



Puget Sound Dispatch.

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Payable Invariably in Advance.

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Yearly and quarterly advertisements at the lowest rates.

JOB PRINTING
Of every description done at the most reasonable rates.

AGENTS:
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Seattle.....Irving Ballard.
Victoria, B. C.....John Collins.
Port Townsend.....George Bartrop.
Port Discovery.....M. McManis.
Snohomish City.....E. C. Ferguson.
Slaughter.....Joseph Gibson.
New York.....Hudson & Menet.
Portland.....G. W. Cannon.

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

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John T. Jordan.....Mayor.
George McConaha.....Clerk.
Charles H. Burnett.....Treasurer.
C. C. Perkins.....Recorder.
L. V. Wyckoff.....Marshal.
Beriah Brown.....City Printer.
Frank Mathias, Corlies P. Stone, Amos Brown,
Samuel F. Coombs, S. P. Andrews, L. B. An-
drews, Charles W. Moore, Councilmen.

MAILS.
The Seattle Mails arrive and depart as fol-
lows:
Oregon, California and Atlantic States, etc.
Olympia, Tacoma and Steilacoom: Arrive Mon-
days and Thursdays, 6 o'clock, A. M. Depart
Tuesdays and Fridays, 10 P. M. Close 9 P. M.
Victoria, via Fort Madison, Gamble, Ladlow
and Townsend, Tuesdays and Fridays, 10 P. M.
Depart Mondays, 6 15 A. M.; Thursdays, 5 15
A. M. Close 6 A. M. and 9 P. M.
Whateaux, via Mukilteo, Sachonah, Tulalip,
Coupeville, Coveland, Utsalady, Lacombe, P.
Delgado and Sanish: Arrive, Wednesdays, 8 P. M.
Depart, Mondays, 9 A. M. Close 8 30 A. M.
Franklin, via White River and Slaughter:
Arrives, Wednesdays, 7 P. M. Departs, Tues-
days, 7 A. M. Closes 6 30, A. M.
Snoqualmie, via Black River and Squak: Ar-
rives, Wednesdays, 8 P. M. Departs, Tuesdays,
7 A. M. Closes 6 30 A. M.
Port Orchard, via Fort Blakely: Arrives,
Tuesdays, 11 A. M. Departs, Mondays, 11 A. M.
Closes 10 45.

JAMES MC NAUGHT, JOHN LEARY,
McNAUGHT & LEARY,
Attorneys at Law,
Seattle, W. T.

Will practice in Supreme and District Courts
of Washington Territory.
JOHN J. MCGILVRA,
Attorney at Law,
SEATTLE, W. T.

Will attend to business in all parts of the
Territory.
GEORGE N. MC CONAHA, WALDO M. YORK,
MC CONAHA & YORK,
Counselors, Attorneys, Solicit-
ors in Chancery, and Pro-
ctors in Admiralty.
Offices—No. 1 and 2 Dispatch Buildings,
SEATTLE, W. T.
W. M. YORK, Notary Public, 20

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

CHAS. H. LARRABEE, VOL. H. WHITE,
LARRABEE & WHITE,
Counselors, Attorneys at Law,
AND
Solicitors in Chancery,
(Dispatch Buildings.)
SEATTLE.

Will practice in the Supreme and District
Courts.
McNAUGHT & LEARY,
SEATTLE, W. T.

Real Estate and Tax Agents,
REAL ESTATE bought and sold.
LOANS negotiated.
CLAIMS collected.

FOR SALE.
LOTS IN CITY OF SEATTLE, im-
proved and unimproved.
Also, LANDS in King, Kitsap, Sno-
homish and Island Counties.

Tracts at HOLMES' HARBOR, CO-
MANO ISLAND, MUKILTEO, PORT
TOWNSEND, PORT DISCOVERY,
NISQUALLY, etc. etc.
Also, several Bottom Land FARMS,
under cultivation, on the White, Black,
Cedar, and Duwamish Rivers.

AGENTS—For Remington and Osgood,
New York; Benjamin Flint, San Jose,
California, etc. etc.
McNAUGHT & LEARY,
JAMES MC NAUGHT,
JOHN LEARY,
Seattle, W. T. Aug. 28, 1871, 1547.

BOWEN BROS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
GROCCERS,
Tea and Wine Merchants,
Nos. 428, 430 and 434 Pine
Streets.
San Francisco,
December 1, 1871.

Seattle BREWERY

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

Ale, Beer, Porter and Lager Beer,

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

Alhambra Beer Hall!

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD INFORM
the public that the above establishment
having undergone extensive renovation, is re-
opened.
Having made arrangements for a constant
supply of Smeig & Brown's

PREMIUM BEER,
He will be happy to serve his customers
with that favorite beverage by the Quat, Bot-
tle, or Single Glass.
CALL AND SAMPLE IT!
FRANK GUTTENBERG,
Seattle, October 2, 1871. 217.

Stoves and Tin Ware.

S. P. ANDREWS
Offers to the public the largest and
best assortment of
**COOKING,
PARLOR
AND BOX
STOVES!!**
AND
PORTABLE RANGES
Ever brought to Puget Sound.

BUCK'S CELEBRATED
COOK STOVE,
With or without extension, and for
either Wood or Coal.
Also, a General Assortment of
Kitchen Furniture
French and English Wares,
Japan, Tin, Copper and
Sheet Iron Wares.
Tin and Metallic Roofing,
Lead and Iron Pipe.
Iron Pipe cut and fitted to suit.
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
PIPE FITTINGS.
JOB WORK.
All work pertaining to the business
done at short notice and in a workman-
like manner.
GIVE ME A TRIAL.
Orders from abroad promptly attend-
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PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
Call and examine before purchas-
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Law Department.

Important Decision.
In the Supreme Court of the Territo-
ry of Washington, December Term, A.
D. 1871.
Benjamin L. Stevens,
Plaintiff in Error,
vs.
D. S. Baker et al.,
Defendants in Error.

From First Judicial District.
The facts involved in this case, the
statement of which may be necessary to
the understanding of the points on which
we base our decision, are briefly these:
Some time in June, A. D. 1869, D. S.
Baker, et al., defendants in error but
plaintiffs in the District Court, entered
into a contract of co-partnership with B.
L. Stevens, plaintiff in error. The sub-
ject matter of the copartnership was a
band of cattle, known as the Nodi cattle.
Defendants in error agreed to furnish,
and did furnish, all the capital of said
copartnership. Plaintiff in error agreed
to furnish, and did furnish, his personal
services and skill in the purchase, herd-
ing, driving and sale of said cattle.
Plaintiff in error agreed that defendants
in error should from the proceeds of the
sale of said cattle, first have their money
or capital paid back to them, together
with one and one-half per cent. inter-
est per month thereon from time of fur-
nishing of same, provided proceeds of
enterprise amounted to that much—if
more, surplus was to be equally divid-
ed between plaintiff in error and defend-
ants in error; if there should be a loss,
it should be borne in the same manner
as profits were to be shared.
The cattle were purchased and driven
from Walla Walla county to the State of
Nevada, and there sold by plaintiff in
error. Most of the purchase money was
returned to defendants in error. Plain-
tiff claimed that there was a loss in the
enterprise and that no more money was
due defendants in error, while defend-
ants in error claimed that on an honest
and fair settlement of the copartnership
accounts there would be between three
and four thousand dollars due them.
An action of Assumpsit was com-
menced in the District Court of the first
Judicial District, holding terms at the
city of Walla Walla, to recover said al-
leged balances. There was a jury trial,
and the verdict of the jury was in favor
of the plaintiff, and a judgment of law
upon that verdict.

The original complaint among other
things, alleged a settlement of the part-
nership indebtedness, an accounting to-
gether, the ascertainment of a balance
due the plaintiffs and a promise to pay
that balance. All of these allegations
were specifically denied by defendant's
answer. For some reason not disclosed
by the record, plaintiffs obtained leave
to file and did file an amended com-
plaint. In this amended complaint all
of the allegations mentioned above were
omitted. The answer to the amended
complaint set up the copartnership,
outstanding indebtedness, and that there
had been no accounting together, and
no balance due either party.

The principal question raised here on
the above statement of facts, is: Did the
amended complaint state facts constitu-
ting a cause of action at law? Or, in
other words, had a Court of law juris-
diction over the facts stated in the
amended complaint? We think not.
The rule is almost universal that one
partner cannot sue his copartner at law
without alleging and proving a settle-
ment of the partnership indebtedness—
the accounting together of the copart-
ners, and the ascertainment of a balance,
and a promise, either express or implied,
to pay that balance. 2 Cal. 84-7, Rus-
sell vs. Ford; 4 Cal. 320, Nugent vs.
Drake; 2 Gaines, 293, Casey vs. Brush;
12 Johnson, 401; 14 idem, 318; 17 idem,
84; 1 Wend., 531; Metcalf on Contracts,
130-1; Story on Partnership, 221; 1
Wash. C. C. R., 435; 2 Cranch C. C. R.
501; 5 idem, 154.

There is a conflict of authorities as to
whether the law will imply a promise to
pay simply from the statement of an
account between partners and the ascer-
tainment of a balance due one or more
of them. In this case there was no ac-
counting together, and hence no balance
found; but we state the proposition
broadly above because warranted by the
record; not meaning, however, to decide
whether the law would imply a promise
or not. See Met. on Contracts, 132.
The rule in Massachusetts is different
from the general rule stated above. The
Courts in that State, formerly at least,
had no equity powers in matters of co-
partnership, and the action of Assump-
sit was maintainable without the allega-
tion that the parties had accounted to-
gether, and that a balance was found
due one or more of them. 3d Pick. 420;
4 Met. 556; 18 Pick. 315; 14 Allen, 60.
In that State the rule adopted by the
Courts was a matter of necessity to pre-
vent injustice. The Court had power to
appoint Auditors to take the account
between the partners, to whose report
exceptions could be taken the same as to
the report of a Master. The proceeding
was substantially a proceeding in Equi-

ty.
But it is argued that the Legislature
of the Territory has abolished all dis-
tinctions between law and equity and
adopted but one form of action to estab-
lish and enforce private rights, which is
called a civil action. Statutes of 1863,
p. 83, sec. 2; also Statutes of 1869, p. 3,
sec. 2.
If the Legislature had the power to do
what it has attempted to do, the pro-
ceeding in the District Court, so far as
the mode of action and form of trial are
concerned, were regular enough and
valid. But we are clearly of the opinion
that the Legislature possessed no right-
ful power to destroy the distinction be-
tween law and equity.
The Organic Act is to all intents and
purposes the Constitution of this Terri-
tory. The Legislature cannot violate its
provisions nor abridge its grants of
power to the Courts established by it.
The 6 sec. of the Organic Act provides
"That the legislative power of the Terri-
tory shall extend to all rightful sub-
jects of legislation not inconsistent with
the laws and Constitution of the United
States." And again: "Any law or laws
inconsistent with this act shall be utter-
ly null and void." Again, sec. 9 pro-
vides, after enumerating the Courts in
which the Federal power of the Territo-
ry is vested: "That the Supreme and
District Courts, respectively, shall pos-
sess CHANCERY as well as common law
jurisdiction." "Writs of Error, Bills
of Exceptions and Appeals" are allowed
from the District to the Supreme Court
of the Territory.
Further, it is provided: "The Sup-
reme and District Courts shall have
and exercise, in all cases under the Con-
stitution and laws of the United States,
the same jurisdiction as is vested in the
Circuit and District Courts of the United
States. 9 sec. Organic Act.
Now here is an express grant of Chan-
cery jurisdiction to the Supreme and
District Courts of this Territory. The
language of the grant implies something
in addition to, and differing from, com-
mon law jurisdiction—"shall have
Chancery as well as common law juris-
diction." The grant is general and un-
restricted and must be considered to
mean not only jurisdiction over the sub-
ject matters cognizable in courts of equi-
ty, but the mode of procedure known to
such courts as contradistinguished from
courts of common law. Courts of com-
mon law have their mode of procedure;
courts of equity theirs. These modes
of procedure are peculiar to each and are
respectively embraced in the terms com-
mon law jurisdiction, chancery juris-
diction, and admiralty jurisdiction.

