has not yet obtained discharge in bankruptcy. Mr. McGilvra says: "I find that a suit, apparently of a very amicable character, was commenced in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Second Judicial Circuit and Southern District of New York, entitled: Jay Cooke, C. Tower, J. F. Smith, J. Hosmer, W. S. Lane and W. H. Seawald against the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. The plaintiffs are the Trustees named in the mortgage."

"May 12th, 1875, a decree was made in this case, which decree directs and orders that all property of the company 'except the lands and the land grants which are herein specifically provided for, be sold as an entirety in New York city.' The decree further provides that the lands and land grants be sold in parcels of 'single sections or subdivisions' in the States or Territories where situated. Commissioners were appointed to make these sales. On the 12th day of August, 1875, these Commissioners sold to Johnson Livingston, Frederick Billings, Jas. N. Morehead, John Ketcham, George Stark and Jas. M. Dennison, for the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, the franchise and property of the company as an entirety, 'excepting only lands that have been conveyed to said company by letters patent of the United States, or certified to or for said company by land offices of the United States in the several Territories and States where the same are situated, remaining undisposed of.'"

"The Commissioners have reported their sale at New York; but the sale has not been confirmed, and no conveyance has been made by the Commissioners to the purchasers; and further, no sale or attempted sale has been made by the Commissioners of the lands and land grant in the States and Territories."

"How it can be claimed under this excuse, that the property and franchise of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company has passed into other hands is more than I can conceive."

"It is said that there is some arrangement or agreement between the bondholders of the old company and the so-called new company, by which the bonds are to be converted into preferred stock of the new company. That, however, cannot effect the legality or the merit of the proceedings of foreclosure of the mortgage. The original bondholders, who are not parties to the arrangement, can, and ought to insist upon the full and com-

plete execution of this decree of foreclosure for their benefit."

From this it will be seen that the company assuming to represent the Northern Pacific Railroad Company and arrogantly dictating the terms upon which an extension of the franchises of that company will be accepted, has no title confirmed to it by any legal authority to exercise any corporate powers. The pretext under which it carries on business is manifestly fraudulent; it is the pretended purchase for \$100,000, of property which cost over \$30,000,000, without any change of possession or management. The evidence of conspiracy and collusion to defraud is so clearly apparent, that it is absurd to imagine that any court of equity will ever dare to confirm it; without which it is folly to believe that Congress will grant 50,000,000 acres of land, valued at \$125,000,000, to a company which has only a fraudulent existence. Under these circumstances we may as well make up our minds that the renewal of the grant to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company will not be passed by Congress at its present session.

Remonetizing Silver.

We have to confess that we have not been able to comprehend the profound sensation that has been created throughout the land by the discussion of the question of demonetizing or monetizing silver. The proposition to make a silver dollar, worth but 93 cents in gold, a legal tender in all commercial transactions, it strikes us is not in accordance with the rules of political economy, and will, as in all cases of depreciated currency entering into general circulation, operate exclusively to the loss of the laboring class, notwithstanding the fact that it is ostensibly urged in the interest of that class; being represented as "the poor man's money." The poor man who labors for a dollar a day, will find in buying supplies for his family, that he can get but 93 cents' worth of goods for his dollar, while he cannot sell his labor for a cent more than he could upon a gold basis. The importer, the manufacturer, the merchant and the money-changer can all provide against losses on depreciated currency, while the laborer and the small producer must accept the currency offered him at its legal, not actual, standard value. The men who bought Government bonds at par when green-backs were only worth 33 1/2 per cent., have been drawing an annual interest of 21 per cent. upon their investment for nearly fifteen years, in gold coin, and the same bonds are now at a premium in gold. \$3,000 would then buy \$10,000 bonds, which at 7 per cent. interest, compounded, would produce at the end of 15 years, not much less than \$30,000. The wages of the laborer never approached the depreciation of the currency within a hundred per cent. If nominally doubled, it only amounted for the purposes of his support to two-thirds as much as he received before. Under this condition of affairs the rich have constantly become richer, and the poor poorer; enormous fortunes have accumulated in the hands of a few, while millions of the creators of the wealth of the land are in abject poverty, many of them suffering the pangs of hunger in a land teeming with plenty. With these inevitable results of a depreciated currency before us, we cannot understand how the monetization of silver at a discount upon its intrinsic value, will remedy the evils under which the country is

now laboring. Like the protective tariff, which imposes an inordinate tax upon every necessary article of consumption by the people, for the exclusive benefit of wealthy manufacturers, under the pretext of "fostering home industry," it is beyond our philosophy to explain.

On the other hand, the bondholders and their servitors denounce the measure as repudiation of a portion of the public debt. The repudiation, at the worst, would not be more than one-third of a year's interest on their original investment, upon which they have already received the amount eight times over. Upon this point the London Times says: "Repudiation is a word that can in no sense apply to the United States." Supposing it should decree silver as the sole lawful money of to-morrow, we doubt whether bondholders would lose much by the change. At the present price of silver, say 55 pence per ounce, the loss to bondholders would be much smaller than is commonly supposed. If paid off at par in gold coin in New York, a thousand-dollar bond would be worth £296 4s in London, and if paid in silver it would be worth £191 12s—a difference of 73 per cent. only. It is not for a moment to be supposed that the difference would be so great for a single day. Were silver monetized we would probably see it at once jump fully to five shillings per ounce, at which price the above loss would be nearly obliterated.

Highly Important!

The Intelligencer, in the interest of the "Tacoma Land Ring," makes the following important announcement; worth to that paper not less than a \$3 monthly advertisement:

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC.—Samuel Wilkeson, Jr., of New Tacoma, son of the Secretary of the Northern Pacific Railroad Co., has received a telegram from his father to the effect that as soon as the weather will permit, the work of extending the Payallup branch across the mountains will be commenced and contracts let for the construction of forty miles this year.

Whoever read the grandiloquent circulars of Jay Cooke & Co., as Agents for the sale of the N. P. R. R. bonds, or the gushing descriptions of the Puget Sound country by the same author, will make due allowances for the ardent temperament of the elder Sam, and understand why he should deem his news of such urgent importance as to demand the use and expense of the telegraph to transmit it to Samiel the younger in such hot haste. Frank Clark, Col. Wheat and Jake Mann knew all about it a month ago, and Cook made the preliminary survey of the new route, which was found "perfectly practicable"—only three hundred feet grade to a quarter of a mile, and Hale, who "couldn't see it," has been superseded as chief engineer by the old path-finder, Packwood, who has frequently seen Indians on the summit of Mount Ranier, from his own cabin-door, forty miles away. Now Frank Clark imparted all these facts to us confidentially a long time ago; but Col. Black, who is manifestly an old fogey and not "up to trap," is probably first informed of the project by a telegram from the secretary of the company in New York to one of his employees on the section of road under his superintendence.

But the senior Sam is an elder in Beecher's church, don't believe in hell, was formerly one of the editors of Bro. Bowen's paper, and never gushes but with an eye to the main chance. He knew exactly what effect such a communication would probably have upon the minds of the cred-

ulous in promoting the schemes of the speculators; that every newspaper in the interest of the company would herald it as conclusive evidence of the good faith of the company in making their coal road a section of their branch road over the mountains, and thus bring a home influence to bear upon the question now pending before the Secretary of the Interior; besides promoting the sale of town lots at Tacoma belonging to the land ring. Any medium of communication less sensational than a telegram could not have had the designed effect. Thousands of unsuspecting persons were inveigled into the purchase of N. P. railroad bonds by like devices, through the Independent, which made piety auxiliary to peif.

There is no doubt that the Directors of the Northern Pacific Railroad have in view the construction of their branch road if found practicable to take in their thirty miles or more of coal road. That fact has not yet been ascertained, and cannot be by thorough instrumental survey which has never yet been had; the most careful superficial surveys all being against it as a practicable line. If they have determined to build the branch road from Tacoma any way, and have the means to do it, Tacoma cannot excel Seattle in rejoicing over the much to be desired consummation of hopes long deferred. The only route the practicability of which has been demonstrated, is within ten miles of Seattle, to which point we have a railroad now in operation, and with which we would have connection that would give us equal railroad facilities with Tacoma. After that Seattle need fear no rivalry for commercial supremacy upon this upper coast. Railroads cannot create towns; they can only aid in the development of natural resources.

Robert Scott and James Dunlap, the noted New York bank breakers, whose latest effort was the robbery of the Northampton Bank of \$1,500,000 in money and negotiable securities, celebrated the advent of 1878 by commencing a career of twenty years' incarceration at hard labor in the Massachusetts State Prison. Their crime, committed two years ago this month, together with the attending circumstances and subsequent events of two trials, was one of the most remarkable of its class on record. The robbery was committed on the night of the 27th of January, 1876, when the burglars entered the house of cashier Whittlesey masked, and under cover of pistols persuaded him to repair to the bank, unlock the vaults and surrender the contents. The cashier was then conducted home, and together with his family securely bound and gagged, when the robbers made good their escape from the quiet and sleeping town. It was a long time before any trace was had, but at length Scott and Dunlap were arrested through the efforts of some New York detectives, who were put on the track of them through an associate of the robbers named Edson, who turned State's evidence and secured their conviction and his own escape.

Some people who call themselves Liberals refuse to influence the minds of their children religiously, on the high ground that they want everything spontaneous and natural. The consequence is generally that when the child becomes a man he is not overburdened with scruples. Coleridge once said to Theiwall, who was after this sort and who was complaining of the weeds in Coleridge's garden, "Oh, that is because I want everything spontaneous and natural. The weeds, you see, have taken the liberty to grow, and I thought it unfair to prejudice the soil in favor of roses and strawberries." Can you see the application.

Beecher's theology is summed up in the old question, "Where will you die when you go to?"

Sandwich Islands Correspondence.

HONOLULU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, Jan. 1st, 1878.

To the Editors of the DISPATCH: I promised you a communication on my arrival here, and although I do not feel confident of doing the little Kingdom and its commercial city, Honolulu, justice, I will do the best my short acquaintance and ability will admit.

Arrived here on the 21st day of Dec., 24 days from Astoria, Oregon. I can say nothing of the trip further than that I found Captain Pope and his estimable lady very agreeable, which caused the time to pass very pleasantly and at the end of the voyage I felt quite at home in the good ship Mattie Macleay.

The Hawaiian or Sandwich Islands comprise a group of twelve, eight of which are inhabited, and the area of the whole is six thousand square miles. The names of those inhabited are Hawaii, Maui, Lanai, Kahoolawe, Molokai, Oahu, Kauai and Niihau. Those barren are Molokini, Lehua, Kaala and Bird Island. Surveys show that they are a chain of volcanic peaks, rising abruptly from a depth of three miles, making the tallest summits of Hawaii, six miles above the bed of the Pacific ocean. The census of the group is taken once in six years by the government, the last being in December, 1872, which gives a total population of 56,897. Total number of natives and half-castes, 61,531; Chinese males, 1,831; Chinese females, 1,071; clergy-men, 120; teachers, 324; licensed physicians, 47; lawyers, 91; merchants, 728; mechanics, 2,115; agriculturists, 9,670; plantation laborers, 4,762; freeholders, 6,580. The native population during the intervening years, from the time of the census taken in 1866 to that of 1872 shows a decrease of 7,534, while the foreign population during the same time has increased 1,172. The principal agricultural products of the Islands are sugar, fungus, rice, coffee, bananas, paddy and molasses. The sugar plantations number over forty-six. Since the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States the growing of sugar cane has become quite an industry in the farming line. Every enterprising man with a capital of from \$10,000 to \$100,000 cannot converse on any subject five minutes without mentioning sugar cane. Wheat, oats, barley, rye and buckwheat can be grown here, but owing to their being a little inferior to that grown in the United States they are mostly imported. On the sugar plantations it is considered a waste of land to try to cultivate any of the above, even for their own use. All kinds of vegetables, except Irish potatoes and melons, are equal to any grown elsewhere. Tobacco grows well, but no more than can be consumed at home is cured. Field laborers are mostly Chinese and natives, the wages being too low for American—30 to 50 cent per day; or from \$10 to \$12 per month of 26 days.

Honolulu is located on the south end of Oahu. It is the capital of the Kingdom, the seat of government and the residence of King Kalakaua, the largest and only place in the group that can be called a city. Its population is estimated to be at the present time about 15,000 3,000 of which are foreigners. The city is beautifully situated, and passing through it after leaving the business portion, a beautiful foliage of trees is seen as far as the eye can reach on each side of the streets, hiding from the view of the passer-by the dwellings until he is almost opposite them. Each of the dwellings has its garden containing trees, plants and flowers in great profusion. The streets are of macadamized gravel in the city and vicinity, well graded and smooth, and being almost perfectly level for carriage drives.

The most severe gale of wind ever experienced on these islands commenced blowing from the north-north-east on Tuesday, Dec. 18th, just before my arrival here and continued for several days. It was the cause of a disastrous conflagration, which carried away the lower portion of the city bordering on the wharves. The only barrel factory on the islands was consumed together with several warehouses. Total losses, \$250,700; insurance, \$63,000. The unfortunate losers commenced rebuilding within a week after the disaster, and before a month has passed will resume business as though nothing had happened.

Christmas passed off very quietly in Honolulu, at least, more so than this holiday usually does in the United States. The places of business and government buildings were all closed, or rather they were never opened, and the usual services held in the churches. No drunks or hoodlums blowing tin horns were visible. Taking it all in all it seemed more like Sunday than Christmas. January 18th, 1878, is the Centennial Anniversary of the Hawaiian, January 18th, 1778, being supposed to be the day when Captain Cook discovered the Hawaiian Islands. Some little preparations are being made for its celebration and it is hoped to be made a day to be remembered by all Hawaiians for generations to come.

Wishing you a happy New Year, Mr. Editor, I hide my sun burnt phiz behind a pure Havana, made from the poorest native tobacco, while I scrawl the initials, B. A.