In the 2 sec. of the 3 Article of the
National Constitution, the language is:
"The Judicial power shall extend to all
cases in law or equity." &c. By the
term as thus used, is meant not merely
suits, which the common law recognized
among its old and settled proceedings,
but suits in which legal rights were to
be ascertained and determined, in con-
tradistinction to those where equities
alone were cognizable and equitable
remedies were administered. The term
law as here used means the same system
as is designated by the words "common
law," in the seventh amendment to the
Constitution. 3 Pet. 433; 16 Pet. 451;
1 vol. Abbott's Digest Practice U. S.
Courts, p. 195.
The terms "law and equity," in pro-
prio vigore, carry with them the mode
of procedure in each.
Not only were the terms "chancery
as well as common law jurisdiction"
used in the organic Act, but "writs of
error," and "appeals," are named also.
A writ of error is a proceeding known
only to the common law, while an ap-
peal is known alone to courts of chan-
cery and admiralty.
That the terms "law and equity"
quoted above from the Constitution em-
brace all that we claim for them, is
manifest from the laws of Congress, the
decisions, rules and uniform practice of
the Courts of the United States.
1st. The Laws of Congress.
The temporary Act of the 29th of
September, 1789, provides: "That the
forms and mode of procedure in Courts
of Equity and of Admiralty, and of mar-
itime jurisdiction shall be according to
the course of the civil law." 1 Stat. at
Large, 93.
The 34th sec. of the Judiciary Act
makes the laws of the several States,
except where the Constitution, Treaties
or Statutes of the United States shall
otherwise require or provide—as rules
of decision in trials at common law in
the Courts of the United States in cases
where they apply. 1 Stat. at Large, 92.
The Process Act of May 8, 1792, pro-
vides "that suits in equity and those of
admiralty and maritime jurisdiction
shall be according to the principles,
rules and usages of courts of equity and
to courts of admiralty respectively, as
contradistinguished from courts of com-
mon law." 1 Stat. at Large, 276; the
Act of May 19, 1828, and the Act of Au-
gust 1, 1842, contain the same provi-
sions. 4 Stat. at Large, 278; 5 Stat. at
Large, 278.
2ndly. The decisions of the Supreme
Court upon this question is briefly but
well stated by Mr. Greenleaf in his work
on Evidence. 3 Green. p. 253, note 1.

After reciting the provisions of the
law of Congress making the laws of the
several States rules for decision in the
courts of the United States in trials at
common law, he says: "But it has been
decided that the adoption of the State
practice must not be understood as con-
founding the principles of law and equi-
ty; that the distinction between law and
equity is established by the national
Constitution; and that, therefore, though
a party seeking to enforce a title or
claim at law in the courts of the United
States may proceed according to the
form of practice adopted in the State
where the remedy is pursued; yet, if the
claim is an equitable one, he must pro-
ceed according to the rules which the
Supreme Court of the United States has
prescribed for the regulation of proceed-
ings in equity; notwithstanding the State
laws have abolished the distinction of
forms of proceedings at law and in equi-
ty, and have established one uniform
and peculiar mode of remedy for all cas-
es." 11 How. S. C. R. 669, Bennet vs.
Butterworth; 9 Peters S. C. R. 632,
Livingston vs. Story; 15 Peters S. C. R.
9, Gaines vs. Rolf.

That the Supreme and District Courts
of this Territory, in cases arising under
the laws of the Territory and the Con-
stitution and laws of the United States,
possess all the jurisdiction of the regu-
lar Circuit and District Courts of the
United States, is manifest from the pas-
sage quoted heretofore from the 9th sec.
of the Organic Act of this Territory.
The regular Circuit and District Courts
of the United States were created by act
of Congress by virtue of it is true, of a
constitutional grant of power so to do.
The Circuit Courts of this Territory
were also created by act of Congress
either by virtue of the constitutional
grant of power to Congress "to make all
needful rules and regulations respecting
the Territories, &c. of the United States,"
or as an inevitable consequence of the
right to acquire territory. Although
Territorial, they are nevertheless courts
of the United States.
In Waterman's Chancery Digest, vol.
1, page 59, is found the following: "The
Judicial power of the United States is
vested in one Supreme Court, in Cir-
cuit Courts, District Courts and Terri-
torial Courts." The Judges are officers
of the United States, appointed by the
President and with the advice and con-
sent of the Senate of the United
States. They are attended by a Marshal
and U. S. District Attorney—officers
of the United States. The disposition of
their records will be within the power
and control of Congress when the Terri-
tory becomes a State and is admitted
into the Union as such. 16 Curtis, 209,
Hunt vs. Pale; see Act concerning Oregon,
11 Stat. at Large, 437.

That the rules adopted by the Su-
preme Court of the United States in ad-
miralty cases are binding on the courts
of this Territory as courts of the United
States, is too plain for argument. These
courts obtain their jurisdiction in admi-
ralty by virtue of the fact of their being
District Courts and courts of the United
States. See Judiciary Act; 1 Stat. at
Large, sec. 9.
Now if the rules adopted by the Su-
preme Court of the United States are
obligatory upon them in admiralty cases,
why are not the rules in equity pro-
ceedings binding when they are acting
as courts of chancery? We cannot re-
sist the conclusion that the latter is just
as obligatory as the former, especially
when there is no local equity system in
the Territory. What power the Terri-
torial legislature may possess, if any, to
adopt a modified system of equity pro-
cedure, and how far any such system
would be binding on the court, is a
question not raised in this case and not
decided by us. We find ourselves with-
out any such local system, and in such
a case we are fully convinced that the
chancery powers of the Supreme and
District Courts of this Territory must
be exercised in the manner and form
prescribed by the rules of the Supreme
Court of the United States.

The late case of Dunphy vs. Klein-
smith, though brief, correctly understood
sums fully the foregoing views. 11
Wallace, 614.
In the Territory of Montana, from
which this case was taken to the Su-
preme Court of the United States, there
had also been a legislative abolition of
the distinction between law and equity.
The Court, after quoting the provisions
of the Organic Act—which is the same
as ours—says: "It is apparent that the
Territorial legislature has no power to
pass any law in contravention of the
Constitution of the United States, or
which shall deprive the Supreme and
District Courts of this Territory of the
Chancery as well as common law juris-
diction. The act in question violates the
national Constitution, because that es-
tablished the distinction between law
and equity; and it violated the Organic
Act, because that gave chancery as well
as common law jurisdiction to the courts
of the Territory."

Again: The case of Dunphy vs. Klein-
smith was a proceeding in equity, not-
withstanding the inhibition of the Terri-
torial statute, and yet because the pro-
ceedings were not strictly according to
the forms and usages in equity, they
were held erroneous. It was the case of
a creditor's bill to reach property al-
leged to have been fraudulently trans-
ferred to defeat the claims of the com-
plaining creditors. But the trial was by
jury and a judgment was rendered upon
the verdict as a conclusion of law. The
Court says such trial and judgment in a
chancery proceeding was clearly error.
The subject matter of the suit being of
equity cognizance, it requires for its
rightful determination the application
of the principles, usages, rules and
forms of equity procedure, and because
they were not applied, the proceedings
were held erroneous.
The judgment also was for so much
money, when it ought to be a decree to
account. Here was another violation
of the principles, rules, usages, and
forms of equity as recognized by the
national Constitution, and established
by the laws of Congress and the rules
and decisions of the Supreme Court of
the United States.

The whole case proceeds upon the
ground that the causes of equity cog-
nizance in the Territorial courts, must be
heard and determined according to the
principles and usages of equity as con-
trast distinguished from proceedings at
law. The principles announced are
strictly applicable to the case at bar and
fully sustain the views stated above.
O. JACOBS, Chief Justice
I concur.
R. S. GREEN, Associate Justice.

Sleep Enough.
Doctors of medicine are either grow-
ing complacent or sensible. A great
many of them have concluded that it is
better to become allies of nature than
to fight her and repel all her kindly aid.
Perhaps the physicians were always
wise (they always looked wise), and
only yielded to popular prejudice in
their Sangrado practice and their rigor-
ous council. We have all been taught
there is merit in wasting as few hours
as possible in sleep, and that early ris-
ing is one of the cardinal virtues—ad-
mitting for the Protestant moment that
cardinals have virtues. We have all
been educated to believe that the time
given to the bed is lost, and that we
gain all the hours we steal from it.
Children have been taught that prompt
rising in the morning is a beautiful
thing.
I am not sorry, therefore, that one of
the medical faculty, Dr. Hall, has had
the good sense to tell the world that
children under the age of eighteen, and
old and feeble people (and he might as
well have said everybody), need ten
hours' sleep, and that bouncing sudde-
nly out of bed in the morning is as hurtful
as it is disagreeable; that fifteen or
twenty minutes spent in gradually wak-
ing up, stretching the limbs, and letting
the blood slowly resume its wonted cir-
culation, is time well spent. For the
sudden sending of the blood to the
heart is a severe shock, and the person
who gets up in this hasty and reckless
manner is certain to be drowsy by mid-
day, unless he or she is an editor or a
belle and does not get up till after noon.
I concur in this—in fact, I always knew
that it was true; and think, further, that
pulling anybody out of bed ought to be
a states-prison offense, and doubt not
that conviction for it could be had be-
fore any of our ordinary sleepy juries—
if they were awake enough to hear the
evidence.

Many people seem to think that it is
unbecoming to sleep much anywhere,
except in church and at evening lectures.
They speak of it as a merit that they
do with so few hours sleep at home.
This is one reason why there are so
many stupid people in society—admit-
ting for the argument that there are so
many; they get up too soon or too sud-
denly, and so are never fairly awake all
through. What seems to be stupidity
is really want of sleep. A good many
of the sermons, and now and then an
editorial, are written in this state of
mind; and even fashionable people go
gaping around, making yawning calls
upon acquaintances who ought to be in
bed, and who wish the callers were.
The world is astray about this matter
of sleep, led away by nursery couplets
about early to rise, and the examples of
Napoleon, Peter the Great, and other
military heroes, who are reported to
have been satisfied with an hour or two
of sleep snatched from the twenty-four,
taken on a plank, while their half-doz-
en scribbling secretaries were not allowed
to sleep at all. We all know what be-
came of Napoleon. Even Mr. Abbott
cannot make it appear that he had much
more than a respect for the Ruler of the
universe. These sleepless people have
made most of the mischief in the world.
Catherine de Medicis was, we believe,
a light sleeper. George Washington, on
the contrary, took his time, waked up
the Father of his Country by degrees,
got out of bed with deliberation, and
dressed himself, with thoughtful slow-
ness. What a ridiculous idea it would
be to think of that great man as bon-
netting out of bed at the first bell and dress-
ing himself as if there was a fire next
door.