A newspaper and a newspaper editor that people don't talk about and sometimes abuse, are rather poor concerns. The men and business that an editor sometimes feels it is a duty to defend, at the risk of making enemies of another class, are very often the first to show ingratitude.—The editor who expects to receive much charity or gratitude, will soon find out his mistake; but he should go ahead and say and do what he conscientiously thinks right, without regard to frowns and smiles.

A Year of National Shame.

(From the New York Herald, Jan. 3d.) The year which has just closed is altogether the most disgraceful in American annals, if the disgrace is to be measured by the exposure rather than by the perpetration of stupendous breaches of trust. If the year 1877 has any competitor for this bad pre-eminence it is the year 1871, when the monstrous robberies of the Tweed ring were dragged forth into publicity and the rascalities of the infamous Credit Mobilier were fastened by proofs upon their authors and accomplices. But in those instances the villainy was not so widely diffused. There was one great focus of corruption in this city, another great focus of corruption in Washington, but the taint and the rottenness had not spread into every walk of business and every kind of private and semi-public transaction. But at present the whole atmosphere seems reeking with foulness. Every description of fraud and embezzlement is repeated in every part of the country until their accumulated magnitude seems like Pelion piled upon Jassa in the ancient fiction. It is difficult to say whether frauds have attained a ranker growth here in New York, or in Philadelphia, or Boston, or Chicago, or in San Francisco, or in some of the smaller towns. In proportion to the population and opportunities there would seem to be little difference. There is no conceivable variety of swindling which has not been practised, but the most execrable of all is the widespread violations of sacred trusts by institutions and men charged with the care of property belonging to the unprotected and the helpless. There are degrees in the turpitude of theft, and none is so base as that which takes bread from the mouth of the widow and the orphan, as so many false guardians and rotten savings banks and life insurance companies have done.

"POOR AND PROUD." Young men out of business are frequently sadly hampered by pride. Many young men who go west take more pride than money, and bring back all the pride, and no money at all. A young man who "works for his board," no matter what honest work he does has no reason for shame. A young man who cuts the bread of idleness, no matter how much money he has, is disgraced. Young men, starting in life, ought to aim, first of all, to find a place where they can earn their bread and butter, with hoe, ax, spade, wheelbarrow, curry-comb, lancing brush, no matter how. Independence first. The bread and butter question settled, let the young man perform his duty so faithfully as to attract attention, and let him constantly keep his eyes open for a chance to do better. About half the poor proud young men, and two-thirds the poor discouraged young men, are always out of work. The young man who pockets his pride, and carries an upper lip as stiff as a cast-iron dog-step scraper, need not starve, and stands a good chance to become rich.—Rome Sentinel.

From 4850 to 1871, 215,000,000 acres of public lands were granted by Congress to States and corporations for railroad purposes, 159,000,000 of this to the Pacific roads, and nearly 5,000,000 acres have been granted for canal purposes; for the Pacific roads a debt of \$64,000,000 was assumed, is swollen to \$92,000,000, and promising to exceed \$150,000,000; and the largest grantees propose to repay the Government by practically borrowing anew from it.

There are indications of increasing severity of temperature in several parts of the world. The climate of Iceland is growing so cold that grain scarcely ripens there. The cause is supposed to be the steady descent of ice from the north upon the shores of Iceland. The climate of Greenland was once milder than at present, and ice is found farther south in the Atlantic than formerly.

An Irishman being badly hurt in a railroad accident, on being asked why he did not sue the company for damages, replied: "Sue them for damages? Bedad, I've had 'damages enough; I'll sue them for repairs."

Garland, Colorado, must be a nice, quiet town. It rang out the old year with four murders, and rang in the new with one.

# TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

## EASTERN STATES.

DUNQUH, Jan. 13.—Fenian prisoners recently released, arrived here to-night and were greeted by a torchlight procession. From fifteen to twenty thousand people witnessed the reception, and twenty national bands took part in the procession.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 13.—The sheriff of Schuylkill county arrived in this city this evening with six Mollie Maguires, sentenced to the Eastern penitentiary for terms ranging from five to twelve years.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—In regard to the silver bill the Maritime Association today passed resolutions declaring it was their duty to remonstrate against legislation which must unsettle values, distrust confidence, retard the resumption of gold and impair the national credit, and appoint a committee to prepare a memorial against legislation that should make silver an unlimited legal tender. In response to an invitation from the Pittsburg board of trade, a delegation was appointed to attend a convention of export trade, proposed to be held at Washington February 12th.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Mitchell's bill for the protection of salmon fisheries prohibits the taking of salmon in the Columbia river and tributaries, by any means whatever, between July 25 and October 1 of each year, and imposes penalties of at least \$1,000 for the first offense and \$1,500 fine and 12 months' imprisonment for subsequent offenses. Minute regulations are prescribed concerning the taking by gill nets, seines, wires and traps, between April 1 and July 25, and similar heavy penalties are imposed for violation. The bill also prohibits throwing into the stream sawdust from mills or waste liquids from factories, tanneries, etc., between July 1 and December 31 of each year, under a penalty of \$500 for each offense. One half of the fines are to be paid to the informer and the rest devoted to the propagation and preservation of fish under the direction of the commissioner of fisheries.

Fashionable society is pleasantly agitated by the announcement to-day that Secretary Evarts proposes giving a reception toward the close of the present month, in the state department building. He will furnish music and refreshments, and the government will supply gas and a magnificent suit of rooms, including the superb diplomatic audience chamber. The rooms and adjacent corridors will accommodate nearly 2,000 persons, and the entertainment is expected to be one of the most brilliant ever known in Washington.

Upwards of 300 bills were introduced to-day in the house, mostly for the relief of corporations, indemnification of persons, etc. Many related to the liquor traffic prohibition, etc.

## THE EASTERN WAR.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—The Times' London special says Gen. Goarke has occupied the position lately held by Euleiman Pasha.

General Raditski is hurrying with all speed to Adrianople. The Turkish forces are believed to be cut off and to have gone south.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 14.—An official telegram announces that the Turkish fleet has bombarded Eupatoria, damaging the barracks, guard houses, arsenal, quarantine establishment and some private residences.

Capt. Fife, British military attache, telegraphs to Minister Layard, from Adrianople, that there is no immediate ground for the existing panic, as telegraphic communication is still open from Adrianople to Tatar, Bazardjik and Yamboli.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 14.—Servier Pasha, minister of foreign affairs, and Namyk Pasha leave here for Kessanik to-day to meet Grand Duke Nicholas, they having been invested by the ministerial council with full powers to treat for peace.

BRIGADE, Jan. 14.—The Servians have reoccupied Kurzumlje, which the Turks evacuated, and have taken Vranja.

The Servian General Belimarkoniche with 50 battalions is marching on Pristina.

Servians have effected a junction with Roumanians before Widdin. The commandant of that town has been summoned to surrender, but demands that the garrison be allowed to march out with their arms.

The Turks claim that their fleet has bombarded and destroyed the ports of Eupatoria and Yalta in the Crimea.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—A correspondent at Pera says it is calculated 20,000 fugitives arrived in Constantinople from Roumelia during one week. A train crowded with fugitives ran off the track near Tchatalda yesterday and about 50 were killed and wounded. The Turkish parliament has raised a subscription for the relief of the refugees.

A Paris correspondent says it is now

known that Russia when informing England that the armistice negotiations must be conducted directly with Turkey, declared her readiness to discuss with the English cabinet the special points which might effect English interests. This reply was the cause of the repeated cabinet councils in London.

A special from Adrianople says the Russians are on the railway between here and Philippopolis.

## BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The Prince Imperial of Germany arrived here to represent Emperor William at the funeral of Victor Emmanuel.

A correspondent at Rome says since the day of Count Cavour's death in Turin, we have never seen the population of any city so utterly stunned by a sudden blow as the Romans appeared when the official announcement of the king's death removed every doubt of the fearful loss the nation has sustained. The sudden transition from father to son could not have occurred at a more trying moment. The ministers of the late sovereign have been retained in their offices by his young successor; but what ministers! A cabinet that was a mere rehash of the administration, fallen a few days ago under an irresistible outburst of public indignation, forsaken by nearly all sections of an immense parliamentary majority, brought together by fair means or foul at the recent election, and hampered by a variety of rash engagements which it had shown itself neither willing nor able to fulfill.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—George Cruikshank the artist, is ill of bronchitis. His life was despaired of until last night, when the alarming symptoms greatly subsided.

The Post announces that after the address in reply to the royal speech has been moved and concluded in the house of lords, Earl Granville will speak and Lord Beaconsfield will reply to him. Lord Derby is indisposed and confined to his room. He was absent from the cabinet council yesterday.

The Spanish government has given orders which will render the ex-Queen Isabella liable to the most rigorous treatment should she endeavor to cross the frontier to be present at the wedding of King Alfonso.

SENSIBLE ALMOST TO THE LAST.—Mr. and Mrs. Tom Mulcahy lived on a farm. They were shrewd and thrifty, and had the reputation of being "close." Finally Mrs. Mulcahy sickened and was about to die. Finding herself nearing the end, she expressed a desire to put things in order before that event occurred, and old Tom prepared to listen.

"Tom," says Mrs. Mulcahy, "There's Mrs. Smith, up at the crossing; she owes me \$1 80 for butter; see ye get it."

"Sensible to the last, my dear; sensible to the last," said Tom. "I'll get it."

"Then there's Mrs. Jones, up at the creek; she owes me \$1 50 for chickens."

"Ah! look at that, now, for a moind; she forgets nothing."

"And Mrs. Brown, in the village; she owes me \$2 30 for milk."

"D'ye hear that? Sensible to the last; sensible to the last. Go on my dear."

"And—and—"

"Yes."

"And Mrs. Roberts, at the toll-gate; I owe her—"

"Ah! poor dear! poor dear!" broke in old Tom, hastily; "how her moind does be wandering! Sure we've allowed her to talk too much entirely; so we have."

Capps, one of the colored men who left New York on the 2d inst. for Liberia, when asked how he felt on leaving his native land for the African Republic, sentimentally and enthusiastically replied, "I feel that I could not be engaged in a better or a nobler work. We folks go to Liberia to civilize and Christianize the African continent. Now, suppose your ancestors hadn't come here in years of yore, wouldn't the buffalo still be roaming over Manhattan Island? Wouldn't the country have still remained in the hands of a lot of savages? Now, just as your ancestors came here to drive away the buffalo and plant civilization, so we go to drive away the bushcow from Liberia and build up a great Christian empire."

A national reform convention met at Rochester, New York, recently, to advocate the express acknowledgement of God in the constitution.

A man named Proctor was recently hanged by a mob in Iowa. An inquest was held. It is now reported that, in consequence of haste and bungling, the culprit was not dead; that his family held a mock funeral, and that he escaped disguised. The tale of his revival is a fearful one. When they became aware of returning life those around throw cold water upon his face. For some time they seemed to accomplish nothing, but at last a feeble groan escaped the lips; the eyes opened and closed again, as if dreading to see. They spoke to him, told him he was with friends and need have no fear. He again opened his eyes and looked about in a curious, wondering way, and after a few attempts spoke, but with great difficulty. He did not seem to be conscious of the events of the day, and inquired what had happened. They told him, and as his memory was awakened to the terrible ordeal he had undergone, a convulsive tremor shook his whole frame. His imagination seemed to transform his surroundings into the scene of his fearful sufferings, and ever and again he closed his eyes as if to shut out the dreadful vision. During the period of returning consciousness, he must have suffered a hundred times the terrors of the day; his breathing became difficult, and it seemed at times as if each breath would be the last. His face grew livid, as if again the noose was tightening around his neck. So vivid and realistic was the horror fancy that the constant assurances of his friends were long powerless to dispel it.

We flourish awhile. Men take us by the hand and are anxious about the health of our bodies and laugh at our jokes, and we really think, like the fly on the wheel, that we have something to do with the turning of it. The sun does not stop for our funeral, everything goes on as usual, we are not missed in the street, men laugh at the new jokes, and in three days the great waves sweep over our path, and wash out the last vestige of earthly footprints. Such is life.

The Northampton bank robbers, who commenced their 20 years' imprisonment on New Year's Day, will not, unless pardoned before the expiration of the sentence, be released until New Year's Day, 1898. Both men refuse to surrender the one million five hundred thousand dollars they stole from the bank, probably expecting to be millionaires in their old age.

Mrs. Bowler, sister of George H. Pendleton, was formally received in the Catholic Church in London on the 15th ult. She will go to Rome on a pilgrimage which is also to be extended to Egypt and the Holy Land. Mrs. Bowler is the widow of George Bowler, late of Cincinnati, who at one time owned the greater part of the Kentucky Central Railroad.

The British Parliament has been summoned to meet to-morrow, January 17th, the cabinet having determined to ask the vote of a grant of money for the present situation may demand.

Things are looking up in Arizona. The soil and mines can now be worked without fear of Indians; the rough food of the old days has given place to better fare; telegraph, and mail lines begin to traverse the Territory in every direction; the mines yield handsomely, and the future is full of promise.

The sailing from Philadelphia on the 2d inst. of an American vessel with American iron, engineers and laborers to build a railroad in Brazil, was, in a business way, an auspicious opening of the new year.

The recent difficulty between Senators Gordon and Conkling, if it ever had any existence outside the brains of the Washington correspondents, has been amicably arranged it appears.

Caleb Cushing has nosed out a deposit of \$12,000,000 in the Bank of England, placed there during the civil war period, to the credit of the Southern Confederacy.

Cornelius Vanderbilt is believed by the Chicago Journal to yearn for the dollar of the daddy.

PORTLAND is trying to get Alaska attached to Oregon for judicial purposes.