The instinct of children against early
and especially sudden rising is well
founded; and it is pleasant to have the
learned faculty confirm a long and grow-
ing conviction that it is not a sin to lie
in bed till the second bell rings. It is
the experience of the majority of people
that the most delicious moments of
the whole day are those when they ought
to get up but do not.

Hereafter let them hunger in this dis-
tasteful borderland with a quiet con-
science. Nature is about to be vindic-
ated by the scientists. If the whole of
life could be like that brief interval be-
tween half awaking and getting out into
the cold world—that rare space of time
when duty calls so faintly that there is
a sweet delight in letting it call before
conscience is aroused at all—one might
like to revise the hymn book, and lip
always. We have been now for several
thousand years going to the antediluvian
stage away from the sluggish to that de-
gree that we have developed a very neu-
gous condition, to say nothing of being
defrauded of our rights, and of the legiti-
mate and healthy luxury of sleeping;
long and waking up slowly, as plants
do; no doubt many of the nervous dis-
eases that are attributed to stock gamb-
ling, tobacco, and unrequited love are
due to want of sleep from childhood up.

It is not an idle fancy that we moderns
do not sleep enough. It is perhaps a
right to shoot soldiers, who are hired
for that purpose, for sleeping at their
posts. It disciplines them; but it might
be better to relieve guard officers and
send them to bed. Yet civilians gener-
ally ought to be lectured for sleeping;
too little. All the passages in school
books should be stricken out, and there
should be verses promising a moderate
compensance as the reward of sleeping
enough and coming out of sleep by de-
grees. In old times perhaps it did not
matter so much, when the world was
less busy, and there was less strain upon
the faculties during the waking hours.
But every one can see now that the
world is red hot with money-getting and
vast enterprises and politics and ritual-
ism and all sorts of rights, patent, and
some that are not patent, and a feverish
literature; and, in order to bear the
wear and carry the load of it, a man
needs to sleep more hours sleep than he
did when he only rose to eat and drink,
and hunt the wild boar, and slay a few
of his neighbors before an early dinner.
But we do not sleep as much as the for-
mer generations did who had less to do.
We are becoming more and more wake-
ful, so that we cannot sleep soundly in
the season we give to rest. It is a neu-
vous wakefulness, however, and not the
full vigor of all the powers which should
result from proper rest of the system.
No one can be at his best in any hour
unless he has given as many hours to
solid sleep as his system requires. The
demands of business and the exertions
of society keep most of us out of bed
unmercifully, and in time we get jaded-
ly from proper rest of the system.
We are becoming more and more wake-
ful, so that we cannot sleep soundly in
the season we give to rest. It is a neu-
vous wakefulness, however, and not the
full vigor of all the powers which should
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demands of business and the exertions
of society keep most of us out of bed
unmercifully, and in time we get jaded-
ly from proper rest of the system.

It is well, however, to plead for the
children. Let it be understood that it
is no merit in a child to pop out of bed
instantly upon the stroke of the bell,
like a surprised and obfuscated jack-
in-the-box. And give everybody time
to wake up decently and in order. And
let all the people say blessed is the medi-
cal man who preaches the gospel of
morning "cat naps."—New York Inde-
pendent.

Puget Sound Dispatch.

Vol. I. No. 8. BERIAN BROWN, : : : : : EDITOR. Seattle, Monday, January 22, 1872.

Party Spirit.

In the prophetic warnings of the Father of his Country in his Farewell Address to his countrymen, as to those causes which were the most to be dreaded and avoided as the most likely to undermine and ultimately destroy the grand political heritage upon which they had then just entered, none were deprecated more earnestly and forcibly than, 1st, party divisions founded upon geographical distinctions; and 2d, party spirit. How just were those forebodings and how true to the spirit of prophecy were those warnings in regard to the first proposition, has been made manifest by the terrible sectional civil war through which we have lately passed and the consequences of which the country is still smarting under. That any thing valuable in our institutions was saved from destruction was owing to the openness of the assault and the inherent patriotism and public spirit of our people. The second is more dangerous because more insidious; it accomplishes its worst purposes under the most plausible pretences, making devotion to party the test of devotion to country, when the truth is apparent to every disinterested thinking man that the time has come when party and patriotism are not synonymous terms. All the bad legislation; all the corruptions of administration; all the jobs and special grunts by which public functionaries have enriched themselves at the expense of the people; all the official peculations, now become so common as to excite no surprise and but slight comment, and amounting in the aggregate to a larger sum annually than the entire annual expenses of the Government in former years, are directly traceable to party management, and the natural result of party devotion.

The people vainly imagine that they are the rulers and that it is possible and practicable to correct these abuses. Not under the present system of party management. So long as they make adherence to party and obedience to party dictation a primary rule, they are as much the creatures of arbitrary power as the subjects of the Czar of Russia, and the mere instruments of the unscrupulous and designing professional politicians who subsidize rabble hordes to control primary meetings and manage conventions by ring combinations. They hold to the theory that the majority rules by this system. Nothing of the kind. The rule of party as at present organized is the rule of an oligarchy; a combination of the few to control the many—to defeat, not to express the popular will. No nominating convention of either party is now anything more than a mart for huckstering politicians to trade for the offices; delegates who are there ostensibly to represent the people—though perhaps elected in the back room of some corner grocery—are traded upon and transferred by their leaders like cattle in the market; and yet honest men, perfectly cognizant of the corruptions by which the result is reached; knowing perhaps that the candidate is unworthy of trust or confidence in any private capacity, feel bound to vote for him because he was regularly nominated according to party usages. Thus are the halls of legislation and the highest official positions of the land filled by unscrupulous men—not by the free choice of an enlightened constituency, but by the slavery of party, which is sapping the foundations of republican institutions, which can only rest in security upon the virtue and intelligence of the people.

But this is not all: the political schemer, nominated by fraud and corruption, elected by party discipline, goes perhaps to the general Congress by a bare majority of the popular vote of his district, in sentiment representing nobody but himself and the few active partisans who packed the convention by which he is nominated; he finds there many other political adventurers elected by like means, each intent upon some personal scheme for his own aggrandizement, to reward his supporters, or to maintain or achieve party ascendancy with special reference to the division of the spoils, and they make common cause to control legislation through the caucus system—another party scheme to defeat or defy the popular will. For years Caucus has been King in Congress, and all who hesitated or refused to submit to its dictation have been promptly read out of the party. By this system a bare majority of the dominant party in Congress, representing less than a third of the districts and only a popular majority of that third, compel the votes of their dissenting party colleagues, and thus control legislation by less than one-sixth of the popular vote. No system could be better devised to serve the purposes of corrupt legislators and unscrupulous lobbyists seeking special legislation, and the system has borne its legitimate fruits.

Many of both parties deceive themselves with the idea that to abandon party is to abandon principle; that the principles which they profess can only be achieved or maintained in the ascendancy of their party. There is no reasonable ground for this opinion. Upon questions of administration and measures of policy there exists the usual differences between the ins and the outs—differences no broader than those which run through both political parties. Upon the fundamental principles of gov-

ernment, or any clearly defined living issue of the day, there is no greater difference than in 1820, when Monroe was elected President without opposition; or in 1824, when Crawford, the regular Democratic candidate, was distinguished in the race by both Adams and Jackson, and all the candidates ran a Jeffersonian Republican. The Republican party was founded upon the State Rights theory of government, and the founders of the party variously called themselves "Free Democrats," "Free Soil Democrats," and "State Rights Democrats." The question of slavery disposed of, there are no better living representatives of the principles of the old Democratic party than Chase, Trumbull, Sumner, Bryant, and in fact all the leading statesmen of the Republican party, all of whom were Democrats before the Republican party had an organized existence. But the influence of these men is utterly paralyzed by the party and caucus management of mounting politicians. The same state of facts exists in the Democratic party. Vagabond politicians like Brick Pomeroy and Henry Clay Dean, by passionate appeals to party spirit and party prejudices, negate the best efforts of our ablest statesmen to bring about much needed reforms in our political system. Thus are political contests reduced to a mere scramble for place and power, utterly regardless of principle. That there is no choice between the parties in this respect is manifest in the official corporations in New York, California and Oregon, under Democratic party rule, as in the general Administration under Republican rule.

The only remedy for these great and rapidly growing evils is in a popular declaration of independence of party dictation and party tyranny. The initiatory steps in this much needed revolution were taken by the ablest and best of the Democratic leaders in New York in making common cause with the Republicans against the corruptions of Tammany. The independent press of the country—which includes nearly all of the ablest and most influential journals—are giving their best ability to this reform, and if the people who are most interested in good government will but respond, we shall speedily be emancipated from the tyranny of party, by which gambling politicians have managed to fatten upon the substance of the people.

R. R. Surveys.

Capt. Maxwell's party of Engineers has been driven back to Wallula by the severe cold and blinding snow, with a loss of one half his pack animals. None of the men were seriously injured, a few frost-bitten toes being the only damage. The Captain with his well known energy and pluck has repaired damages and is again off for Cour de Alene.

Ward's party is now on White River and rapidly approaching this city with a thorough survey. The line thus far is free from any considerable difficulties.

(From the Missoula (Mon.) Pioneer, Nov. 30.)

The party under management of Mr. Jon. Barrett, Asst. Engineer, reached the Jocko Valley via Coriacaan defile, with their survey last week. Mr. B. has since expressed himself as being well satisfied with the favorableness of the ground for securing a line for location from Missoula to the Jocko country. The distance from Missoula to where the line passes the Government Indian Agency, is 23 miles. From where the line leaves Missoula to where it passes the stage station—a distance of 6 miles—there is a tangent; work light. From the latter point to the summit of Coriacaan defile—the difference of elevation being about 700 feet, and in distance 9 or 10 miles—the location line will commence with a grade of 70 feet per mile; leaving the bottom land and the valley of O'Keefe creek to the left, and crossing the broken land between the stage station, and continuing to run over the same land to a point where the line enters Coriacaan defile proper (about two miles above Mr. O'Keefe's house) with an elevation of 250 or 300 feet above the creek bottom; thence hugging the hill-side until the line reaches the summit of the defile. The character of the work for these 9 or 10 miles will be heavy and the grade 70 feet per mile. From the summit to where the line strikes the bottom, in the Jocko valley—distance 8 or 10 miles—the line follows a natural bench all the way, the grade will be about 60 feet per mile and the work light. In the 23 miles there will be no curve less than 1,000 feet radius.

Since July last, there have been six different corps of engineers in the field in Montana, surveying the different passes and routes which were considered most feasible for railroad purposes by the Chief Engineer; and by next spring, the fact will no doubt be made public as to which will be adopted. Unless surveys are continued in the spring, running the Marias pass or other passes through more northerly part of the Territory, our chances for a railroad can be considered being very favorable.

In this connection, we would call the attention of Col. Roberts, Engineer-in-Chief, to a new route or pass through the range between the Missoula and Jocko. We allude to what is known as the "Nine Mile creek" pass or route. This creek is a tributary of the Missoula river, heading on the Jocko range and putting into the Missoula about nine miles below Frenchtown. Its course is north of west and south of east. From the quantity of water, at its lowest stage in the month of August, and its sluggish motion, we are of the opinion that this stream is at least thirty miles in

length. This fact taken in connection with the general conformation of the mountains in the direction of the head of the stream, which are low and broken, leads us to the conclusion that a low divide or pass from the head of this creek to the Fen d'Oreille river, exists. We called the attention of Col. North, last year, to this route; we also spoke to Mr. Thos. P. Roberts about this route a short time before his departure for the States. Both of these gentlemen were exceedingly anxious to examine this route, but not being embraced within the general scope of their instructions, of course neither of them could do anything. Without presuming to dictate to Colonel Roberts or the company of which he is the distinguished Engineer-in-Chief, we would beg to suggest, if not inconsistent with their general plans and the interest of the N. P. R. R. Company, that a party be detailed to examine the pass at the head of Nine-Mile creek, as we believe that an examination will show that it possesses many advantages over the Coriacaan defile route, being shorter, more direct and lighter grades.

(From the Deer Lodge New Northwest, Dec. 2.)

The Burgess party of surveyors, consisting of the following persons, arrived in Deer Lodge on Tuesday evening, and left yesterday for Helena: M. T. Burgess, Asst. Engineer; W. H. Baker, Transit-man; J. W. McKennon, Leveler; William McMurphy, Rodman; John McLaughlin and Seward, Chainmen; Edward Manly and Wallace Dickenson, Flagmen; Charles Scoffin and Norris Gray, Axemen.—Washburn, Teamster John H. McKenzie, Commissary. The party began the survey of the Little Pipestone Pass route November 1, at the crossing of White-Tail Deer creek and finished at Stanchfield's on November 21st. The distances are as follows: White-Tail Deer to Stanchfield's via Deer Lodge Pass, 93 miles; White-Tail Deer to Stanchfield's via Pipestone Pass, 44 miles; shortening on Deer Lodge Pass route, 49 miles. This reduces the distance between Three Forks and Mouth of Little Blackfoot by this route to 120 miles, or twenty miles shorter than route via Ten-Mile Pass. The distance from White-Tail Deer to the Summit is 21 1/2 miles, and from the summit to Stanchfield's 22 1/2 miles. The length of maximum grade—105.6 ft. per mile—on this route is 26 miles; on the Ten-Mile route it is 27 miles on the eastern approach alone. At the Pipestone summit, however, a 600-foot tunnel is required. The present survey, however, demonstrated that the south side of the Big and Little Pipestones, on which the survey was made, is not so good a route as the north side of those streams, where better grade, better roadway, and a southern exposure can be had; and the summit reached on the maximum grade. In the survey just made, that grade did not carry their line to the summit. Parties conversant with the country inform us that another pass north of that surveyed is shorter and better, and that still farther north, the Lowland—the lowest pass in the mountains—Cariboo and the north branch of North Boulder form a system of passes and approaches that will command the attention of the Company. We hear it was Mr. Burgess' intention to make an exploration of these passes as soon as the above survey was complete, but the violence of the storm and depth of snowfall has compelled a cessation of all work for the winter, and the surveying parties are ordered to Helena, where they will probably be disbanded for the winter.

DELATED DISPATCHES.—Graves and Rothbone, Members of Parliament in speeches referred to Washington Treaty in terms of highest praises. Bismark has made demand for indemnity for outrages on Prussian soldiers in France. The arms taken by the Prussians have been sold to the Internationals. In Liverpool an important demonstration by Irishmen in favor of Home Rule for Ireland. Minister Washburne has gone to Nice for his health.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—A correspondent of the World who had an interview with Lord Tenterden, one of the Geneva Board, writes that Lord Tenterden says the meeting of the commissioners is to be held with closed doors. If any reporters are present there would be nothing worth reporting till April 17. Discussion is only contingent on the wish of parties. At the Geneva meeting the papers presented fill nearly four volumes, of which the case of the United States did not make the larger portion. Brigham Young is in custody of the U. S. Marshal on the charge of murder.

AN IMPORTANT OPINION.—In reply to a letter of the Secretary of War, asking to what extent a railroad which has been aided in its construction by donations of the public lands can be considered a public highway for the use of the government in the transportation of its troops and property.—Attorney-General decides that such a road is, in his opinion, a public highway for its whole length for the use of the government of the United States, and that the latter are not subject to charge for the transportation of their property on such roads.—Washington Star.

Cheap fuel in the Northwest, a problem of the greatest importance to the people of this frigid region, has been solved to some extent by the surveyors for the Northern Pacific Railroad. General Roberts, chief engineer of the company, reports inexhaustible beds of semi-bituminous coal west of the Mississippi on the line of the road. He estimates that upon the completion of transportation facilities the cost of laying it down in St. Paul will not exceed \$3 per ton, calculating the cost of transportation at one-half cent a mile per ton.—St. Paul Journal.

Teachers Wanted.

WANTED—For the District School at Port Gamble, Two LADY TEACHERS—one as Principal and the other as Assistant. Apply to the School Directors. January 15, 1872.

NOTICE!! TO THE PUBLIC!

AS THE OLD "SNUG SALOON" has gone from us, no more

COLD TEA BUT

The people of Seattle mutually agree that they can't get along without

SAM RAYMOND And his COLD TEA, at the

ORO FINO! Signed by SAM RAYMOND, and 10,000 others.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE BEDDED ROOMS—by the day or week. 75¢

SECOND ANNUAL Fancy Dress Ball AND MASQUERADE,

Will be given AT THE PAVILION, FEBRUARY 22, 1872.

A limited number of Tickets may be obtained of the Committee at \$4 each. Supper will be served at the Hall. No tickets will be sold at the door. No person will be admitted unmasked. Carriages will be in attendance. B. GATZERT, C. P. STONE, T. S. RUSSELL, SAM'L F. COOMBS, WM. H. GILLIAM, Seattle, Dec. 30, 1871.

EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF New Goods.

JOHN A. WOODWARD HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM SAN FRANCISCO,

A Large and well selected Stock of

DRY GOODS, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, TOBACCO AND CIGARS,

STAPLE AND FANCY Groceries, Crockery and Glass Ware.

AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Housekeeping Goods.

The above Goods, which are offered for sale at prices defying competition, were purchased expressly for the RETAIL TRADE, and a close inspection will convince Purchasers that the place for bargains is at the

OLD STAND, ON Yesler's Corner.

ALWAYS KEPT FOR SALE, FLOUR, GRAIN,

POTATOES, ONIONS, HAY, Etc.

JOHN A. WOODWARD, Corner of Mill and Commercial St's.

Goods delivered to any part of the City or suburbs free of charge.

Seattle, January 1, 1872. 61¢.

I. LANDSBERGER & CO. MANUFACTURERS OF Sparkling Wine, DEALERS IN Choice Native Wines and Brandy.

423 to 429 Jackson Street, SAN FRANCISCO, December 1, 1871. 11¢.

Seattle Drug Store.

W. T. M. R. MADDOCKS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, etc.

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.

AGENT FOR Mercers' Panacea.

ALSO, DEALER IN Wines, Liquors, etc.

Orders from Abroad Solicited

M. R. MADDOCKS, Seattle, January 1, 1872.

NORTH PACIFIC RAILROAD BREWERY,

Steilacoom, W. T.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS NOW SOLE PROPRIETOR of this famous Brewery, and is prepared to supply Saloon Keepers and Families with a superior article of

Lager Beer,

Manufactured in the Chicago style, and of a quality equally good. Having secured the services of a good practical Brewer, than whom there is no better on this coast, he is prepared to furnish for all the Beer made in this Brewery. Parties supplied with Beer in any quantity and on short notice, by applying to or addressing A. F. SPRAGNLE, Steilacoom, January 1, 1872.

Christmas Gifts!

EX. STR. PRINCE ALFRED.

JUST OPENED AND NOW BEING DISPLAYED AT

W. G. JAMIESON'S, CONSISTING OF Gold Watches and Chains, Jewelry,

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

Solid Silverware, In Variety. Electro Plated Ware, Best Quality only.

Clocks, Spectacles, Compasses, etc., etc.

FANCY GOODS!

The above stock presents a rare opportunity of purchasing

Handsome and Unique Christmas Souvenirs, At extremely low prices.

Articles purchased, engraved free of charge.

The public are invited to CALL EARLY And make their selections.

W. G. JAMIESON, Watch Maker, Jeweller and Engraver, next door to Railroad House, Commercial street, Seattle, W. T. December 11, 1871. 21¢.

KOHLER & FROHLING GROWERS OF AND DEALERS IN California Wines and Brandy.

626 Montgomery Street, (Basement Montgomery Block,) San Francisco.

December 1, 1871. 11

E. A. FARGO, IMPORTER AND JOBBER OF Brandy, Wines and Liquors.

316 Front Street, corner of Commercial, SAN FRANCISCO.

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

December 1, 1871. 11¢.

Miss M. V. BELL,

Would announce to the citizens of Seattle and vicinity, that she has engaged in the enterprise of supplying the Market with the very latest styles of

Dress Trimmings, Hat and Bonnet Trimmings, Fancy Goods, Millinery, and a Great Variety of Toilet Articles.

Ladies wishing their Hats and Bonnets trimmed "comme il faut," and desirous of improving the condition of their wardrobe generally, are requested to examine her stock before purchasing elsewhere.

In addition to the above she has a well selected

Stock of Toys

to suit all ages from the child to the Miss.

DOLLS, with and without vocal powers.

TEA SETTS, of various sizes and styles to suit the most fastidious juvenile housewife.

PAT. SAFES for the boys, with the Teller on duty.

Unlimited sport for all in the Pat. VELOCIPED, and Fast Trotting HOSRE with Jockey Driver.

KEY BUGLES, WHISTLES, &c. &c.

Pay her a visit before selecting your presents.

For Snohomish! Str. ZEPHYR,

WILL MAKE TWO TRIPS A week from Seattle to Cadyville and return, connecting with the North Pacific at Seattle, both ways. Leave Seattle on Mondays and Thursdays, at 8 o'clock, A. M., touching at Mukilteo and Tulalip. Returns on Wednesdays and Fridays. December 1, 1871. 11¢.

U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP

North Pacific, CAPT. E. A. STARR.

LEAVES OLYMPIA FOR VICTORIA EVERY Sunday and Wednesday at 10 o'clock, P. M. touching at Steilacoom, Tacoma, Seattle, Port Madison, Port Gamble, Port Ludlow, and Port Townsend; arriving at Victoria on Mondays and Thursdays at 8 o'clock, P. M. Leaves Victoria for Olympia every Tuesday and Friday, at 11 o'clock, P. M., touching at the same ports, and arriving at Olympia at 5 o'clock, A. M. of the following Wednesday and Saturday.

FARES: Olympia to Steilacoom..... \$1 00 " " Tacoma..... 2 00 " " Seattle..... 2 00 " " Port Madison..... 2 50 " " Port Gamble..... 3 50 " " Port Ludlow..... 3 50 " " Port Townsend..... 5 00 " " Victoria..... 5 00 Return fares at the same rates.