"Drummers." The traveling salesman, or as they are sometimes called, "drummers" of the Northwest, are in for a fight with the Northwestern Railway Company. The trouble originated in a suit involving the right of a railroad company to allow or refuse passage to a commercial traveler who had not procured a lay-over check. The case went to the Supreme Court of Iowa, and in his argument Judge Hubbard, attorney for the company, closed as follows:

"It may be stated now, as a matter of history that the Court will take judicial notice of, that this class of men are the hardest lot of men on earth. They monopolize all the best rooms in the hotel; they insult or seduce all the chambermaids between Maine and the Gulf of Mexico, between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, every month of the calendar year; they rush into the ladies' car on every railroad in the United States and Canada every day, and crowd into the seats of every respectable lady traveling alone and insult her five minutes afterwards; they travel with harlots, and make assignation houses on every Saturday night of every hotel in America; they have flirtations, intrigues and elopements with innocent, unsuspecting and respectable girls in every village and city on the continent; they pursue all virtue and all goodness as the sharks pursue a ship with the yellow fever on board. There may be men in other callings who for some single vice can challenge a comparison with a commercial tourist, but I have never seen them. But for a combination in harmonious blending of dishonesty, impudence, cowardice, poltroonery and leprous rascality in all varieties he stands without a rival and without a peer."

Old Kaiser Wilhelm, in spite of his four-score years, still enjoys excellent health and looks as stalwart and robust as ever. Age seems to have but little power over his martial frame. From morn till eve his Majesty is indefatigable in performance of his solemn obligations, thus presenting a striking contrast to his Chancellor, by twenty years his junior. Often late at night the lamp may be seen still burning in his study, the windows of which occupy the well known corner of his palace facing the splendid monument of his illustrious ancestor, Frederick the Great, whose fame bids fair to be surpassed by that of his descendant, Kaiser Wilhelm I. Punctually at two in the afternoon he quits the palace for a drive through the Thiergarten. The light equipage, drawn by two splendid Orloff trotters, a present from his nephew, the Czar, is generally open, affording a good view of the veteran Emperor, who, clad in his gay military cloak, graciously recognizes and returns the salutations universally and heartily accorded him by the passers-by lining the streets. His Majesty never wears of acknowledging the greetings of his subjects; even the humblest may be sure of a friendly nod in reply to his respectful bow.

The record of the coroner's office in New York City for the year 1877 is a dismal and ghastly one. In all 1,166 cases were brought under its supervision, as against 1,239 the preceding year. The suicides, 162, were ten more than in 1876, and the deaths from accidents, 552, fourteen more. Buckle would have found in these statistics some curious confirmation of his theories.

A correspondent from England writes that Canon Farrar's repudiation of hell is the only theme at present discussed by the intelligent classes there. Probably England proposes to settle the question pro or con before indulging in a fight with Russia.

Among the novelties constructed of paper is a chimney for a factory at Breslau, Long Island. It is fifty feet high, and rendered fire-proof and impervious to water by a chemical preparation. Next we may expect stoves and grates made of paper.

The little village of Antwerp, N. Y., contains sixty-two widows. No book agent or sewing machine man, they say, ever goes into the place without coming out dead or married.



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Has Unlimited Capacity to do all kinds of Family Sewing and Manufacturing, ITS PATENT AUTOMATIC "CUT OFF" on the hand wheel prevents the machine from running backwards, and obviates the necessity of taking the work from the machine to wind thread on the bobbins, which must be done with all other Sewing Machines, to the great annoyance of the operator, especially in tucking, hemming and ruffling. It does one-third more work in a given length of time than any other Sewing machine.

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For further particulars inquire of W. H. PUMPHREY, AGENT.

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By some means a letter sent by me to San Francisco was one month in reaching its destination. So my stock of Stoves are about two months too late. Now I have

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And as I do not wish to carry this stock into the next year, I will sell the same

Cheap for Cash.

Call soon and make your selections.

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Orders from all parts of the Sound will be filled with promptness and dispatch. oct1

## In Probate.

In the Probate Court of King County, Washington Territory, In the Matter of the Estate of Josiah Geller, deceased, William Walker, a creditor of said estate, having on the 22nd day of December, 1877, by his attorneys, E. A. Navarre, Esq., filed his petition heretofore duly verified, praying for an order of sale of certain real estate, alleged to belong to said decedent, for the purpose therein set forth; and this 31st day of December, 1877, having by an order upon the hearing upon said petition, on said petition appearing by James McNaught, Esq., his attorney, and Hannah Geller, the widow of said decedent, appearing by W. H. Andrews, Esq., her attorney, and all persons present including the administrator of said estate, consenting that an order to show cause why order of sale of said real estate should not be made. Now, therefore, it is ordered by said Court, that all persons interested in the estate of said decedent, appear before the said Probate Court, on the 18th day of February, 1878, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the office of the Judge of said Probate Court, in the City of Seattle, and County of King, to show cause why an order of sale should not be granted to the said administrator to the real estate of said decedent, as so much thereof as shall be necessary, and that a copy of this order be published at least four consecutive weeks in the "Pugget Sound Dispatch," a newspaper printed and published in said County of King. Done in open Court December, 31st, A. D. 1877. THOMAS B. BREE, Judge of Probate Court.

Territory of Washington, County of King, ss. I, Thomas Burke, Judge and ex-officio clerk of the Probate Court of said King County, do hereby certify the foregoing to be a true and correct copy of an order made by the Probate Court of said County, and entered upon the records thereof, December 31st, 1877. Witness my hand and the seal of said Court this 18th day of January, A. D. 1878. THOMAS B. BREE, Judge and ex-officio Clerk of the Probate Court of King County, Wash., T. T. Jan19wt

## REMOVAL!

I WILL OPEN ON Saturday, December 15th,

New Beer Hall,

FRONT STREET, NEXT TO NORTH PACIFIC BREWERY.

Where may be found NORTH PACIFIC BEER ON TAP,

BOTTLED PILSENER, MILWAUKEE, ST. LOUIS BEER, and BOTTLED BARK ALE AND PORTER.

Come to the FOUNTAIN to-night, boys, And fill with foaming beer, What if your heads get light, boys, The pleasure of life is here.

Rat, drink and be merry to-day, boys, The old-time philosopher said, Then go to the FOUNTAIN and stay, boys, Till the shades of night have fled.

LUNCHEONS OF ALL KINDS TO ORDER.

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# WEEKLY DISPATCH.

BERIAH BROWN & CO.,  
PROPRIETORS.

A. W. DE LANE, F. M. WALSH, E. L. NORTON,  
BIRZAH BROWN.

Office--Dispatch Buildings, James Street.

THE EVENING DISPATCH, published every day in the week (except Sunday). Eight dollars per year by mail; One dollar per month by carrier.

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SATURDAY ..... JAN. 19, 1875.

## The Great Reconciliation.

The great sensation of the day which has set political circles all abuzz, and the newspapers all aglow, is the reconciliation of the long standing feud between Blaine and Conkling; but for which Blaine would undoubtedly have been nominated instead of Hayes at the last Republican National Convention. The feud originated nearly twelve years ago, in a debate in the House of Representatives, of which they were both members at the time, to the leadership of which both aspired. Many a lively tilt culminated in the following passage:

Mr. Conkling said: "If the gentleman from Maine had the least idea how profoundly indifferent I am to his opinion upon the subject he has been discussing, or upon any subject pertinent to me, I think he would hardly take the trouble to rise here and express his opinion, and, as it is a matter of entire indifference to me what that opinion may be, I certainly will not detain the House by discussing the question whether it is well or ill founded, or by noticing what he says."

He concluded by characterizing Blaine's conduct as "ungentlemanly, impertinent, and having nothing whatever to do with the question;" to which Parliamentary pleasantry Blaine rejoined:

"As to the gentleman's cruel sarcasm, I hope he will not be too severe. The contempt of that large-minded gentleman is so willing; his haughty disdain, his grandiloquent swell, his majestic, supercilious, overpowering turkey-gobbler strut has been so crushing to myself and all the members of this House that I know it was an act of the greatest temerity for me to venture upon a controversy with him.—But, sir, I know who is responsible for all this. I know that within the last five weeks, an extra strut has characterized the gentleman's bearing. It is not his fault. It is the fault of another. That gifted and satirical writer, Theodore Tilton, of the New York Independent, spent some weeks recently in this city. His letters published in that paper, embraced, with many serious statements, a little jocose satire, a part of which was the statement that the mantle of the late Winter Davis had fallen upon the member from New York. The gentleman took it seriously, and it has given his strut additional pomposity. The resemblance is great. It is striking. Hyperion to a Satyr, Thersites to Hercules, mud to marble, dung-hill to diamond, a singed cat to a Bengal tiger, a whining puppy to a roaring lion. Shade of the mighty Davis, forgive the almost profanation of that jocose satire!

As a word picture this effort of Blaine's was a success. No one who ever knew the subject could fail to recognize the likeness. But Conkling didn't like it, and consequently there has been a coolness between these gentlemen for many years. That political necessity should constrain the imperious Conkling to recognize as his peer the "contemptible, ungentlemanly and impertinent Blaine;" and that the latter should make common cause, on equal terms, with a man he regarded as compared with an average statesman as a "whining puppy to a roaring lion," is neither strange nor new. It is only one of the accidents or incidents of party politics, which

like "necessity makes strange bed-fellows." No two men ever lived who were endowed with a more iron will and inflexibility of purpose than Andrew Jackson and Thomas H. Benton.—These two men cherished—a feud to each other for years, resulting at one time in a murderous assault, and finally compelling Benton to flee from Tennessee to Missouri to escape Jackson's vengeance. Benton subsequently became the bulwark of Jackson's Administration. In the passage between Blaine and Conkling no bodily injury was threatened, no life imperilled or public peace jeopardized. They are not that kind of men. When the "turkey-gobbler" becomes President, nothing has occurred in their relations to prevent his "ungentlemanly" colleague from becoming his premier or mouth-piece in the Senate; or, vice versa. Politicians all do that kind of thing.

## Session Laws.

There probably never was a more disgraceful official publication put forth by any government, State or Territorial, than the volume of laws passed by the Territorial Legislature at its last session. It would undoubtedly be good economy to collect the entire records of that legislative session, either printed or written, and burn them, and scatter the ashes to the four winds of heaven, and thus obliterate the record of them from the earth. It is the only way to avoid interminable litigation, the costs of which will greatly overbalance all the public benefits to be derived from that kind of legislation. We lately examined the original acts on file in the Secretary's office, some of the most important of which were prepared with no regard to the rules of grammar in orthography, syntax or punctuation, and came to the Governor for Executive approval with all the erasures, interlineations, marginal amendments, pasted, patched, blotted and ragged, as they had undergone revision by the two houses without the intervention of either the clerks or the committees on transcribing or enrollment. These were the copies from which the laws are printed. The Secretary had no more right to reconstruct these copies for the purpose of making sense of them, than he had to alter their design; the intent of an act may in cases be defeated by misplacing a single comma; hence the necessity of employing engrossing and enrolling clerks, and appointing committees to carefully compare the copies with the original as altered and amended, before presenting the same for signature. The Secretary, in an appendix to the published laws, says:

"Many of the manuscript laws of the sixth biennial session of the legislative assembly appear defective in orthography and punctuation, in numbering of, and reference to, sections and chapters, etc. It being my duty to have the printed copies conform with these laws, in no case has there been a departure from the original text in phraseology or in punctuation. Suggest corrections in the spelling and numbering of sections have been made by enclosing the matter in brackets and superfluous matter indicated in parenthesis; but, in the evil practice act, the Arabic and Roman notation and the numbering of chapters and sections have been printed as found in the original law."

This miserable travesty upon legislation will not be without use if it tends to convince subsequent Legislatures of the necessity of reforming the civil service in connection with legislative positions. The places in the Legislature have heretofore

been regarded, in the main, as belonging to the members, to be dispensed as patronage without regard to qualification or public interests, and have been allotted by bargain and division. We held the office of chief clerk of the Council during one session, and of a full corps of clerks under our direction, there was not more than one capable of performing the duties severally assigned to them; which left us no alternative but to do all the service for which three clerks drew full pay, or be dishonored as the chief of the clerical force. There is not an Act originating in the Council during the session, which is not on file in the Secretary's office in our handwriting, fully prepared for publication without emendation.—Not a sheet of the Council Journal for that session, was prepared by any other hand than our own. The engrossing clerk during the same session, transcribed no more than two or three short bills, not to exceed one day's work for forty day's pay. It was not our duty to do any of these things, but we regarded it as an imperative duty, as the chief clerk, to see that they were done, and done properly. Others may take a different view as to where the responsibility rests; but there can be no dispute as to the impropriety of quartering upon the public treasury persons incapable of rendering public service. It is bad enough to suffer mullets in the Legislature, without employing mullets to make up the record.

**RAILROAD SUPERINTENDENT.**—We are glad to learn that the report that Col. Black had been superseded as Superintendent of the N. P. Railroad between Kalamazoo and Tacoma, is not true.—It would be a matter greatly to be regretted if it was. Colonel Black is a railroad man of large experience and comprehensive views; not constrained by mere local interests and personal speculations; in addition to which he is a gentleman of high character for integrity and fine social qualities, without any "turkey-gobbler strut" in his deportment. In all of these particulars he is so different from any one heretofore in the management of that road, that the contrast is very refreshing to the public generally, raising the hope that the company is about to change its policy towards the people of this section; using their great powers for the promotion of the public interests as well as their own, instead of for purposes of extortion and oppression.

A sensational journal of the black-mail kind, says: "Public sentiment has experienced a remarkable change of late, occasioned by a fearless and faithful exposition of the artful and cunning tricksters among the members of the ring." The only expositions made by that paper are like those made by the monkey in climbing a pole. A great shower of vituperation has been thrown to the public unaccompanied by a single fact of public concernment. Beyond mere ribald declamation the public are as profoundly ignorant of who or what the "ring" is composed of, or what it has done, as they ever were, and quite as unconscious of any change of sentiment. "See what a dust we raise!" said the fly on the coach-wheel.

When you have had success and prosperity and social consideration, if your success is turned into defeat and your prosperity departs, and your social relations are broken off, learn how to stand sufficient in yourself without these things. Learn first how to be a man by sympathy, and then learn how to be a man without sympathy.

## The Mitchell Bill.

The Oregonian accuses us of not correctly stating its position on the Mitchell bill. We most emphatically disclaim any intention of misrepresenting the position of that paper on the absorbing question under discussion, and if we have inadvertently done so, it is simply because it has failed to make its position clear to the ordinary understanding of its readers. It says that in representing Mitchell as acting under the influence and by the advice of the Central Pacific, the hypothesis is, that his bill is specially designed to defeat the extension of any trans-continental railroad into Oregon; the corollary of which is, that Mitchell is a suborned traitor to his constituents and State, no less infamous than Benedict Arnold. That is as we understood it, and that is precisely the position we were endeavoring to controvert. The Oregonian has repeatedly expressed its approval of every detail of the Mitchell bill, basing its opposition solely upon the ground that its provisions are not satisfactory to the Northern Pacific company; that "No railway will ever be built along the Columbia on these terms, either by one company or another; because the money cannot be obtained for it on any such conditions." Why not? Is the vast value of the grant considered arriving at this conclusion? It is a grant of the proceeds of 25,600 acres of land, valued at \$64,000, per mile, to be held in trust in the U. S. Treasury, as security to the bond-holders.—Can there be any reasonable doubt that an abundance of money to build the road can be obtained on such ample security? It may be asked why the N. P. Co. with a like grant, went into bankruptcy and forfeited their charter. The answer is as plain as that hosts of men who inherit large wealth reduce themselves to beggary by mismanagement, and many others go the penitentiary for the misappropriation of trust funds to their own unfortunate speculations. The project was started with a "Credit Mobilier" in its belly to eat out its vitals. Go to the office of the Secretary of this Territory and you will find on file copies of two charters—one from the State of Maine and the other from Pennsylvania—organizing companies composed exclusively of directors and managers of the railroad, to speculate in railroad land and town sites; and upon further examination of facts, it will be clearly shown that the road was directed and managed exclusively in the interests of these chartered "land-rings."—The four or five millions of dollars expended upon this coast, which would have built and equipped a railroad from Puget Sound to the head waters of the Columbia, and been to-day the best paying road on the continent, was sunk in building 105 miles of road from Puget Sound in a south-west direction, to the Columbia river, not connecting any established commercial centres, opening any new line of trade, or adding in any material degree to the prosperity of the country, but solely for the purpose of creating towns on unimproved lands belonging to the ring, which have proved utter failures in every case. Capitalists, after being informed of these facts, refused to take their bonds on any terms. Hence the failure.

Now the Oregonian, with all these facts before or fresh in the minds of the people, strenuously insists upon an unconditional renewal of the grant to this bankrupt company, upon its mere

promise to build the road on the south side of the Columbia, without any other guarantee or alternative against forfeiture, earnestly arguing that without a concession of all that the company demands, there is no hope of a trans-continental road for either Oregon or Washington. We certainly do not misrepresent, and cannot misunderstand, the position to be, to concede to the N. P. Co. to the full extent of its demands.

Our position is this: We believe that if Congress will grant the extension on any terms, it will listen rather to the voice of the people than to the demands of a company which has once forfeited its franchises; and believing that the surest way to secure the renewal of the grant, and at the same time hold the railroad company to the bond, is for the people of this section to unanimously support the main provisions of the Mitchell bill. In that view, we support the bill for the sake of the railroad, earnestly protesting against the injustice of robbing Washington to build a railroad to Oregon. So earnestly do we desire the success of the railroad that we are willing to accept it on any terms, over any route, to any points that may be determined, having no fears of an ultimate connection with Seattle. If the measure is defeated it will be owing mainly to the factious opposition to Mitchell's bill.

## TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

### EASTERN STATES.

**BARNETT, Vt., Jan. 9.**—Caledonia county is greatly excited over the recent discovery that J. D. Abbott, who was entrusted with a large amount of funds of widows' and farmers' estates, and enjoyed the utmost confidence of the community, is a defaulter for many thousand dollars. Immediately upon his exposure he attempted suicide by taking poison, and it is thought will die.

**WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.**—Luttrell and Page had an interview with the president yesterday in regard to Chinese immigration on the Pacific coast. They presented the resolutions that were recently passed by the California legislature on the subject, and told the president that both political parties in the state were united on this question. The president said the subject had been carefully considered by the cabinet, and while he sympathized with the people of California, yet the Chinese had treaty rights which this government must respect. He would, however, call the attention of congress to the subject, that negotiations might be opened with the Chinese government with a view to fixing some limitation to immigration from that country.

**New York, Jan. 10.**—Judge Van Brunt, in a suit against the U. S. direct cable company, decided that the company was not responsible for losses caused by errors in dispatches, the wording of which was blind and unintelligible to the operators.

This afternoon a tramp entered the basement of Fumival's bagging factory, Brooklyn, and was ordered away. When going out he struck a match against a bag of jute, and in a moment it was in flames, which rapidly extended in the lower part of the factory. There were 130 girls employed in the upper part, who had a narrow escape from being suffocated and burned, the passageways being in flames. They all escaped without accident by windows which opened on the roof of a neighboring shed. The flames were confined to the lower part of the building. Loss, \$8,000.

**LOUISVILLE, Jan. 12.**—A serious railroad accident occurred on the Northwestern road in Tennessee, near Waverly station yesterday. The entire train, one sleeper, two coaches and smoking car were thrown off the track. Every passenger was considerably injured, none killed.

**BUFFALO, Jan. 12.**—At a meeting of bankers here, it was unanimously resolved to co-operate with the banks of New York in such action as they may take in opposing the Bland silver bill, now before the senate.

**MACHIAS, Me., Jan. 12.**—Jason Leighton's camp on Meat river, above Cherryfield, burned last night, and four of his children perished in the flames.

**SAVANNAH, Jan. 12.**—Robert Fishburne and Walter S. Hazley, of Waterboro, S. C., fought a duel near this city

this afternoon. The weapons were revolvers. Harley was shot in the abdomen at the first fire and will die. Fishburne fled. The parties are brothers-in-law, and lawyers.

**NEW HAVEN, Jan. 12.**—A steamer arrived to-day for a cargo of arms and ammunition for the Turkish government. Another steamer loaded with war material valued at \$1,500,000, is in the sound the past 14 days, waiting orders to sail for Constantinople, drawing meantime \$250 per day demurrage.

**New York, Jan. 12.**—The British brig Florence May, from Baltimore for Pernambuco, put into St. Thomas, cargo and vessel badly damaged and with loss of the mate and two seamen washed overboard.

**WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.**—Gen. Sheridan has been informed by the war department of ravages of Bannock Indians who threaten several outbreaks in Montana, that will devastate ranches and destroy lives of white people.

Watson, Chicago bank examiner, is likely to lose his official head because so many banks he examined there and reported favorable on have proven rotten. Eleazar Washburn is favorably spoken of as his successor.

Senator McDonald said to-night he would make only brief remarks in eulogy of Senator Morton. He never regarded Morton as of a higher order of statesmen but rather a skillful party leader, and as he did not admire many of the main acts of his life he did not feel as if he could appropriately undertake any praise of him now.

Sargent to-day introduced his bill on the subject of Chinese immigration, which was referred to the committee on foreign relations. The California delegation in the house, after consultation on the subject, have concluded to have all bills concerning the Chinese question referred to the committee on education and labor. This committee has already charge of the Shelby bill, and is so constituted as to be likely to give the question full and fair consideration. Besides it has very little business and can therefore devote more time and attention to this subject than most other committees could readily give. Efforts for speedy action will accordingly be concentrated upon this committee and upon the senate committee on foreign relations.

At the adjourned cabinet meeting Secretary Schurz was asked whether he had any statement to make with reference to the report of his resignation. He replied that the statement had no foundation in fact. Schurz said he had not time to resign at present.

A bill was introduced to-day by Luttrell to prohibit the employment of Chinese or Mongolians on any public works of the United States.

A letter was received at the general land office to-day making formal application for survey by the government of a portion of the old Fort Dearborn military reservation as public land still subject to entry, although it now embraces nearly all the business portion of Chicago south of the river. This application is supposed to be based upon the theory that the sale of the greater part of Fort Dearborn reservation by direction of the secretary of war in 1837, was not authorized by the law of 1819, under which it was ordered. The application comes from George Wolf, of Freeport, Ill., for Louis Oberdorff, with a view to locating Valentine scrip upon the lands. It is accompanied with an enclosure of money to advance the cost of the desired survey.

A select band of patriots, made up of the disappointed, have prepared a resolution ordering an investigation of the president's bargains with confederate brigadiers, but thus far they have not found any member rash enough to introduce it.

### THE EASTERN WAR.

**BELOGRADE, Jan. 11.**—Nisch surrendered this morning in consequence of the capture by storm yesterday and Wednesday of the heights commanding the fortress of the town. The fighting lasted five days. The Servian loss is considerable.

**CETINJAZ, Jan. 11.**—Antvairi surrendered unconditionally to the Montenegro negroes yesterday.

**CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 11.**—The reply of Grand Duke Nicholas to the Turkish commander-in-chief that he would refer the latter's overture for an armistice to St. Petersburg, states that negotiations could only be conducted with himself direct, and there could be no question at present of an armistice without a basis of peace.

**ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 11.**—Russian journals commenting on the capture of the Turkish army in Schipka Pass point out that this is a new evidence that the Turkish power of resistance is utterly broken, and remark that the cabinets at both Constantinople and London must understand the necessity of recognizing in approaching negotiations the decisive military situation created by the Russian army.

In Paris everybody recognizes Gambetta by his shabby coat and straggling hair.

"Capital punishment," as the boy said when the school mistress seated him with the girls.

## TOWN AND COUNTRY.

From the Daily of Saturday.

**DARING.**—Some months ago an old seaman and his son built a sloop of twelve tons register in this city and engaged in the Sound carrying trade. After a few voyages the little vessel, the *Quickstep*, was laid up, not being of sufficient capacity for carrying miscellaneous freights. She has since been offered for sale. The proprietors have now decided in case she is not sold soon, to load her with a cargo for the Sandwich Islands, and sell her there. It is thought she will sell at the Sandwich Islands for enough to pay for the vessel and the expense of the trip and the cargo will also be a means of profit. The adventure is a daring one, but the *Quickstep* is very staunch and well built, and appears to be as capable of braving the dangers of the deep as larger vessels. She is a fast sailer, and with a fair wind is able to hold her own with almost any of the Sound steamers. A couple of sea captains intend to go as passengers if the voyage is made. The trip will be a novel one, and full of adventures, but there is no doubt as to the ability of the little craft, being able to ride the stormy waves. At present the *Quickstep* is lying at the wharf near Foster & King's boiler shop.

**NOT ROBBER.**—One evening during the present week a man who was stopping at one of the hotels in this city handed his gold watch and a number of twenties to the hotel clerk for safe keeping, and then went out with the intention of doing the city by gas light. During the night he imbibed freely, and became so much intoxicated as to be only half conscious of passing events. While in this condition some person "went through him," relieving him of what remained in his pockets. In the morning he felt for his watch and money, and finding his watch gone and his pockets as empty as a contribution box, and at the same time recalling in an indistinct sort of way the efforts of some one to rob him, he supposed of course that all was gone. In this dilemma he repaired to the hotel and told his troubles to the clerk, and then asked advice as to what officer he should employ to recover the stolen property. The clerk listened to his story very attentively, and exclaimed: "You—fool, you left your watch and money with me!"

**THE ELECTION.**—Considerable interest was manifested in the election to-day for Justice of the Peace, and the friends of the respective candidates worked industriously to secure the election of their favorites. The polls were held in the Maddox building, on Front street. There were five candidates in the field, to wit: A. M. Snyder, H. E. Hathaway, D. S. Smith, N. S. Bartlett and G. L. Hatch. The two former were evidently the favorites in the race, although the friends of the other candidates worked hard for them. An unusually large vote was polled, but as the count had not been completed at the hour of going to press, we are unable to give the returns. At 4 o'clock Snyder was ahead, he having 100 to Hathaway's 45. The tide may turn in favor of Hathaway, however, before the count is finished, but at present writing the indications are decidedly in favor of the former gentleman. 406 votes were polled.

**LATER.**—The count was finished at 4:30. Following is the result: Snyder, 137; Bartlett, 84; Hathaway, 81; Smith, 59; Hatch, 42. Mr. Snyder was consequently declared elected, having received a majority over Bartlett of 53 votes.

**PUBLIC SCHOOLS.**—The public schools of Seattle open next Monday morning. The new school law provides that no child under five years of age shall be admitted in any of the public schools, and that all under six may be excluded. Owing to the crowded condition of the schools the directors have decided not to admit those under six for the present term. The teachers appointed are: South school, D. B. Ward; Sixth street school, Mrs. Pierce and Miss Yecum; Central, E. S. Ingraham and Miss Bean; North, Misses McCarty and Smith; Bell Town, J. M. Frink.

**THE P. C. S. S. Co.'s** splendid side wheel steamship *Aneon* will leave Portland for San Francisco on Wednesday January 17th, at 6 o'clock a. m. Fare from Seattle, cabin 14.50. Steerage, 88.

**THE BIG NUGGET.**—Mr. John Grant has purchased the \$1,500 nugget which was discovered by Mr. Freeman, of Seattle, on McDame Creek, Cassiar, and has sent it to San Francisco for exhibition and sale.

**LECTURE.**—I. M. Hall, Esq., will deliver a lecture before the First Spiritual Association of Seattle, at Yesler's Hall (the Pavilion), tomorrow (Sunday) evening at 7 o'clock. Science and Superstition. Admission free. All are invited.