The steamer is new, staunch, and all her appointments first class. Passengers can rely upon arriving at their destination on schedule time. December 1, 1871. 11¢.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, FOR NEW YORK via PANAMA.

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

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

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

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

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

W. W. DODGE & CO. Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Groceries and Provisions.

Corner Front and Clay Str's, SAN FRANCISCO.

December 1, 1871. 11¢.

Groceries, Provisions, AND—

SUPPLIES!

STONE & BURNETT,

Wholesale and Retail DEALERS IN CHOICE

Family Groceries, Flour, Ham, Bacon, Teas, Coffee, Spices, Pickles, Ship and Steamboat Stores, At prices which will please the most frugal lovers.

Shelf and Building HARDWARE,

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

Crockery, Glass Ware, Paper Hangings, Paints, Oils, Turpentine, Tar, Pitch, Rosin, Oakum, Rope, all sizes from 1/2 to 6 inches, Blocks, Shieves, Rigging, Canvas, Duck, Sail Twine, Red, White, and Green Lanterns, Oil, and Ship Chandlery generally.

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

In Boots and Shoes

We have a most complete assortment, consisting in part of Philadelphia, Boston and San Francisco make.

Ladies' Misses' and Children's Balmoral, Button and Congress, BOOTS. Gent's, Miner's, Logger's Coarse, Kip and Calf Boots.

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

Dry Goods, CLOTHING

AND—Furnishing Goods.

The best assorted Goods and cheapest prices on Puget Sound.

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

The proof of the pudding is in the eating.

STONE & BURNETT. SEATTLE, W. T.

December 1, 1871. 11¢.

Puget Sound Dispatch.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

Seattle, Monday, January 28, 1872.

LECTURE.—By request of many citizens, J. E. Wheelock, Esq., will deliver his very able lecture, "The Belief and Character of an Eclectic," at the Pavilion, on Wednesday evening next, at 7 1/2 o'clock. Admission free. A cordial invitation extended to all.

We have heard Mr. Wheelock highly spoken of as a lecturer, and hope there will be a general turn out to hear him.

ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER.—Dr. J. B. Lee, Grand King of the Grand Chapter of Oregon, assisted by E. L. Smith, acting as Deputy Grand High Priest, constituted the Chapter and installed the officers of Seattle Chapter No. 1, R. A. M. The following are the installed officers: J. T. Jordan, High Priest; W. H. Gilliam, King; T. M. Reed, Scribe; H. H. Hill, Treasurer; John Leary, Secretary; Thomas Russell, Captain of the Host; S. P. Andrews, Principal Sojourner; Isaac Parker, Royal Arch Captain; Isaac Palmer, G. M. 3d Veil; H. H. Hill, G. M. 2d Veil; Joseph McDillon, G. M. 1st Veil.

NEW GOVERNOR.—The telegraph announces the nomination of Joseph F. Leggett, of Kansas, as Governor of Washington Territory. Gov. Salomon tendered his resignation to the President over three months since, for the purpose of engaging in other business, and was requested to hold on until a suitable successor could be found. We know nothing of the new Governor, but judge he must be a superior man for the position from the time taken in finding him.

EXPORTS OF PORT GAMBLE.—The exports from Port Gamble Mills for the last year foot up over twenty-nine millions feet of lumber, of which nearly seven million have been shipped to foreign ports; 4,600,000 laths; 3,250,000 shingles; besides spars, poles and pickets; requiring over 70,000 tons of shipping to transport it to its destination.

UNITED STATES HOTEL.—This popular public house has passed into the hands of Ahlborn & Kaeding, experienced caterers, lately from San Francisco, who give promise of keeping up the reputation acquired for the house by Jo. Francisco.

Mr. Bergh has been a benefactor to animals, in relieving them from cruelty and over-work. But there is a luckless worker which performs the hardest and most incessant tasks in the world, yet is generally abused and overworked; and that is the human stomach. What wonder that it becomes dyspeptic? To avoid dyspepsia, and have good health, live properly and use Dr. Walker's CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS, the great invigorator and blood purifier, which will infallibly cure all diseases of the digestive apparatus, the skin, liver, kidneys, bladder or blood.

A SERENADE.—A number of citizens assembled at the lodging of Robert G. Stuart, Esq., last night, and serenaded him in token of their gratification at his confirmation. The intelligence has given the highest satisfaction to all who have the pleasure of an acquaintance with this gentleman, whom to know is to honor and esteem. We unite with our citizens generally in congratulating him on the event.—Tribune.

We add our congratulations, Mr. Stuart's appointment honors the Administration, and we trust is the beginning of a new policy in selecting U. S. officers for the Territory. It will be some years before we see the State of Washington, and in the meantime the Territory has to build up a name and reputation. If Gen. Grant will continue the policy of appointing none but reputable citizens to office, he will deserve the thanks of all good citizens. It is time the Carpet Bag system was condemned to the past. It has failed in Washington Territory, as well as in South Carolina.

CENTRAL OLYMPIA.—Messrs. McKenny & W. H. Avery will return to Olympia to-day. The lots remaining undisposed of will be reserved until the company has selected the side for the road.—British Colonist.

"The lots remaining undisposed of," were, we are credibly informed, all the lots that General McKenny went to Victoria to sell. We hope this will be the last "Peter Funk" operation in this Territory. The lots are permanently withdrawn from market, and it only remains for Secretary Bellknop or Mr. Garfield or whoever is responsible, to withdraw General McKenny.

Telegraphic

SPECIAL TO THE PUGET SOUND DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—In the Senate, Trumbull, from the Judiciary Committee, reported adversely to Womaz Suffrage, and asked that the committee be discharged from its consideration. Wilson introduced a bill allowing women to vote and hold office in the Territories.

A Tribune Washington special says it is reported as a fact that Horace Greeley has refused to sign the call for the Republican National Convention.

The Senate to-day confirmed the nomination of J. M. Carey as Associate Justice of Washington Territory. The President sent to the Senate to-day the following nomination: Joseph F. Leggett, of Kansas, Governor of Washington Territory.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 10.—Gen. H. W. Halleck died at his residence in this city last night of congestion of the brain, superinduced by disease of the liver from which he has long suffered.

New York, Jan. 11.—An Albany letter says that Tweed has notified his friends that he is not going to claim his seat in the Senate.

New York, Jan. 7.—About 4 o'clock p. m. on the 6th inst. Fisk's carriage containing Fisk, himself and a companion, drove up to the Grand Central Hotel. Fisk alighted and entered the hotel for the purpose of proceeding to his rooms. As he ascended the first step Stokes came out of an adjoining passage-way unperceived by Fisk, unbuttoned his coat, drew out a revolver and rapidly discharged three shots at Fisk. The first shot lodged in Fisk's shoulder, the second whistled close by his head and the third took effect in his abdomen, inflicting a mortal wound. Fisk staggered and fell, while Stokes left with a look of hatred on his victim, saying: "I've done for the son of a b—h this time." Fisk hardly recognized his assailant before falling, but made no remark. Immediately after the shot the hotel employees rushed to the rescue, some cared for the wounded man, and others seized Stokes, who was promptly handed over to the police. Fisk after being removed to his room became calm and related the circumstances of his assassination. His lawyers were called in and Fisk dictated his will. In about three hours Mrs. Fisk arrived and the scene was a very painful one. The surgeons assured her that there was no hope. Fisk himself was never desisted by his coolness and fortitude; he died in about nineteen hours after receiving his wounds. Stokes was committed to the Tombs. The 9th regiment of which Fisk was Colonel, were very much excited and uttered threats of taking Stokes out and lynching him.

The small pox has been making terrible ravages at Philadelphia during the last month. The number of deaths exceeded one thousand on the 7th inst. Through mails from San Francisco, which had been snowed in near Cheyenne, were fifteen days arriving at Omaha.

Under the influence of a rumor of a rupture with Spain, gold in New York on the 6th had risen to 109 and market strong. The Senate confirmed Robert G. Stewart Receiver of Public Monies at Olympia. A Madrid letter says the tone of the Spanish press is very belligerent in respect to the attitude of the United States on the Cuban question. The number of deaths in London from small pox during the last year was 800. A Washington dispatch of the 4th says, from reliable sources, that the administration has not, as has been stated, changed its policy on the Cuban question, but continues to act according to the principles heretofore declared, namely, that it will observe strict neutrality in regard to the difficulties now existing in the Island of Cuba. It cannot consent that our merchant vessels shall be molested in their lawful pursuits and overhauled and examined unless they are found guilty of committing some dereliction of Spanish authority. In accordance with this policy our Government has protested against the act of the Spanish officers in boarding and searching the Florida on the high seas, and has required the Spanish Government, first, to apologise; second, to disavow the act of the officer; third, to punish him; and fourth, to pay damages. A Philadelphia dispatch states that in the course of a conversation at the residence of ex-Secretary Borie last night, a correspondent was informed that the President had demanded an apology from Spain a few days since. Monitors are now being fitted out at Philadelphia, but are not intended to proceed to Spain unless that Government refuses to apologise and pay remuneration for the outrage on the Florida. The President does not think the outrage an intended insult on the part of Spain, but deems it rather the result of rashness on the part of subordinate officers of that nation. The President and Gen. Sickles had a long conversation on Spanish difficulties and the President is more than ever determined to exact an ample apology.

The London Times of the 8th again discusses the subject of the Alabama claims, maintaining that the American argument embodies an entire misconception of the voice and feelings of the English Government at the outbreak of the war.

The English Secretary of War, in a

disgusted at the delays on the Union Pacific.

New York, Jan. 8.—A New York special says a Tammany ruffian expelled from a sinecure which he held under Tweed & Co., claims to have absolute knowledge of the Nathan murder. He offers to make revelations which will lead to the murderer's capture, if he can obtain pardon for one of his acquaintances, who seems to have been an accomplice in the crime.

The general session of the Grand Jury has found further indictments against Tweed and Connelly; also an indictment against Fields and Sweeney.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Fenton presented a petition from Geo. R. Seldon and over 1,000 other citizens of Rochester praying for the reduction of the tariff to a revenue basis; especially for the removal of duties upon salt, coal and pig-iron. Edmunds also presented two petitions from Vermont praying for the repeal of the duty on salt.

In the course of his remarks, Sumner expressed his regret that the President in his message favored a general amnesty, when he said nothing of the disabilities inflicted upon the colored race. He claimed that there were strong reasons why the bill should not be passed.

New York, Jan. 15.—It is said that Fisk's estate is not more than \$100,000 after the payment of his debts, also that the Grand Hotel sent in a bill of \$25,000 for rooms which Fisk owes. The Tribune publishes a statement on the authority of Edward Stokes that the Fisk-Mansfield correspondence published in the Herald contains no important letter which has any bearing upon the case, and that the remaining letters to be published will fully bear him (Stokes) out in all his statements.

OMAHA, Jan. 15.—A courier from the North Plain to-day reports the hunting parties of the Duke Alexis to be having a grand time. His Highness has killed his first buffalo to-night. The Indians gave the war dance. The parties leave for Denver to-night.