**THREE** wood choppers in Oregon narrowly escaped death recently by the falling of a tree on their cabin. One had his arm broken.

**ABOUT** 10 o'clock last night the handsome barkentine *Discovery* was towed in by the tug *Goliath*, and narrowly escaped serious injury by colliding with Yesler's wharf. As it was she came up toward the wharf diagonally and would have been badly damaged had not the man at the wheel put her helm hard a-port just in the nick of time.

**THE** Port Townsend *Argus* states: "Ex-Rep. Miller of King county, and Mr. Wiggins, of the Occidental Hotel, of Seattle, have bought the patent right, for their county, for the Plummer fruit dryer. 'We understand they intend going into the business of drying up there.' Our contemporary probably means that they intend drying fruit, not 'drying up'."

**ON** Monday, the 7th inst., the Puget Sound Telegraph Company held their annual meeting at Port Townsend, and elected the following officers: President, T. T. Minor; Secretary, D. C. H. Rothschild; Treasurer, H. L. Tibbals; Trustees, O. F. Gerrish, T. T. Minor, Wm. Renton, H. L. Tibbals and D. C. H. Rothschild.

**THE** Portland papers complain that we give undue prominence to the recent disasters on the Columbia river bar, and adds that there would be less accidents there if ship masters would only wait for favorable weather. But then this waiting to cross is more expensive in the aggregate than the losses from shipwreck.

**THE** barkentine *Katie Flickenger*, which was built in this city in 1876, and made her first trip to China loaded with lumber from Colman's mill, has returned so far as Port Townsend. Last evening Carrie Lake and Mr. and Mrs. Pfifer came in on the North Pacific, having left the vessel at Townsend yesterday.

**THE** Secretary of the Treasury has recommended the abolition of the customs collecting district of Alaska, and pending action on this recommendation, the Senate having taken no action on the President's nomination of Colonel DeAlma, the appointment remains in abeyance.

**THE** reporter of the *Albany* (Ogn.) *Observer* hears that a Portland girl lost her shoe overboard on the last trip of the *Elder*, and the lighthouse keeper at Fort Stevens, observing it floating, telegraphed to Washington that the outside buoy was adrift.

**SOME** of the members of the late John Jack dramatic company came up from Victoria on the North Pacific last night and went on to Portland. Mr. Jack and Miss Firmin went to San Francisco on the City of Panama last Thursday.

**'Twas** the last fly of Summer, at our paste board alone; down swooped our bread hooks, the joker had flown. Tell us, ye winged winds, that round our pathway roar, would it have been surprising had we sworn a gentle swear?

**UNITARIAN.**—Sunday morning Mr. Uter will preach upon "Orthodox Growth," and in the evening upon "Prayer and Revivals." Reineg's Hall at the usual hours. All are invited.

**THE** District Court at Steilacoom opens on Monday. Judge Lewis accompanied by James Seavy, his clerk, came up on the North Pacific last night.

**THE** steamer *Zephyr* leaves for Tacoma at 3:30 Monday morning to connect with the railroad for Portland.

**THE** steamship *Dakota* will probably arrive at this port on Monday.

**NEW** boilers and machinery are being put in the Seabeck mill.

From the Daily of Monday.

**BETHEL** FLAG PRESENTATION.—We learn that Rev. R. S. Stubbs, seaman's chaplain for Columbia river and Puget Sound, will visit our city the latter part of this week in the interests of the work among seamen. It seems that the ladies of Portland have commissioned Mrs. Stubbs, the chaplain's wife; to present to the ladies of the churches in Seattle a handsome Bethel flag, expressive of their Christian love and good will. It is expected that a united service of all the Sabbath schools of this place will be held at some convenient hour on the Sabbath, during which the formal presentation of the flag will take place, and for the first time on this Sound will be unfurled to the breeze a Bethel banner. Chaplain Stubbs has had long and valued experience among seamen, and his great success so far at Portland promises that his labors on Puget Sound will not be in vain. We will furnish further particulars when the arrangements have been completed.

**JUSTICE** A. M. Snyder, who was elected last Saturday, has entered upon his official duties in the office lately occupied by W. R. Andrews, on Washington street.

**THE** Pacific Mail steamship *Dakota* sailed from Victoria for Sound ports at 10 o'clock this morning, and is due at Seattle about 9 this evening. The following are her passengers for Seattle: D. T. Wheeler and wife, David Gross, T. W. Smith, D. P. Hammond, Geo. Bellington, E. L. Derby, L. B. Fulton, Mrs. M. Hammond, Miss Grace Doyle, D. L. Hunt, Edw. Sikes, John Feigh, H. O. Cottle, Wm. Hayter, Henry Schaffer, Mrs. Welsh, Miss Babbitt, Michael Martin, W. D. Vaughn, H. Nicholson, C. Klett, A. A. Berry, Joseph Kentz, T. Tidwell, Frank Bird and child, John Seaton, M. McSorley, James Young, Arthur Hines, John Hope, August Warn and three children.

**MUSICAL.**—Jesse Shepard, the musical wonder, whose attainments are far beyond the reach of any musician of the age, will appear in Yesler's Hall tomorrow evening. The box sheet is now open at Jack Levy's. Mr. Shepard will imitate the best efforts of leading musicians of past ages, both on the piano and with the human voice. It is sufficient for us to say that in his tour of the continent from New York to Seattle, the press has united in speaking of his entertainments, in such terms as "wonderful," "most astonishing," "unapproachable," etc., with not a single adverse criticism.

**GOING TO GERMANY.**—John Bauer, who has so long and faithfully served Mr. Yesler as gardener and handy man, has decided to return to his home and family in Germany. He left his wife and son twenty-three years ago, when the boy was an infant, and has not seen them since, and now after all these years he has concluded to return. Those who have been accustomed to see John in the discharge of his duties as regular as an old time piece for many years past, will miss his genial face and pleasant "good morning." He goes on the return trip of the *Dakota* to San Francisco. But then we will probably see John and his family here in a year or two, as that is about as long as any one who has ever lived here can stay away from Seattle.

**THE** bark *Aureola*, which collided with the *Osmyn* last week a short distance this side of Port Townsend sinking the latter, arrived at this port last Saturday. She is now lying at Maddock's wharf discharging ballast. Her rigging was damaged in the collision to the extent of two or three hundred dollars.

**THE** Sunday afternoon meetings of the Y. M. C. A. are so crowded with attendants that the officers of the association are considering the policy of obtaining a larger hall in which to hold these meetings.

**THE** King iron, a combined smoothing, glossing, band and fluting iron, which is sure to become popular with the ladies, has been shown us by T. Coulter, the local agent. No doubt it will find ready sale.

**THE** bark *Montana* hauled around to the Seattle coal company's wharf for a cargo this morning, having landed a large amount of freight at Yesler's wharf, and taken on a supply of vegetables from Graham & Son.

**THE** communication printed elsewhere in to-day's paper, is from one of the most intelligent farmers of Yakima county, and is a fair index of the sentiment there regarding the S. & W. W. railroad.

**THE** writing class will commence to-morrow evening at 7 o'clock. All are invited to be present. Those desiring instruction should bring writing material.

**JACK** LEVY has a specimen of New Zealand coal. It is too hard to work and too light for cargoes, but is so full of gas that a piece held in a blaze for a moment will ignite and burn like a candle.

**A** MAN named Billy Coats, well and favorably known in Portland, contemplates starting a machine-shop and foundry at Walla Walla and is now purchasing material for that purpose.

**A** MAN recently killed three cougars and a deer near South Prairie recently, and found the remains of another deer which the cougars had dined.

**IN** the probate court Judge Burke made an order last Saturday settling the accounts of the guardian of the minor heirs of the Hinds estate.

From the Daily of Tuesday.  
From Lake Washington.  
LAKESIDE, WASHINGTON, January 17, 1878.  
TO THE EDITORS OF THE DISPATCH.

As this is a time of the year when there is but little news afloat and newspapers generally assume a rather monotonous aspect, I thought a line from this part of the country might not be wholly unacceptable; for the mere mention of this section will be something new to the press of Seattle. Although we often hear the praises of the "delta of the Skagit," sung as it were by a thousand tongues, we can also see the descriptions of the tide marshes and other localities of less merit; while this beautiful lake and its surroundings are rarely mentioned. The country around and about Lake Washington is certainly amongst the most desirable in the Territory. One advantage it possesses which I regard as paramount to all others, is its extreme healthfulness, which is nothing less than remarkable. While the settlements on the Duwamish and White rivers, as well as the city of Seattle, have been visited by that much dreaded scourge, diphtheria, this entire community has escaped, not one case having occurred. Although we have about twenty school children in this district, I believe no sickness of any kind has occurred to stop their prompt attendance at school. If any locality can beat this in the way of health, it is their turn next.

As an agricultural district, I think it will compare favorably with any other part of King county. Although we have not as much "bottom soil," as the fellows on the river term it, the farmers here manage to jog along through life pretty well on upland farms; and just here I would say if anybody thinks that the fair land is too poor to pay for farming it, I would advise them to come out this way and take a bird's-eye view of the splendid farm of Mr. John Wilson; with its splendid orchards and gardens, and extensive hay fields, and its well filled barns, and last though not least, the large and commodious new residence of Mr. Wilson, now being completed, it is certainly the largest and best farm residence on Lake Washington at present, and probably will be for some time to come. Mr. Wilson is one of our most successful farmers and fruit growers, and is withal a good neighbor.

Another of our enterprising citizens is Mr. S. W. McClellan, who is the happy possessor of one of the finest young orchards in Washington Territory. It seems as though trees grow better and bear earlier for Mac than anybody else. Last year he had a peach tree only one year from the nursery and not as big as the hickory used by a country school teacher, which he informed me bore twenty-four good sized peaches of as fine a flavor as any California peaches. Mr. McClellan also raised a fine crop of all kinds of vegetables. He is clearing quite a large piece of ground on the lake front, which will be a very valuable acquisition to his place. Mac is one of the right stamp and well merits his success.

The scenery hereabouts is some of the finest in the world. To the east and south lie the Cascade mountains clad in their beautiful green, with new and then a snow-covered peak for variety. Glimpsing along this range of mountains from east to south the eye involuntarily stops and remains fixed on Mount Rainier, whose snowy peak seems to pierce the very sky. A view of the last rays of the setting sun as they are reflected against the proud monarch of the hills, is certainly a treat that is seldom if ever enjoyed elsewhere; for me to try to describe it faithfully would be as useless as it is absurd. Of the lake I cannot now take time to speak, but will do so at some future time. TAB-HRKL.

**WORK.**—A young man who arrived in this city a few days ago, and who has already secured work at cutting wood, saw a man in Nevada who was just from Seattle, and who said it was utterly impossible to get work in this city or vicinity. He had stopped here three months, and only did two day's work in that time.

When asked again if there was any kind of employment for a stranger here, he said positively no. "But," said his questioner, "I thought a man could get work at cutting wood." "Well yes," was the reply, "if a man is willing to do rough work he can find plenty of it there." That explains the situation perfectly there are times when a man cannot get a situation in a bank, or as a railroad conductor, and a person may even fail in securing the position of book keeper for a leading firm, but there is always plenty of "rough work" on the Sound.

**COOL.**—Some weeks ago one of our Seattle merchants put an attachment on some property belonging to one of his creditors. When the constable went to serve the writ he went along to see that all was right. Arriving on the premises of the creditor, that individual was found paying a great deal of attention to a revolver. The merchant who we will call major, not liking the looks of the shooting iron, said: "Young man, it looks very bad for a young man like you to flourish a revolver at an old man like myself." The creditor hesitated, then put up the weapon, remarking: "Do you know what I could do? I could blow a hole right through you if I wanted to." The major, who has heard the whistle of bullets, replied very coolly, "I am well aware that you can shoot me, but I am perfectly certain that you will not do anything of the kind." And this is another proof that only cowards go armed, of course excepting those who must carry arms in the discharge of their regular duties.

**R. R. ELECTION.**—At the annual election of officers of the Seattle and Walla Walla railroad company, held in the office of Justice Scott last evening, the following directors were chosen for the ensuing year: A. A. Denny, Wm. N. Bell, John Collins, J. M. Colman, Bailey Gatzert, L. B. Andrews, John Leary, Jas. McNaught, F. Matthias, A. Mackintosh, Wm. Renton, C. B. Shattuck and H. L. Yesler. A. A. Denny was then elected President, and H. L. Yesler, Vice-president. The other officers holding appointment, were continued in office.

**THE** youth who controls the destinies of the *Tribune* has discovered an error in an article on the treatment of diphtheria, which recently appeared in this paper. The word sulphite in copy was changed to sulphate in the article. Webster's Unabridged gives the definition of the two words thus: "Sulphate, a salt formed by sulphuric acid in combination with any base," "sulphite, a salt formed by combination of sulphuric acid with a base."

**I. O. O. F.**—A lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows will be instituted at New Tacoma next Saturday night, and quite a number of members of the order from this city and other portions of the Sound will be present. The steamer *Zephyr* will leave this city at about four o'clock on Saturday evening for Tacoma, and will return early Sunday morning.

**WE** learn that Representative Horr of Thurston county, has appointed Addie J. Chambers in place of Flora Parsons, who was unable to attend. The University now has 88 students in attendance, 19 of whom have been appointed to free scholarships. The University is in a prosperous condition, and is a credit to our city and the Territory.

**THE** car wheels now being turned out at the Puget Foundry, after having been thoroughly tested, are said by Superintendent Colman to be as good as can be made at any foundry. The first ones made were poor, but no fault can be found with the ones recently cast.

**AN** alarm of fire was given last night by a boy standing on the bank above Maddock's wharf. An investigation showed that the mud chimney of a little building was ablaze. A few men with buckets and water from the bay soon extinguished the flames.

**MARRIED.**—In this city Jan 13th, by Roswell Scott, J. P., Henry Uhlfelder to Louisa Ball, both of Seattle. Also at the residence of Capt. Brown, of Black river, father of the bride, Jan. 14th, by Rev. Daniel Bagley, Mr. James Parker and Miss Edith E. Brown, both of King county.

**LAST** evening there was an altercation between a business man and an employee, resulting in an assault and battery. The two persons were before Justice Scott this morning on different charges, and one fined \$3 and costs and the other \$1 and costs.

**BORN,** to the wife of Ira Woodin, yesterday, a son. Weight, 11½ lbs. This is the champion boy so far as heard from, but then Squak is a valley of great expectations.

**ONE** of the old pioneers of Seattle who has just returned from extensive travels, says that Seattle is the liveliest city he has seen.

**A** FINE lot of cigars, tobacco and confectionery, was received by Fred Barker at his Front street stand last night. He is building up a good trade in his line.

**AT** the Saddle Rock restaurant last night was a grand opening, the occasion being the moving into the rooms recently vacated by the Maison Doree.

**PRAYER** meeting every noon at the hall of the Y. M. C. A. on Front street.

**IN** Northern Idaho public sentiment is reported as unanimous in favor of annexation to this Territory.

**UNION** services at the M. E. church every evening this week.

Correspondence.  
ELLENSBURG, Dec. 25th, 1877.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE DISPATCH.

It is essential that you should know something about our valley; and so I propose to chronicle the incidents, big and small which have transpired in this neighborhood for some time past. Winter has fairly settled upon us; the atmosphere is very calm, which makes the cold bearable. As it is it cannot compare in severity and violence to our Eastern winters. The snow is about 4 inches deep all over the valley, and much deeper in the mountains. Last fall and summer quite an addition has been made to our population, new houses are going up every where, and every available spot is fast being taken up by new comers. I need hardly tell you that I am an enthusiastic supporter of the bill giving aid to the Seattle and Walla Walla railroad. Some of our most intelligent citizens entertain the same view. Seattle, and Seattle alone is the place we look to as our future market. King and Yakima counties are united in a community of interests which cannot fail to be seen by those who have the welfare of the Territory at heart; a railroad across the mountains would interfere with no interests, disturb no business relations, but would place the counties through which it would pass in a position of independence and prosperity hitherto unknown. We would then cease to pay tribute to Oregon, and business hereabouts would receive a healthful competition which would allow every man a chance to live. Strange as it may seem, however, some men in this valley strenuously oppose any and all schemes calculated to dispel the torpor that for so long has settled over this section. They see with alarm the threatening advance of the iron horse; their weak eyes, used to obscurity, blink at the dawn of day, and eagerly seek the welcome shades of night. To them, well cultivated fields, good roads and bridges, school houses and churches, business, capital and immigration are so many evils which should be averted by all means. The whistle of a locomotive would throw them into epileptic fits. Their argument, and objections are peculiar, and to be candid, logic. With capital, immigration and the settlement of the country, grass will get scarce for their cows; therefore let the mighty wave of civilization fall powerless on our hills; let them turn back and stop in its onward march; let the thousands of homeless workmen looking to this Territory as the future scene of their labors turn away from us, so that our cows and bulls can have more grass. Another objection is the increased taxation. These very men would protest most energetically on an increase of \$5 on their tax, and twice a year they travel 150 miles to The Dalles, which trip no one could be hired to make for \$50. This is the stupendous logic to which we are treated.

The Territory has reached the most important crisis in its history; there is danger in weakness and hesitation. Seattle must connect with Walla Walla before the Northern Pacific. If it fails in this then I argue that the south western section of this Territory may seek annexation to Oregon. This calamity would leave us crippled and dismembered and retard our progress for a long period of time. Send us some of your best speakers; strike the iron while it is hot. No flinching nor lagging.

I receive the DISPATCH regularly, and I consider it is in all respects a first-class paper. I would not be without it.

**DR. L. J. Draper** of Washington, whose commission as assistant surgeon in the Navy was revoked in 1865 on account of his leaving Philadelphia in company with a Confederate prisoner named Thomas A. Menzies and going to Baltimore and there attending a Confederate party given in honor of Menzies, has been reinstated in the Navy to his old position with 13 years and 10 months back pay.

It was Epictetus who said, "If evil be said of thee, and it be true, correct thyself; if it be a lie, laugh at it." It is a curious law of human nature that the man who argues on the weak side is sure to be the first to get angry, and if a man becomes furious at a story that is being circulated about him, and defies the whole world to prove it, it is generally because there is some truth in it, and he is afraid you will find it out.

**WEATHER.**—On the 2d day of January the mercury stood at 31° at Santa Barbara, Southern California, with snow and ice. It has been no colder than that at Seattle any day during the present winter, and on this 15th day of January, it is 10 degrees higher. Roses and other flowers are in bloom in our gardens.

I WILL furnish teams for funerals to Masonic Cemetery for \$3 each. dec20th. W. H. Bow.

From the Daily of Wednesday.

FOR PARIS.—While Oregon and other States are preparing to send specimens of their products to the Paris Exposition about opening, the people of this Territory are indifferent to the advantages to be derived by a proper representation of our articles of manufacture and produce. There is one exception to this rule, however. Capt. Suffer, who takes a lively interest in our mineral wealth, has at considerable expense to himself collected specimens of many of our minerals, and boxed and labeled them for the Exposition. They will be sent out on the Dakota. Thus, by the enterprise of one man, our minerals will become known to the world. Each specimen is properly labeled, and the lode from whence it was taken located and described. There are in the collection one box each of copper pyrites, black oxide copper, zircon, ochreite crystal, magnetic iron, red hematite iron, crystals red hematite, krasnites, phosphate of iron and crystals, and three boxes of fossils. Some of these minerals have been collected by Capt. Suffer at considerable expense. Other valuable specimens might have been sent but for the expense of procuring them.

HUGE MOLARS.—At the store of S. Baxter & Co., on Front street, may be seen a tooth that weighs eight pounds and three ounces. It was picked up by some parties on the Skagit. By many persons it is supposed to be the tooth of a mastodon, but a gentleman whom we regard as good authority, gives reasons for calling it the tooth of a mammoth, a species of elephant that at one time inhabited this portion of the American continent. Recently some men on Whidby Island found a tooth like the one above referred to and forwarded it to Dr. Calhoun of this city, supposing from its immense size that it was from the jaw of a mastodon. There are good reasons for supposing that the Puget Sound basin at one time contained such animals as are only found in tropical countries, and the fossil remains of tropical vegetable life abound especially in the neighborhood of our coal mines. There is no doubt but this country is the richest in the world in specimens for the naturalist and geologist.

STEINWAY PIANOS.—All other piano-makers purchase the actions and hammers for their pianos ready made, and have their iron frames cast at ordinary foundries; many also buy their key-boards, piano legs and lyres, and even the cases and other parts of the piano, of outside parties. The chief consideration being to obtain them as cheaply as possible. Steinway & Sons, with their immense working capital, have at all times been able to command the choice of workmen, the employment of the most useful and costly machinery, the selection of lumber, and its most essentially necessary accumulation for thoroughly season-out purposes (subjecting every piece of lumber to a seasoning process of not less than two years before being kind dried and used). They use none but saw cut rosewood veneers, and only the very choicest and absolutely faultless material; every portion of their pianos being made in their own factory, and every iron frame being cast in their own foundry, under the direct supervision of the Messrs. Steinway. C. M. Anderson sells them in Seattle at manufacturer's prices.

SHEPARD'S CONCERT.—This gentleman, who has been so long heralded though the press of the North coast as the coming wonder, gave one of his performances at Yessler's Hall last evening. The performance was entirely instrumental, excepting a few vocal passages from popular operas, not remarkable for power and brilliancy. Mr. Shepard is beyond question a first-class pianist, further than which his performance has nothing to commend it.

WE ARE in receipt of the Ogden Freeman, a twelve-page paper published by Leigh Freeman at Ogden, Utah. It is filled with choice reading matter, and contains but comparatively few advertisements. Mr. Freeman was on a visit to this section not long since. On account of his fearless exposure of the infamies of Mormonism, an attempt was made to assassinate him some time ago.

THE Wednesday evening meeting at the hall of the Y. M. C. A. is taken up this week on account of the Union Services at the M. E. church.

AMONG our most valued exchanges is the Colusa Sun. The paper has just celebrated its 17th birthday, and that under one management—Addington Bros. & Green. Editorially and typographically it is, and always has been, the best weekly paper published in the interior of California. The annual supplement issued with this number is replete with information and handsomely printed.

AUSTIN A. BELL.—From a private letter addressed to a member of this firm, dated Honolulu, January 1, 1878, it appears that Mr. Bell reached that place on the 21st ult., very much improved in health. The climate of the Island he describes as beyond comparison the most delightful he has yet found, and the city of Honolulu a place of fashion and refinement. The duration of his stay there will be stated entirely by his health, which he states has undergone a very favorable change for the better since his arrival.

A LARGE number of residences recently erected are observed in the southern portion of the city, and on the hill in the vicinity of the Sixth street school-house. There have also been a number of dwellings newly erected in and around the Belltown suburb, and a number of lots are now being cleared preparatory to the erection of others. Our city is steadily building up, despite the depression of business generally on this coast. There is no doubt that Seattle feels the hard times less than any other city on the Pacific.

THE Dakota is expected at this port some time this evening. She will coal and take on freight here, and will sail for San Francisco about Saturday next.

OUR courts of justice are very quiet these days; there are but few disturbers of the peace.

THE barkentine Katie Flickenger arrived in port last evening, and is anchored opposite Maddock's wharf.

From the Daily of Thursday.

AMUSEMENTS.—The press of this coast seems to exercise less discrimination in noticing public amusements than anywhere else in the Union. The merit of a performance is secondary when compared with a free ticket and two or three squares of an advertisement inserted at twenty-five per cent. less than regular rates, the extent of compliment being governed entirely by the length of advertisement, not by the character of the performance. This system, aside from its injustice to the public, has had a tendency to encourage the appearance among us from time to time of hosts of strolling vagabonds who failing to earn a livelihood in the ordinary pursuit of life set themselves up in the "show business," using the press as an auxiliary to humbug the people. It has been our aim to only notice favorably such performances as were deserving of public patronage, and hence in several cases have given offense to parties more or less interested in their pecuniary success. Deeming legitimate amusement a public necessity, we shall always feel it a duty to discourage fraud in that line and take pleasure in giving full credit to such of them as can lay claim to excellence.

WAR.—The Indians under Chief Moses, says the Standard, are accumulating quantities of arms and ammunition in the vicinity of Priest Rapids on the Columbia river above the mouth of the Snake, and the settlers are afraid the savages contemplate an outbreak in the spring when the grass is long enough to sustain their ponies. General Howard is satisfied he could adjust matters satisfactorily had he an opportunity to converse with the disaffected Indians, but fears he may be compelled to leave for Washington to attend to the three lawsuits instituted against him. He is of the opinion, however, that no trouble need be anticipated.

FAREWELL.—As I am about leaving this place for the "old country" on the steamer Dakota, I take the opportunity to herewith say a hearty farewell to my friends in this town, thanking them with all my heart for all the kindness and favors they have shown me during the ten years of my residence here, and I feel especially thankful to Mr. H. L. Yessler, the best boss I have worked for during over twenty-three years of my stay in this country. Wishing to all a hearty farewell, I remain, yours truly, JOHN BAUER.

DOWN AGAIN.—Owing to storms in Southern Oregon, the wires were down again yesterday, so that we are unable to give our usual, late dispatches, those which we do give being from yesterday's Oregonian.—Intelligence. As nine-tenths of its "usual late dispatches" are taken from the Oregonian, we would recommend our contemporary to keep that notice standing. The Oregonian will no doubt feel pleased to note this gleam of returning honesty.

By the passage of a law in Illinois regulating the practice of medicine in that State, it is estimated that five hundred quacks will be driven out of the State, and now Iowa wants legislation to protect itself from those quacks. There is room for no more of them in this Territory.

Contributed.  
"The dearest spot on earth would be,  
Where sleeps the loved one by the sea."  
So says the poet Whittier and so said we, as standing recently upon the border of the prairie, among the scattered pines, beside the grave of one called from earth away. Called in the bloom of life without a moment's warning, without even having time given in which to say the last good-bye to loved ones at home. But dear ones have been at the grave and strewed with daisies rare the lonely mound, and erected in grateful memory of the departed, a simple marble column of pure white; fit emblem of the purity of heart of her whose resting place it marks.

SMUGGLING.—On the last trip but one of the steamship Dakota to this port a revenue collector observed William Gibbon, the steamer steward, carrying a carpet-bag from the steamship. Thinking all might not be right he stopped the man and examined the baggage, finding fifty tin cases of opium, which was confiscated. The steward was allowed to proceed on the Dakota to San Francisco, but on her return from Tacoma yesterday Gibbon was arrested by Sheriff Wyckoff, and taken before W. H. Andrews, U. S. Commissioner, where an examination was held. The evidence was conclusive that the opium was found with the prisoner, but he set up the plea that he was simply carrying off the baggage for a passenger. However he was held in the sum of \$1,000 to appear at the next term of the District Court. He endeavored to secure the bail, but had not succeeded at last accounts. The presumption is that this smuggling of opium has been going on for a long time.

REVIVAL MEETINGS.—The union revival services held this week at the Methodist Episcopal church have been quite interesting and successful. Noon prayer meetings also have been held each day at the rooms of the Y. M. C. A. which have been well attended. The various pastors engaged in this union work have been present, laboring side by side in the presentation of religious truth and in stimulating all to more active Christian work. A meeting this afternoon at 2 o'clock, was held at the church. Another this evening will commence at the same place at 7 o'clock. Chaplain Stubbs and Mrs. Stubbs of Portland are both expected to be present and take an active part in the meetings. All are cordially invited to be present.