New York, Jan. 15.—A Berlin letter states that the German Government received a circular from Gortzehoff relative to the incidents of the removal of Catacazy. The circular is said to have been necessary from the following circumstances: The American Minister while at a dinner given by the German Minister, at Copenhagen, proposed reading a letter from the American Government explanatory of the Catacazy affair, but the Russian Minister refused to listen, and the German Minister said that the letter must not be read in his house. Subsequently the American Minister met each Minister in Copenhagen and read the letter to them, which they officially reported to their Governments. The Russian Cabinet feels vexed at the officer, and rumors are afloat in Berlin that ill-feeling between Russia and the United States has arisen therefrom. The same letter states that advices from St. Petersburg report the Emperor and all his Secretaries there consider Alexis slighted by President Grant and the Emperor will not allow Alexis to return to Washington.

The New York Herald's special says that on the question of his renomination the President said he had never expressed an opinion on the subject, and that he would give his views when the time came for action.

New York, Jan. 16.—The principal defence which will be set up for Stokes' case will be that there was a conspiracy to take Stokes' life and that the shooting was in self defense. Stokes' friends claim that Fisk had men following him for weeks before the shooting was attempted. An attempt will also be made to prove that Fisk was armed when the shooting took place and that a revolver was taken from him after the shooting; also that the wounds alone were insufficient to cause death. Every effort will be made by Stokes' counsel to have the trial deferred as long as possible. There seems to be no sympathy for Stokes.

The New York Evening Post of the 1st states that the committee of American shareholders opposed to the present Erie managers have been empowered to ask for the stockholders in this country holding ten million shares. This, added to the thirty millions of English shares, leaves only about three or four millions necessary to enable them to oust Fisk and Gould.

Official advices from Ispahan show that the famine in Persia continues without diminution. Entire districts have been depopulated, and efforts to afford relief are unavailing.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Our Government accepts the change of Ministry at Madrid as hostile to the conciliatory policy heretofore pursued regarding affairs in Cuba, and the outrages growing therefrom. It also accepts the reported recall of Senor Roberts as a further proof of the end of friendly feelings, but there is yet no positive information as to the course of the Spanish Government.

New York, Jan. 8.—The execution of the murderers of Generals Leconte and Thomas will soon take place at Paris.

The French have done one sensible thing, they have defeated Victor Hugo for the Assembly.

A dispatch from London states that Joseph Gillott, the steel pen maker, is dead.

The London Times of the 8th again discusses the subject of the Alabama claims, maintaining that the American argument embodies an entire misconception of the voice and feelings of the English Government at the outbreak of the war.

The English Secretary of War, in a

speech at Oxford, said that the illness of the Prince of Wales had served to bring out a strong reciprocal sympathy which always existed between a Constitutional Sovereign and a free people. He intimated that the attention of Parliament would be directed to several local measures for the improvement and welfare of the people.

PORTLAND, Jan. 15.—The Telfair sailed for Sitka on Saturday.

OAKLAND, Jan. 14.—An accident occurred from a blast to-day, on railroad grade, eight miles north of this place. A rock weighing 100 pounds was thrown by a blast over 300 feet, crushing through the roof of G. Smith's dwelling house, struck Thos. Morris on the head, killing him instantly.

PARIS, Jan. 7.—There was an uproarious scene in the Assembly yesterday on the occasion of the reading of a large number of petitions, praying for the restoration of monarchy. Some wanted Count de Chambord, others, Count de Paris for King. The presentation of their rival claims excited the partisans of both princes to frequent demonstrations, until the Republicans and Radicals made a noisy opposition throughout the reading, which was frequently interrupted.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 17.—Flour—Superfine \$5 50@6 00. Extra, \$6 75@7. Wheat—Choice, \$2 80. Barley—Coast, \$1 45. Bay feed, \$1 20. Brewing, \$1 40@1 75. Oats—Ordinary, \$1 05@1 70. Fair, \$1 75. Choice, \$1 80. Potatoes—Island, 40c@50c. Wheat—\$1 00@1 25. Onions—\$1 00@1 50. Corn—\$1 75@2 00.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 18.—Sailed, brig Kalon, Co's Bay; ship Coquimbo, Port Madison. Schooner Brilliant was wrecked off Cape Mendoceno, on the 10th inst. Total loss. Arrived, ship Isaac Jeanes, Seabeck; bark Rainier and brig Glenocove, outside.

Marine Intelligence. ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF STEAMERS. Str. NORTH PACIFIC, Capt. Start; arrives from Olympia and Shelton on Mondays and Thursdays, 6 A. M.; touching at Tacoma on Mondays; and from Victoria, Port Townsend, Ludlow, Gamble and Madison on Tuesdays and Fridays, 8 P. M.

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

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

Str. ZENITH, Capt. Wright, leaves Seattle Mondays and Thursdays, at 9 A. M., for Snohomish River and intermediate ports; returning on Tuesdays and Fridays.

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

Sch. WALTER RALPH, from San Francisco, arrived at Seattle Jan. 16.

MANIFEST: Lord & Hall, 8 packages; Swabacher Bros. & Co. 157; A. Frank, 3; Crichton, 29; J. S. Conner, 34; J. Bettis, 5; Wadwell & Miles, 5; Wonzler, 3; Smeig & Brown, 2; Wa Cheong, 8; S. B. & Co. 3. Olympia—J. V. Roach, 260 pkgs.

Barkentine Harrison at Coal Dock loading for San Francisco.

PORT GAMBLE.—The ship E. Kimball, Capt. Keller, arrived on the 16th, five days from San Francisco. British bark Zillah in the stream ready for sea, bound to Callao. Barks Victor and Milan loading for San Francisco; will get off at the end of the week. The French bark Triton is due at the mills, and will load for Callao.

PORT LUDLOW.—Arrived, January 15, bark Forest Queen, Burns, 9 days from San Francisco.

PORTLAND, Jan. 20.—The str. California advertised for Sound ports and Victoria, to sail Tuesday, January 23.

From the Port Townsend Argus. The Bark Mary Glover which sailed from San Francisco for Port Discovery has not yet arrived, having been out 39 days. Fears are entertained for her safety.

ARRIVED.—Bark North West; Ship Elizabeth Kimball; Ship Old Dominion goes to Tacoma for lumber; Ship Bevere at Port Discovery; Bark Oakland;

British ship Teresa, Captain David Davies, cleared Saturday for Callao, Peru. She carries from Port Blakely 661,991 feet rough lumber, and 269,188 feet dressed lumber. Valued \$9,955-44.

Schooner Shooting Star, Captain S. A. Nickerson, arrived Saturday evening 11 days from San Francisco, reports was 8 days to Cape Flattery, with heavy S. E. gales off Mendoceno blowed away fore sail, the wind at the time blowing a perfect hurricane and a heavy sea running off the Cape, was in company with two Barks and one Ship, which was obliged to put out to sea on account of the heavy wind blowing from the Cape to this point, N. E. winds. Captain Nickerson says this was the roughest passage he ever experienced on this coast.

Melbourne per ship Good Hope 776-626 feet rough lumber, 230,300 lath, 7,000 pickets. Value \$7,500.

B. ship Teresa, Davies, cleared for Callao.

Vessels Loading. UNLADY.—Ship Georges and B. Amar.

PORT DISCOVERY.—Bark Adelaide

Cooper, Ship, War Hawk, and Ship Bevere.

PORT BLAKELY.—Bark Glympe. PORT GAMBLE.—Bark Zillah, Bark Milan and Victor, bark Elizabeth Kimball.

PORT LUDLOW.—Ship Lookout, and Bark Forest Queen.

PORT MADISON.—Ship Wild Wood, and Bark North West.

SEATTLE.—Bark Cesarwith and Lolo, TACOMA.—Ship Old Dominion.

The Bark Caroline Reed sailed Monday morning for San Francisco. She carries from Tacoma 300,000 feet rough lumber 125,000 feet flooring and 150,000 lath.

The schooner Walter Raleigh arrived Tuesday evening, reports seeing a Bark 20 miles to the westward of the Cape, fore and main topsail gone. She is supposed to be the Bark Mary Glover which has been out 41 days. The steamer Goliath has gone to her relief.

Schooner Augusta, Captain Baker arrived at this port in a very dilapidated condition, having been in one continued series of gales for the last 19 days.

The Augusta is a new vessel and was bound to Portland to get her papers. She is owned by G. W. Mille and Lyman Terwilliger of Tillamook. She is loaded with cedar lumber and potatoes, she will proceed to Port Ludlow for repairs.

MARRIED.

At Port Gamble, on the 18th inst., by Rev. J. F. Damon, Capt. Will Gove to Miss Kittie Noyes, daughter of Hon. C. F. Noyes, all of Port Gamble.

Bridal favors acknowledged. Editorial congratulations tendered.

At the residence of the bride's parents, in this city, January 17, by Rev. John F. Damon, Mr. C. B. Lipky to Miss Lizzie S. Hall.

S. DRIARD'S HOUSE, Colonial Hotel Branch.

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

The St. George Hotel,

Which he has fitted up in First Class style for the RECEPTION OF FAMILIES.

In connection with his old and well known Hotel, EVERY COMFORT PROVIDED. Victoria, August 26, 1871. 3m15.

American Hotel, Yates Street, Victoria, B. C.

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

AT REDUCED PRICES.

City Boarders per week.....\$ 1 00 Board and Lodging per week..... 10 00 S.F. Meals—Breakfast, 6c; to 11 o'clock; Lunch, 12 to 2; Dinner, 6 to 7. Victoria, August 26, 1871. 3m15.

Divorce Notice.

Territory of Washington, } as County of Jefferson, } as In the District Court of the Third Judicial District of Washington Territory, holding terms at Seattle, for the counties of King, Kitsap and Snohomish, Island, Chatham and Whatcom.

To William Head: You are hereby notified that Elizabeth Mary Head has filed a complaint against you in the above entitled Court, which will come on to be heard at the first term of the said Court, which shall commence more than six weeks after the 15th day of January, A. D. 1872, and unless you appear at said term and answer, the same will be taken as confessed, and the prayer thereof granted.

The object and prayer of said complaint is to secure a Decree of Divorce from you, on the ground of habitual drunkenness, neglecting and refusing to make suitable provision for your family, and for other relief as therein prayed for. Complaint filed January 15, 1872. McNAUGHT & LEARY, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Divorce Notice.

Territory of Washington, } as County of King, } as In the District Court of the 3d Judicial District of Washington Territory, holding terms at Seattle, for the counties of King, Kitsap and Snohomish.

To Mary Ann Romines: You are hereby notified that William Romines has filed a complaint against you in the above entitled Court, which will come on to be heard at the first term of the Court which shall commence more than six weeks after the 15th day of December, A. D. 1871, and unless you appear at said term and answer, the same will be taken as confessed and the prayer thereof granted. The object and prayer of said complaint is to secure a Decree of Divorce from you, on the ground of cruel treatment and abandonment and for other relief as therein prayed for. Complaint filed 16th day of December, 1871. McNAUGHT & LEARY, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Divorce Notice.

Territory of Washington, } as County of King, } as In the District Court of the 3d Judicial District of Washington Territory, holding terms at Seattle, for King, Kitsap and Snohomish counties.