The weather has been so mild the present winter that at this date the buds on many of our fruit trees and shrubs seem about bursting. The native currants are already putting forth leaves, so are some of the willows. There is a possibility of the fruit blossoms being killed by a frost if this weather continues. Roses in some gardens have blossomed all winter. There is a bush in Yessler's garden, on Front street, that has a number of half opened rose buds upon it now.

On the Utah Northern railroad the track has been laid to a point four and a half miles north of Franklyn, Idaho. The contract for grading proceeds slowly on account of cold weather. About 300 men and 200 teams were employed at last advices. By the end of the present year the road will be built to Snake river, and we may look for it to be extended to tide water at Seattle at an early day.

We learn from Mr. L. Whitworth, agent for the West Shore, that the mails, passengers, and express matter are carried from New Westminster, B. C., to Cariboo in canoes. The last one started out with thirty sacks of mail and seven passengers, besides the express and the crew.

THE rooms recently vacated by the Saddle Rock restaurant are being fitted up by Jake Beer, to be occupied by his fruit and tobacco establishment. These new quarters will be roomy enough for him to increase his stock.

A GLASS from a pair of spectacles was handed us by a gentleman today. The owner can have the same by calling at this office. No charges will be made for this notice, as the glass is of so little value.

In Seattle there are 56 Hebrews—34 males and 22 females. Of this number 23 males are over twenty years of age, and 11 females are over twenty-one years of age.

THE man L. F. Holmes, who attempted to murder his wife in Walla Walla last October, and then escaped, has been arrested in Sacramento. He will be taken to Walla Walla for trial.

SMALL POX is alarming the people in the neighborhood of Walla Walla, a number of deaths having occurred about two and one-half miles from that city recently.

AT Yessler's Hall last evening owing to the lack of attendance, Jesse Shepard failed to give an entertainment and refunded the money of the few who had purchased seats.

THERE will be a meeting of the directors of the King County Industrial Association at the office of Justice Scott at two o'clock next Saturday afternoon.

DIED.—Mrs. Stevens, mother of Mrs. C. B. Shattuck, who received a stroke of paralysis some months ago, died to-day. She was a lady much respected.

SOME dozen settlers arrived in Whatcom last week to take up ranches on the Nooksack river.

THE Wenat goes to the Skagit in the morning with a heavy load of freight.

BORN.—Jan. 16th, to the wife of Fridolin Wilhelm, a son.

Confederate Money.  
A Washington correspondent of the New York Herald says the facts about the proposition that the United States government should claim the money said to be on deposit in the Bank of England to the credit of the Confederacy are as follows:

In the time of Mr. Bristow's administration as Secretary of the Treasury a shrewd man came to him and proposed a contract by which in case the latter should succeed in getting possession of the money he should receive one-third of the amount for his services.—This money has been variously estimated at all the way from a trifle to as high as thirty or forty million dollars. Mr. Bristow gave the man a conditional contract and sent him over to England, but nothing ever came of the matter. The man is said to have become so elated over his prospects of achieving great wealth that he went on a grand spree in London and neglected the business altogether. Mr. Bristow sent one or two special agents to watch the progress of the claimant. It appears that Secretary Bristow, before making the contract, consulted Mr. Caleb Cushing, who gave an opinion that whatever money or property was claimed by the so-called Southern confederacy belonged unquestionably to the United States, an opinion of a similar tone having been given in regard to the legal possession of the steamer captured at Mobile and which subsequently was used by Cuban filibusters and called the Virginia. On the promulgation of this opinion in London the cotton bonds held by English speculators advanced in value, the impression having got abroad that the money could be replenished by the holders of the bonds and their original investment in this way fully covered. For some reason unknown at the Treasury Department Secretary Bristow dropped the claim. Recently an attorney for another party, claiming to have influence, applied to the Solicitor of the Treasury for a renewal of the contract. The subject was referred to Secretary Sherman, and by him submitted to the Secretary of State, who in turn referred the matter to the Solicitor of Claims. This official gave it as his opinion that to press the claim would involve the United States to a certain extent for the indebtedness of the cotton loan, and for that reason the government had better not undertake to claim the money alleged to be in the Bank of England. This opinion, however, it is not believed, will deter the government from officially making inquiry as to whether there is money deposited in the Bank of England to the credit of the confederacy. The joint high commission in framing the treaty of Washington fully discussed the probable claim of British subjects, and in this treaty in providing for arbitration on the claims of British subjects payment for slaves and the so-called cotton loan were excluded. If there is then any sum in the bank it can be claimed as the unencumbered property of the United States.

The Silver Wedding.  
A visitor at the silver wedding of President Hayes, says that after the congratulations the guests engaged in conversation and passed through the several departments inspecting the beautiful display of plants and flowers. In the Red room was the massive box set composed of japonicas and cloth of gold roses, which graced the table yesterday at the celebration of the silver wedding and the baptism of the children. In the Blue room on the marble mantle was the silver plate imbedded in a mat of black velvet and enclosed in a richly ornamental ebony frame, the gift of the officers of the Twenty-third Ohio regiment. The plate is ten inches by six, and is inscribed as follows:—

To the Mother of ours,  
From the Twenty-third O. V. I.  
To thee, our mother, on thy silver truth,  
We bring this token of our love,  
Thy boys give greeting unto thee with brimming hearts,  
Take it, for it is made of beaten coin, drawn from the hoarded treasures of thy speech.  
Kind words and gentle when a gentle word was worth the surgery of a hundred schools  
To heal sick thoughts and make our brides whole.  
Take it, our mother, 'tis but some small part of thy rare bounty we give back to thee,  
and while love speaks in silver from our hearts, we'll bid the old Father  
Time to spare his gift.

Above this inscription is a sketch of the log hut erected as Colonel Hayes' headquarters in the Valley of the Kanawha during the winter of 1863 and 1864, and above it the tattered and torn battle flags of the regiment. This was the only present received. The President having distinctly made it known that none would be accepted.

W. H. SHOUDY,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN  
White Lead, Linseed Oil, Putty  
TURPENTINE, VARNISHES all kinds, SHELLAC, CAN COL-  
ORS, DRY COLORS, full assortment of GLASS, WHIT-  
ING, PARIS WHITE, KALSOMINE and GLUE.  
Also, a Full Assortment of Brushes, Gold Leaf and Bronzes.  
WALL PAPER Ready Trimmed.  
I have the largest and best assortment on the Sound, at prices to suit the times. Constantly on hand RUBBER PAINT, acknowledged to be the best paint in the world by all that have used it.  
Prompt attention paid to orders from abroad. sep14tf

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Paints, Oils, Blacksmith & Carpenter Tools,  
Cumberland Coal, Iron, & Steel, Flour,  
FEED, ETC., ETC.  
I HAVE NOW IN STORE AND WARE HOUSES AT SEATTLE A FULL STOCK OF ALL  
Goods in their line, which will be sold at the Lowest Prices possible. The trade and  
public generally are invited to an inspection of their stock and prices. Their past seven years  
business in this city is a guarantee to the public of reasonable prices for good goods.  
CALL AT THEIR STORE,  
COMMERCIAL STREET, SEATTLE, WASH. TERR.  
AGENTS FOR THE  
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CRAWFORD & HARRINGTON  
OPENING AT THE  
NEW BRICK STORE,  
—BY—  
FRAUENTHAL BROTHERS.  
Commercial St., Seattle.  
A LARGE AND FINE STOCK OF  
Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Blankets  
Wall Paper, Carpets, Oil Cloth, Millinery Good,  
Trunks, Valises, Furs, Etc., Etc  
We shall endeavor to be known for the Best Goods and Lowest Prices.  
Seattle, November 1st 1878. FRAUENTHAL BROS.

GEO. W. HARRIS. R. K. ATTRIDGE.  
HARRIS & ATTRIDGE,  
SUCCESSORS TO  
J. F. Morrill,  
CITY DRUG STORE  
Wholesale & Retail Druggists  
A COMPLETE STOCK OF  
Trusses, Supporters, Toilet and Fancy Articles

ESTABLISHED 1869.  
L. REINIG,  
SEATTLE BAKERY  
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in  
GROCERIES—  
PROVISIONS—  
FRESH—  
VEGETABLES—  
BREAD, CAKE CRACKERS, ETC., ETC  
Goods delivered to all parts of  
the city free of charge.  
FRESH BREAD DELIVERED EVERY  
MORNING!  
Hot Bread and Brown Bread  
every Sunday morning. nov17tf

DR. G. V. CALHOUN,  
OFFICE:—JAMES STREET, OPPOSITE  
THE OCCIDENTAL HOTEL.  
Seattle. - - Wash. Territor  
Residence, Third st. near Episcopal Church  
Seattle, W. T., July 31, 1878.

\$20 Reward!  
The above reward will be paid for the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who broke open my cigar stand on the night of Dec. 26th, and abstracted the following articles:—  
About 7 Cigar Holders, with dogs and boxes carved upon them, carved Meersbaum Pipes, 1 colored cigar holder with horse and dog carved upon it, 4 doz. small meersbaum cigar and cigarette holders, wooden pipes, and a quantity of cigars and tobacco.  
dec31tf JACK LEVY

For the Cassiar and Sitka Mines  
The Mail Steamship  
CALIFORNIA,  
CHAS. THORN, MASTER.  
Having superior accommodations for Passengers, will leave Port Townsend and Victoria for Wrangell and Sitka, on or about  
Friday, January 4th, 1878,  
Returning, will leave Port Townsend for Astoria and Portland, Oregon, on or about the 20th.  
California is to leave Portland for Townsend and Victoria and the north on or about the 1st of January.  
For freight or passage apply on board or to office F. McQuade & Son, Victoria.  
J. P. GOODHUE, Agent.  
Office at F. McQuade & Son's.

BEEF! BEEF!  
BUY YOUR  
AT THE  
Union Market.  
Jed A. W. MALSO

From the Daily of Friday.

UNIVERSITY CADETS.—This company, which is authorized by act of legislature, is making astonishing proficiency in drill under the instruction of Capt. Osbourn. There are about 40 members in the company. The officers and sergeants are: E. S. Osbourn, Captain; Geo. F. Whitworth, 1st Lieutenant; Matthew McElroy, 2d Lieutenant; M. Padden, 1st Sergeant; E. Smithers, 2d Sergeant; W. H. Harrison, 3d Sergeant; Charles Lofthouse, 4th Sergeant. The captain, who has attended the U. S. Naval school at Annapolis, Md., is a thorough drill master, and his company have attained a greater degree of proficiency in the short time since its organization than recruits usually attain in the same length of time. The arms belonging to the University will soon be called in and placed at the disposal of the company.

THE MEETINGS.—The union service at the M. E. church was well attended last evening, and the interest was deep, many inquirers asking for the prayers of the church. Rev. R. S. Stubbs, seaman's chaplain, delivered a very able sermon from the text, "Thy Kingdom Come." Rev. G. H. Atkinson, of Portland, followed in a short and earnest exhortation, and Rev. Daniel Bagley then, after appropriate remarks, requested those who were willing to pray for themselves, and wished others to pray for them, to rise to their feet while a few verses of "Praise Me Not" were being sung. In response many people from all parts of the house arose. The service continued until 9:45, and the interest continued until its close.

VANDALISM.—On last Sunday evening the place of J. R. McClure, about 9 miles out from Albany, was visited by some parties who seemed thoroughly imbued with the spirit of vandalism. They entered the barn and cut open a large number of sacks of wheat, cut up two sets of harness, three bridles, and a saddle. Entering the stable they shaved the tail of a very fine horse. Proceeding to a pasture lot, they disfigured another fine animal. The place of Mr. Ferguson (a new comer to this country) about one mile this side of McClure's, was also visited, probably by the same gang. The tails of a fine span of horses were shaved and a set of harness cut up.

A MODEL DELEGATE.—A private letter from Washington, addressed to the editor of the Walla Walla Union, brings information that Hon. Selmeius Garfield, former Delegate from Washington Territory, is running a "faro and poker room" in Washington. He is a professional "card sharp," and handles the chips with great dexterity. His strong suit is to rope in strangers from the Pacific coast, and when they are robbed of their last dollar, he considerably informs them that they are "out of luck." "How are the mighty fallen."

THE DAKOTA WILL SAIL TO-MORROW morning at 4 o'clock for Utsalady, where she will take on 300 tons of grain, she will then proceed to Port Townsend, and after taking on such freight as is there awaiting her, will go to Esquimalt Sunday morning, leaving Victoria for San Francisco at noon on Monday. Passengers from Seattle must go on board tonight.

THE NEW LOCOMOTIVE NOW ON Yesterday's wharf will shortly be taken to the Seattle and Walla Walla track. Hillary Butler has the contract for moving it, and he will execute it by means of two sections of rails; one section will be laid down for the locomotive to run upon, then the other will be placed in front, and so on until the track is reached.

JESSE SHEPARD, the youth with the flexible voice, who wants guaranteed homes before sneaking, has reached Seattle. — *Portland Standard*. Jesse didn't pan out here worth a cent, and has gone back to Portland, where we trust he will have better luck.

By a new regulation the steamers on the Sound are required to carry a jib as a measure of security in case of accident to their machinery. The Otter has just been fitted out with a new mast forty-seven feet long.

THE FRIENDS OF JOHNNY HARNED, formerly of Olympia, will be pained to learn that he is supposed to be lying at the point of death in San Francisco.

THE FUNERAL OF MRS. STEPHENS will take place from the residence of Mr. C. B. Shattuck to-morrow at ten o'clock.

THE BANK EXCHANGE BUILDING, on the corner of Commercial and Washington streets, will be raised up to the grade.

TIMES are beginning to brighten, Hurrah for Hendricks & Curtis, they can't be beat, for now they are doing work at the very lowest prices. Any thing in the way of plumbing, steam and gas fitting, and they also have a saw gummer that never breaks or kinks your saws, they do saw filing and general job work.

From Chehalis.