To James F. Ferguson: You are hereby notified that Francis A. Ferguson has filed a complaint against you in the above entitled Court, which will come on to be heard at the first term of the Court which shall commence more than six weeks after the 15th day of December, A. D. 1871, and unless you appear at said term and answer, the same will be taken as confessed and the prayer thereof granted. The object and prayer of said complaint is to secure a Decree of Divorce from you, on the ground of neglect and refusal to make suitable provision for your family, and for other relief as therein prayed for. Complaint filed the 16th day of December, 1871. McNAUGHT & LEARY, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Divorce Notice.

Territory of Washington, } as County of King, } as In the District Court of the 3d Judicial District of Washington Territory, holding terms at Seattle, for King, Kitsap and Snohomish counties.

To Sarah Parker: You are hereby notified that Robert Parker has filed a complaint against you in the above entitled Court, which will come on to be heard at the first term of the Court which shall commence more than six weeks after the 15th day of December, 1871, and unless you appear there and answer, the same will be taken as confessed and the prayer thereof granted. The object and prayer of said complaint is to secure a Decree of Divorce from you on the ground of abandonment for over one year, and for other relief as therein prayed for. Complaint filed the 16th day of December, A. D. 1871. McNAUGHT & LEARY, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Schwabachers COLUMN,

"We may all be happy yet."

SOHWABACHEE BROS. & CO. Are still in the field with their IMMENSE STOCK

OF General Merchandize,

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

SAN FRANCISCO.

Our stock consists in part of

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

BLACKSMITH and CARPENTER TOOLS,

Farming Implements.

In fact EVERYTHING, from a Needle to an Anchor.

FOR CASH,

And can put Goods below SAN FRANCISCO PRICES.

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

NO EFFORT

Shall be spared to please AND SATISFY.

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

Fall and Winter Goods,

Which we shall offer at the lowest rates possible.

We call the special attention of the trade, with the assurance that we can furnish supplies at Wholesale Prices, And lower than can be purchased elsewhere.

SCHWABACHER BROTHERS & CO.

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

Crawford & Harrington's COLUMN.

Brick Store,

COMMERCIAL STREET, SEATTLE, W. T.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Hardware, Groceries, BREADSTUFFS, PROVISIONS, TEAS, TOBACCO, CIGARS,

CROSS & BLACKWELL'S English Pickles,

WINES AND LIQUORS, Of the best brands, Foreign and Domestic.

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

OUR STOCK

also comprises nearly every article required by FAMILIES, FARMERS, MINERS, LOGGERS, JOINERS, BLACKSMITHS, SHIPWRIGHTS, &c.

Remember the

BRICK STORE,

Commercial Street, SEATTLE, W. T.

CRAWFORD & HARRINGTON.

Goods delivered free of charge in the City.

AGENTS FOR THE

IMPERIAL Fire Insurance Comp'y,

OF LONDON. Seattle, August 28, 1871. 15y.

Home and Farm.

The Farmer's Club.

At the meeting last Saturday Mr. B. F. Brown submitted the following statement of facts relating to fruit culture: My experience in fruit culture in Washington Territory has extended over a period of about nineteen years. Commencing with a nursery and orchard on a piece of wet land, springy with a rich black soil from four to ten inches deep, underlain with a heavy tenacious subsoil of clay, the result was, of course, a vigorous growth while the trees were young, succeeded by blight that ruined both nursery and orchard; teaching me that fruit trees were not adapted to wet land, although our summers were dry and the ground tolerably well drained. Our upland gravelly prairies are not much better, most orchards proving a failure; while our high sandy prairies are much worse. As a general thing, orchards on such soils run out as soon after coming into bearing, notwithstanding the most thorough culture. A clay soil, or one more or less mixed with clay, is essential to success in fruit culture in this climate. Some kinds, however, as the Red June and Spitzenburg, do succeed well on heavy clay, but for most kinds of fruit our white clay lands around the Sound seem well adapted to fruit, if well manured and cultivated. I have raised an orchard of 1,000 trees on high bluff land, adjoining the Sound, and being in bearing 15 years; soil, clay and gravel, some spots tolerably sandy. This orchard well manured and cultivated, was remunerative. The past five years it has been neglected, and of course but little fruit, except where clay predominates in the soil, is realized. A few trees that were set out adjoining wet, cold, springy ground, and which failed to make any return for a number of years, now, in their neglected state, yield tolerable crops of fair fruit. To sum up my experience and observation I should say that our best soils for fruit growing west of the Cascades, are the brown clay lands back from the Sound. Being farther back, their extent is not generally comprehended. They have been estimated to cover half the area west of the Cascades.

Our river bottoms composed mainly of this brown clay sediment, are admirably adapted to fruit. Having recently been so for several years, I can speak from observation. While the quality of the fruit may be somewhat inferior, the rapid growth of the trees, exemption from disease, and productiveness, even without manuring or cultivation, much exceeds the product of orchards near the Sound. There are orchards in the Dwamish Bottoms, 18 years old, healthy and productive, though long since seeded down to grass.

C. A. Huntington opened the talk of the session in a very interesting and highly eulogistic account of the tide-flat lands in Whatcom county, about the mouth of the Snohomish and the Skagit rivers and that vicinity. His attention was called to the marvelous productiveness of these tide-flat lands on a recent visit to the tide-land farm of E. T. Dodge, Esq., who was a pioneer in the culture of these lands, having settled there some three years ago. Mr. Dodge's farm was under water every high tide from a foot to eighteen inches. The dikes are usually from two to four feet, seldom more. The land is mostly covered by claimants, most of whom can be bought out at fair prices, not being held by farming men. Mr. D. has 100 acres under cultivation and his productions are truly wonderful: 2,858 measured bushels barley, 774 of oats, 20 tons carrots—short horn variety—15 tons ruta bagas, 21 tons potatoes, 1 ton parsnips, 2 tons onions, 1,500 lb butter, 45 hogs and 7 horses. Fruit has not had time to mature, and could give no information about it. This region will be the garden spot of our Territory. In ten years it will be covered by some of the best and most profitable and productive farms on earth. Mr. H. had experience on this subject—was well acquainted with some of the richest bottom land in Illinois and the west; had farmed there and he never saw lands that could equal them in fertility and productiveness.

Mr. Huntington's remarks were listened to with marked attention, and much valuable information was brought out in the discussion that followed. In answer to call for information about draining, Mr. S. Himes said: "I find drained land to stand the drouth much better, and it is much more productive and reliable for a crop. I put my drains down four feet deep, using cedar boards one inch thick, one nailed six and the other five inches wide, saving in V shape, and fastening the joints with cedar shingles. Such drains well made last a long time. I took up one that had lain twelve years and it was as sound as ever. My drain has two inches fall to the rod, and has been of great benefit to me. I will give the Club a full account of costs, etc., etc., at next meeting."

Cow Feed.—Mr. Himes had fed cows on all kinds of feed. Carrots are best for butter. Sixty lb carrots he considered as good as 240 lb turnips. Mangel Wirtzel was best to fatten stock. Nineteen lb of milk makes one lb of butter—it used to take twenty-three lb in New York.

Mr. R. H. Woodard exhibited his usual industry in the interest of the Club. It is a labor of love with him. His usual bouquet of flowers put in an appearance, but we will not brag of them at this time, as we do of his samples of green fodder, just fresh and

growing from the fields. But clover was very fine—good for horses in particular. His report of the season is especially drawn and can be considered reliable in every respect.

Our rain storms commenced Nov. 11. The whole depth of rain fell to Jan. 1st, 1872, has been 14 1/2 inches. The balance of 9 inches fell through the nights. The full depth of snow from Nov. 27th to Jan. 1st, 1872, was 30 inches—12 of which had fallen in the day time. The full depth of it melted to water was 33-1/2 inches. The deepest snow was on the morning of Jan. 1st, measuring 13 inches. From the 18th to the 31st of December we have had but 5 days that the thermometer stood more than 6 degrees below freezing point at mid-day; and 15 degrees on the 20th, gave us the coldest morning.

West Olympia, Jan. 5th, 1872.—Our winter thus far has not been hard in many respects, but we have had more snow than usual. The light, steady quantity for several days in succession kept the ground from freezing to retard the growth of grass and vegetables; but stock have required food and shelter. Our logging camps have been quiet through the snow storms—their cargo being not to work in either rain or snow. From Mr. Ellis' time book I have the full time as there kept for the two past seasons, and give the average number of days in the months named below when the fell gang were at work: November, December, April and May, 21 days; January, February and March, 15 days.

A winter similar to that of 1862 has been anticipated by many of our citizens. That season snow commenced falling on Christmas day, and was at no time wholly gone until past the 1st of April. We had in all as much as six weeks of good sleighing in this valley. It was much the hardest winter we have experienced in the nineteen past seasons. From present indications we may term the winter broken. Most kinds of spring birds have made their appearance. Grass and clover is growing bright and green as is common in spring time. Also all our forest undergrowth and shrubbery that puts forth early is in full bud ready for leaf. We have had no skating ice and but three or four days sleighing up to January 2d.

H. R. WOODARD. The following officers were elected: C. C. Hewitt, Chairman; C. H. Hale, Treasurer; A. A. Manning, Secretary. It was resolved unanimously to hold an agricultural, horticultural and mechanical fair next Fall.—Standard.

A Little Sermon.

At a railroad station, not long ago, one of the most beautiful lessons which all should learn was taught in such a natural simple way, that none could forget it. It was a bleak, snowy day; the train was late, the ladies' room dark and smoky, and the dozen women old and young, who sat waiting impatiently, all look cross, low spirited or stupid.

Just then a old woman, shaking with the palsy, came in with a basket of little wares for sale, and went about mutely offering them to the sitters. Nobody bought anything, and the poor old soul stood blinking at the door a minute, as if reluctant to go out into the bitter storm again. She turned presently and poked about the room as if trying to find something, and then a pale lady in black who lay as if asleep on a sofa, opened her eyes, saw the old woman, and instantly asked in a kind tone, "Have you lost anything, ma'am?"

"No, dear, I'm looking for the health place, to have a warm fore I go out ag'n. My eyes are poor and I don't seem to find the furnace nowhere."

"Here it is," and the lady led her to the steam radiator, placed a chair, and showed her how to warm her feet.

"Well, now, ain't that nice?" said the old woman, spreading her ragged mittens to dry. "Thankee, dear; this is proper comfortable, ain't it? I'm most froze to-day, bein' lame and aching and not selling much made me sort of down hearted."

The lady smiled, went to the counter, bought a cup of tea and some sort of food, carried it herself to the old woman and said, as respectfully and kindly as if the poor soul had been dressed in silk and fur, "Won't you have a cup of hot tea? It's very comforting such a day as this."

"Sakes alive! Do they give tea at this depot?" cried the old lady in a tone of innocent surprise, that made a smile go round the room, touching the glum faces like stream of sunshine. "Well now, this is just lovely," added the old lady, sipping away with a relish. "That does warm my heart."

thanks, got up to go, several persons beckoned to her and bought something, as if they wanted to repair their negligence.

There were no gentlemen present to be impressed by the lady's kind act; so it was not done for effect, and no possible reward could be received for it, except the thanks of a poor old woman. But that simple little charity was as good as a sermon, and I think each traveler went on her way better for that half hour in the dreary room.—S. S. Workman.

Tilton the Free-Lover.