CHEHALIS COUNTY, Jan. 13th. TO THE EDITOR OF THE DISPATCH:

The U. S. Mail on the route running from Olympia by way of Gray's Harbor to Astoria is carried from Montesano to Chehalis Point, a distance of thirty-two miles in a small boat. On the 9th inst. Capt. John Van Wormer the mail carrier, while on his way down with the mail was overtaken by a terrible storm. Persons at Chehalis Point, who were watching for the mail, saw him coming and when within about one mile of this place his sail disappeared. It was thought that he had changed his course to avoid the violence of the storm, but as he did not make his appearance when it had moderated so that a boat could go out with safety, boats started in search of him. On the morning of the 11th ten miles from where the boat was last seen, it was found on a sand spit full of water, the mast, sails, oars and rudder gone, but the body of Capt. Van Wormer was lying by the side of the boat to which he was tied with a rope. Capt. Van Wormer's father was a passenger on the boat, his body has not been found, but a broken rope dangling by the side of the boat indicates that he too had been lashed to the boat, the violence of the waves had caused the rope to break, and his remains may never be found. Capt. Van Wormer had been running this route for the last two years, and had acquired the reputation of being a skillful and cautious boatman. His loss will be deeply felt in the community where he was known as a steady industrious man, and a kind and faithful friend. He leaves a grief-stricken wife and two children to mourn his sad fate. M. T. G.

PROF. WELLS has organized a class of 115 for instruction in penmanship. One class meets at the University, the other at the Central School house. We are under obligations to Prof. Francis for the beautiful pieces of sheet music, "Ashes of Roses," and "The Promised Land." THE last appointment to a free scholarship in the University is Miss Annie Manning, by Representative J. H. Long, of Lewis.

THE MATRON OF THE INSANE Asylum, Miss Agnes Windsor, formerly of this city, is now visiting friends in Seattle.

A KNIFE and belt, said to have been taken from Chief Joseph, is on exhibition at the Grotto Cigar Stand.

THE institution of a Lodge of Odd Fellows at Tacoma has been postponed until some time next week.

THE Amateur Musical Association meets at White's Hall this evening for practice.

OWING to heavy winds on the straits, the North Pacific will not arrive until midnight.

TARIFF AND INTERNAL REVENUE. (From the New York Herald, Jan. 4th)

The new Tariff and Internal Revenue bills are intended to present an entirely new tax scheme in which all the parts shall be harmonious with each other, and by which the burdens now needlessly laid upon our industries shall be relieved. The committee have taken the official estimates of revenue required for all purposes by the Government, and propose to lay customs duties and internal taxes in such manner as that, while these shall certainly yield the required revenue, they shall interfere as little as possible with our home industries. A large mass of duties which not only yield little revenue, but greatly increase the cost of many of our most important manufactures shall be enabled to cheapen production without decreasing wages, and to compete on more favorable terms than at present with those of England, Germany and France in foreign markets. The majority of the committee are persuaded that to relieve the present long continued stagnation of most of our industries we must take energetic measures to revive and extend our foreign commerce, so as to sell our surplus products abroad, and they aim in their new tax scheme at a real encouragement to home industry by relieving manufacturers of all needless burdens and interference growing out of unnecessary and unproductive taxes. It is their belief that this change will be in the interest of operatives and laborers generally, because production will thus be cheapened without lowering the wages of labor. In the new tariff the number of duty paying articles will accordingly be very largely diminished, and the manner of collecting duties will be greatly simplified; most of the duties being made specific. It is believed that under the system devised through undervaluation and in other ways will be so completely stopped that a handsome gain to the revenue will accrue from this source alone, while honest importers will, of course, be also the gainers by protection from illegal and very damaging competition.

The new bill to raise the revenues will be brought into the House probably before or about the 1st of February. A pretty careful poll of

the House leads to the belief that the bill as it comes from the committee will pass. The bill ought to be accepted as a whole, or re-committed for change by the committee, as its unity and harmony, and consequently to a large extent its usefulness, would be destroyed by random and unconsidered alterations in Committee of the Whole, such as have been heretofore made in almost every tariff and tax bill under the pressure of special interests, seeking selfish advantages.

A New York fashionable belle, who has been married three years, has sued for a divorce because she was engaged to another young man.

A New York Court has decided that wedding presents are the property, not of husband and wife, but of the wife alone.

See Here! Three reasons why you don't want to buy a sewing machine on the installment plan: 1. Because you can't afford it. 2. Because you pay ten or fifteen dollars more for them. 3. Because you can buy a Celebrated Wilson Machine for 20 per cent. less than any other first-class machine. Every machine warranted for five years. R. C. GRAVES, Agent.

PRAYER meeting every noon at the hall of the Y. M. C. A. on Front street. IT IS A MISTAKE.—Sewing Machines are not given away since the reduction, but a Singer can be bought and paid for at \$50 per month. M. W. Parsons, agent, Puget Sound. del2-dw tf

THE Singer Company sold in 1876 two hundred and sixty-two thousand, three hundred and sixteen machines. All warranted for five years. M. W. Parsons Agent, Jamieson's store. del2-dw tf

BUY for your wife a "Singer," for Christmas, at reduced prices. del2-dw tf I WILL furnish teams for funerals to Masonic Cemetery for \$3 each. dec20-tf. W. H. Bow.

EDWARD HOLLAND NICOLL, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SNOHOMISH, W. T. Will practice in all the Courts of the Territory. jan5-tf

Cheapest and Best! WEEKLY PUGET SOUND DISPATCH. THE PEOPLE'S PAPER! The Fearless Champion of Right, and Uncompromising Enemy of Wrong. Positive in Everything. NEVER NEUTRAL! Subscription Reduced to \$2 PER YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

THE DISPATCH is now conducted by four practical printers and experienced editors and publishers, who are determined to make it the best as well as the cheapest newspaper in Washington Territory. It gives a larger amount and greater variety of original reading matter than any other paper now published in the Territory, and further improvements will be made as its circulation increases.

TERMS: By Mail, 1 copy per year, postage paid \$ 2.00 By Mail, 6 " " " " " " 10.00 By Mail, 12 " " " " " " 20.00 By Mail, 24 " " " " " " 35.00

The North-Pacific Rural Will be furnished to subscribers of the DISPATCH at \$1.00 a year.

ADDRESS: "PUGET SOUND DISPATCH," Seattle, W. T.

In Probate. In the Probate Court of Snohomish County, Washington Territory. In the matter of the estate of Ed J. Mose, deceased.

Upon reading and filing the petition of W. M. Tirtlot, administrator of the estate of Ed J. Mose, deceased, by which it appears that there is not sufficient personal estate in his hands as such administrator to satisfy the claims and demands against said estate, and the expenses of administration, and that it is necessary to sell the real estate of the said deceased for the payment of the same: It is hereby ordered that all persons interested be and appear in this Court on the 11th day of February, 1878, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any there be, why an order should not be made authorizing said administrator to sell the whole of said real estate, or so much thereof as shall be necessary to pay said claims and demands together with the expenses of administration. Dated Snohomish City, 15th January, 1878. W. HANRELL, Judge. Edward Holland Nicoll, Atty for Adm'r. jan19-tf

Eastwick, Morris & Co., CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS, [Room No. 6 Burnett's Building] Cor. Commercial & Washington str. SEATTLE, WASH. TER.

Coal, and other Miners' Lands, and mines, surveyed, examined and reported upon. Plans and estimates for mining improvements furnished. Special attention given to land survey and to the location of City Lots and Blocks. Maps and mechanical Drawing executed. November 2, 1877.

Special Notices. "Hello, Jones, where are you going?" "Oh, come along, I'm going down to the Centennial Saloon, to have a mess of clams. You-um, they're good."

THE NATIONAL GOLD MEDAL was awarded to Brady & Hulton for the best Photographs in the United States, and Vienna Medal for the best in the world. 429 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

HA VANA, CIGARS, at Jack Levy's.

WILL CURE CONSUMPTION. To all suffering from the following diseases a ray of hope is offered through the kindness of a missionary friend who has sent me the formula of a purely vegetable medicine which has long been used by the native medicine men of Hindostan—for the positive and radical cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, Dyspepsia, Throat and Lung difficulty, General Debility, Loss of Nerve and all Nervous Affections, its power has been tested in hundreds of cases without a failure. I now feel it my sacred duty as far as possible to relieve human misery and will send the recipe—FREE OF CHARGE—to any person who may desire it with directions for using. Sent by return mail with directions with 2 stamps naming this paper, Dr. O. H. Briggman, Drawer 28, Utica, N. Y.

THERE WILL BE A BALL every Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday night of each week, at the Grand Fruit Stand. Oct 9-1m

A CARD.—To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JAMES T. ISHAM, Station D, Bible House, New York City, N. Y.

NOTICE. THERE will be a meeting of the officers and Trustees of the WASHINGTON COLONY AND ACADEMY ASSOCIATION at the P. O. building on 2nd St. at 7 o'clock in the evening, on the 25th day of January, 1878. By order of the President, JAMES W. TIRTLOT, Secretary.

King County Scrip. We will pay eighty-five cents in silver for King county scrip. SCHWABACHER BROS. & CO. Nov. 29, 1877.

W. M. TIRTLOT, ATTORNEY AT-LAW, SNOHOMISH CITY, WASHINGTON TERR.

DR. G. A. WEED, SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN, SEATTLE.

Office hours—at his office over Harris & Attridge's Drug Store, Commercial street—from 10 to 12 A. M., and at his residence, Corner of Madison and Second street, from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M. oc15

D. P. JENKINS, ATTORNEY AT-LAW & SOLR IN CHIEF. Particular attention given to Chancery cases. Office—On Commercial street opposite the U. S. Hotel. sp4

F. M. ELLSWORTH, ATTORNEY AT-LAW, SEATTLE, W. T. Will practice in all Courts of the Territory. Special attention given to bankruptcy cases. sp19-tf

W. H. WHITE, ATTORNEY AT-LAW, SEATTLE, W. T. Prosecuting Attorney 3d Judicial District. j25-tf

C. C. EMERY, COUNSELLOR AT-LAW AND PROCTOR IN ADMIRALTY, j23 3/4-w-3m SEATTLE, W. T.

IRVING T. BALLARD, ATTORNEY AT-LAW, SEATTLE, W. T. Office—Room 2, DISPATCH Building, Opposite Occidental Hotel.

M'NAUGHT & LEARY, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, SEATTLE, WASH. TERR. nov2

CHAS. H. LARRABEE, C. H. HANFORD, LARRABEE & HANFORD, COUNSELLORS AND ATTY'S AT-LAW. dec22-tf SEATTLE, W. T.

DR. F. W. SPARLING, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Also, U. S. FENSIION SURGEON. Office in Tremont Building, Lower Floor. nov19

Kelsey's Nurseries OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA. ESTABLISHED 1862. LARGELY STOCKED THE PRESENT SEASON WITH EVERYTHING IN THE NURSERY LINE. FRUIT TREES, ALL KINDS—FLOWERING TREES & PLANTS—SHRUBS, ROSES, BULBS—GARDEN SEEDS, ETC., ETC.—Send for Catalogue, Free. dec12-w-3m W. F. KELSEY, Proprietor.

HAS REMOVED TO HIS NEW STORE, Masoni Hall, Front St., Opposite Boyd, Poncin & Young's.

W. G. JAMIESON'S, Jewelry, Music & Machine Emporium!

FOR SALE—HANDSOME FIXTURES, MIRROR, GAS CHANDLERS, AND WALNUT SIDE CASE AT A BARGAIN. APPLY AT ONCE TO W. G. JAMIESON'S.

STETSON & POST.

SEATTLE PLANING MILLS, Commercial St., adjoining S. and W. W. R. Sash and Doors, Blinds, Frames, Shutters, & Wood Finish

Of every Description. Seasonal Lumber of all Kinds Constantly on Hand. Our Cedar Doors the Best in America

Schwabacher Bros. & Co., Seattle, Washington Territory.

General Merchandise Jobbers.

READ, REFLECT, AND THEN RUSH TO THE WELL KNOWN STORE OF

Schwabacher Brothers & Company,

In order to secure your bargains, we are now enabled to Sell Goods, particularly

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes

at immensely reduced rates, to which we call the attention of the public.

CALL EARLY, SECURE YOUR BARGAINS And take the Goods Away

In order to make room for our INCREASED SPRING STOCK now on the way. Schwabacher & Bros.

CHILBERG BROTHERS, Jobbers and Retail Dealers in

Choice Groceries, Oregon Flour,

CORN MEAL, RYE MEAL, BUCKWHEAT FLOUR,

RICE FLOUR and FEED. Also, a Well Selected Stock

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, and TABLE CUTLERY

Which they propose to sell Cheaper than any other house in Seattle. ang1 FRONT STREET, SEATTLE

GET THE BEST! R. C. GRAVES, [COMMERCIAL STREET, SEATTLE, DEALER IN—

New Hampshire Churn Pictures, Frames, Mouldings,

is superior to all others in the following points—it is easily worked, having cog wheels. The larger patterns have double bottoms to regulate the temperature of the cream with cold or warm water. From the shape of the paddles a

CHURNING OF 50 TO 100 POUNDS Can be churned in from six to ten minutes. Shop with H. A. HILL and OLE SCHILLER-TAD, on Mill street. Address by mail.

HUNT & ALBRIGHT, SEATTLE nov24-tf

UNDERTAKING. The undersigned is prepared to do all styles of UNDERTAKING. And all orders left with Messrs. HALL & PAULSON or HOLMES & GLO will be promptly attended to. I also have charge of the Masonic Cemetery. Residence, Front street, Seattle. oc10-1m T. S. RUSSELL

\$777 is not easily earned in these hard times, but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country, who is willing to work steadily at the employment that we furnish. \$60 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. We have agents who are making over \$30 per day. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time no money can be made so easily and rapidly at any other business. It costs nothing to try the business. TERMS and full outfit free. Address at once H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. oc10-1m