The following brief but scathing review of Theodore Tilton's last work, is taken from the Boston Traveller: Theodore Tilton has written a life of Victoria C. Woodhull, which for blasphemy, indecency and lunacy combined, has probably never yet been equaled. She is gravely declared to be possessed of the Spirit of Demosthenes, whose bodily form appears to her, sits by her side and dictates those fearful and wonderful pronouncements which flow from her unconscious lips, and are taken down by one of her husbands, and given to the world in print. She is declared to have watched for ten days and nights without rest or food, over a sick woman, till the latter was restored to health; she herself growing fair and ethereal and her flesh wearing a look of transparency, thus leading her to believe that at last in this way, will the mortal body be refined away, and the soul only remain.

She is declared to have held to her bosom, in a seven hour's trance, the body of her dead son, till perspiration broke from her clammy skin, and the child came back to life, and her voracious biographer adds, that it is "her belief that the spirit of Jesus Christ brooded over the lifeless form, and wrought the miracle of Lazarus for a sorrowing woman's sake." Her marriage to her second husband and her first, are treated as moral exhibitions of courage, "for which she has received no so much censure as I think she will reward in Heaven." And to crown the absurdity and wickedness of this dreadful production, the author says: "Twice (as she unhesitatingly believes) has she seen a vision of Jesus Christ—honored doubly over St. Paul, who saw his Master only once, and then was overcome by the sight." Verily, since the red-handed atheist of the first French revolution elevated and worshipped a harlot in the place of the God of heaven, there has been no parallel to this deification of Victoria C. Woodhull by Theodore Tilton.

The Gurrency of Lake Superior.

The following which we found in the Duluth Miners' Review, will be interesting to mill men, many of whom issue orders for labor, which become a local currency in their neighborhoods:

The mining companies of Lake Superior have been in the habit of issuing paper in the form of drafts upon the treasuries of the several companies in sums ranging from \$5 to \$100, and this paper has long circulated in that region under the name of mining money. These drafts, when for sums over \$10, were stamped with a two cent stamp on each one; those for \$5 and \$10 were unstamped. For neglecting to stamp the smaller issues several of the companies have been prosecuted in the United States Circuit Court. In the case of the Calumet Copper Mining Company the Superintendent, under the charge of the Court, was found guilty; but as it was deemed desirable to take the case to the Supreme Court, he was arraigned and tried under another indictment. In this case he was also found guilty, but by consent of all the attorneys a special verdict was returned by the jury reciting the facts and an appeal to the higher courts was taken. From this verdict it appears that the paper was only made and issued to pay for labor and other debts of the company incurred at the mine; that none of the paper was ever received back, taken up, redeemed, or paid by the company at the mine or at any other place except the treasurer's office; that none of it was ever reissued, nor did the company or the defendant have any thing to do with its use after being issued. The Calumet company generally issued of this paper about \$20,000 a month, of which from \$3,000 to 3,500 was in sums of \$5 and \$10, and the company always redeemed the paper when presented at the treasurer's office. The defendant knew that a portion of this paper was retained for a time in Houghton county and vicinity, and passed from hand to hand as a circulating medium, but had no other agency there in. The law provides that checks, drafts, or orders drawn upon any bank, banker, or trust company for any amount shall require a stamp of two cents on each, while if drawn upon any other person, company, or corporations, they shall only require stamps when they are for sums exceeding \$10. The mining companies deny that they are either banks or trust companies. If the decision of the Supreme Court should be against the mining companies the penalties incurred would amount to an enormous sum.

Notice.

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAUTIONED against purchasing a certain promissory note dated 15th Nov. 1871, for \$300, payable twelve months after date, without use, to William Fawcett.

Having received no valid consideration for said note, I will not pay the same.

A. S. HUGHES.

Dated at Seattle, W. T., Dec. 12th, 1871.

DISPATCH BUILDINGS. North Western Land Agency, SEATTLE, W. T.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE ESTABLISHED AN Agency for the Purchase & Sale of Lands.

Will attend to the Payment of Taxes in all the Counties West of the Cascades. Will, through a LOCAL AGENT

In each County, guard Timber Lands against depredations.

C. H. LARRABEE, & Co. OFFICE DISPATCH BUILDINGS.

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

OLYMPIA.

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

AT GRAY'S HARBOR.

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

WHIDBY ISLAND, CAMANO ISLAND. 3,160 ACRES, suitable for farms, towns and cities, on Crescent Harbor, Oak Harbor, Penn's Cove and Holmes Harbor. Price from \$5 to \$50 per acre. On WHIDBY ISLAND—80 acres at \$12.50; 100 acres at \$8; 60 acres at \$6; 40 acres at \$4.

PORT DISCOVERY.

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

PORT TOWNSEND.

AT THE THIRD GREAT CITY OF THE SOUND, 40 acres eligibly located, \$40 per acre; 60 acres adjoining present town, \$30 per acre; 600 acres on east side of Townsend Bay, \$10 per acre. 20 acres at \$4; 15 acres at \$2.50.

SEATTLE.

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

CITY LOTS.

North West Land Agency.

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

N. W. Land Agency.

FOR SALE.

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

ON CAMANO ISLAND—80 Acres at \$4.50; 40 Acres water front, \$5.

MUKITTEO—30 Acres at \$8.

PORT TOWNSEND—15 acres at \$25.

BELLINGHAM BAY—60 Acres at \$12.50.

SEATTLE—20 Acres at \$20.

C. H. LARRABEE & Co. (Dispatch Buildings.) Seattle, Oct. 16, 1871.

DISPATCH JOB PRINTING.

Having made large additions to our Job Department of the Latest Styles OF TYPE,

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

Every Variety of POSTERS, BILL HEADS, Letter Heads, CIRCULARS, CARDS, Legal Blanks, Lawyers' Briefs,

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

DISPATCH BUILDINGS. (Entrance on Washington St.) October 1, 1871.

Pioneer Drug Store. HEAD OF COMMERCIAL ST., Seattle, W. T.

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

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

Agent For MERCER'S PANACEA,

UNIVERSAL FAMILY SCALE,

STUDENT'S SAFETY LAMP,

LEWIS'S WASHING RECIPE,

AND DOWNER'S COAL OIL.

MATTHEW A. KELLY.

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

DENTISTRY! DR. J. C. GRASSE, - - DENTIST.

OFFICE UNDER MOORE'S PHOTOGRAPH Gallery, on Mill Street, Seattle, W. T. Solicits Public Patronage. Will Warrant all Operations to give Satisfaction. [12M]

A. Mackintosh, Notary Public and Conveyancer, REAL ESTATE AND TAX AGENT.

Has a complete Abstract of Title to all Lands in King County. Will attend to the purchase and sale of Lands anywhere on Puget Sound. Special attention paid to the transfer of Real Estate and payment of Taxes. Patronage solicited and satisfaction guaranteed. Office with County Auditor, Seattle, King Co., W. T. oe23tf

SEATTLE Market.

BOOTH, FOSS & BORST, Commercial Street.

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

Meat and Vegetables, Corned Beef and Pork, per barrel; smoked Meats, Pork, Sausage, Bologna Sausage, Head Cheese, Tripe, etc., etc. Special Care will be given to the retail trade. Purchasers from abroad can rely on their orders being promptly attended to. Patronage respectfully solicited. Seattle, Oct. 30, 1870. o30tf

CITY MARKET, MILL STREET, SEATTLE.

F. V. Snyder & Co., PROPRIETORS.

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

Meat and Vegetables for sale. Also Corned Beef and Pork; smoked Meats, pork and Bologna Sausages; head cheese, tripe, etc., etc. All those favoring us with orders from abroad may rely on particular attention being paid to them. It shall be our utmost endeavor, by strict attention to business, to merit the patronage of the public. F. V. SNYDER & CO. Seattle, Oct. 30, 1870. o30tf

RUSSEL & SHOREY'S FURNITURE Establishment, Commercial Street.

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

RUSSEL & SHOREY, Proprietors. Seattle, W. T., Dec. 3, 1870. d3tf

STAR SALOON Ten-Pin Alley, Commercial St., Seattle, W. T.

L. C. HARMON, PROPRIETOR.

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

Notice.

The Assignees of Lydia A. Maynard vs. D. S. Maynard.

U. S. Land Office, Olympia, W. T., Dec. 11, 1871. In the matter of the Division of the Donation Claim of D. S. Maynard and wife.

IN compliance with instructions from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, under date of July 21, 1871, you are hereby notified that the Donation Case of D. S. Maynard and wife, Certificate No. 440, has been returned to this office. It appears from the settler's affidavit, D. S. Maynard, that he was a married man and a resident of Oregon prior to the 1st of December, 1850, by virtue of which he claims a donation of one section, or 640 acres of land under the 4th section of the Donation Act of Sept. 27, 1850. At the date of settlement he was intermarried with Lydia A. Maynard, who lived with him upon the claim until her death on the 24th day of December, 1852. She was therefore his wife at the date of settlement and to one half of her husband's claim in her own right, and at her death that right descended to her heirs at law.

You are hereby notified to appear at this office on the 6th day of March, 1872, at 10 o'clock, a. m., and furnish proof of the marriage of said D. S. Maynard with the said Lydia A. J. F. CLARK, Register. ROBERT C. STUART, Receiver.

DR. G. A. WEED, SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN, Office on Commercial Street, one door north of J. R. Robbins's.

Office hours from 9 to 12, a. m., and from 2 to 5, p. m. Residence on First street, two and one-half blocks from Mill street, north. [n27tf]

PONY SALOON, KEPT BY McDONALD & MURPHY, Commercial Street.

Opposite Schwabacher's. This is the place to visit to have the inner man replenished—and not drugged. Cigars, Tobacco, Wines and the best of Liquors always on hand. 154f

To Rent. THREE OFFICES IN THE DISPATCH BUILDINGS—2d floor. Apply to LARRABEE & WHITE.

The Great Medical Discovery of Washington Territory!

MERCER'S PANACEA! Prepared by Dr. Thomas Mercer at Seattle, Washington Territory.

This preparation is carefully prepared by Dr. Mercer, who gives his personal attention thereto. After years of experience he presents this compound Tonic and Cathartic to the public, as better calculated to assist nature in overcoming disease than anything yet offered by the faculty, in all cases of General Derangement of the System.

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

AS AN APPETIZER IT HAS NO EQUAL

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

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

DR. MERCER has also a preparation, which he calls

THE LADIES BALM, Being expressly designed for female derangements.

He has also prepared a Pulmonary Syrup

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

All the above medicines are purely vegetable.

For Sale AT THE DRUG STORES AT SEATTLE.

Dr. Mercer refers to the citizens of Seattle and Puget Sound generally, who have used his medicines.

THOMAS MERCER.

Seattle, W. T., June 5th, 1871. n3-1f- J. J. MURPHY. J. G. HAZMAN.

People's Market! HAZMAN & MURPHY, PROPRIETORS, Fourth Street, between Main and Washington.

WHOLESALE AND Retail Dealers in all kinds of MEATS AND VEGETABLES. Orders from all parts of the country and Victoria respectfully solicited and satisfaction guaranteed. Olympia, Oct. 1, 1871. 201f.

R. ABRAMS' LIVERY STABLE, SEATTLE, W. T.

This Livery Stable is in the centre of the city, and to persons desirous of having Buggies, Carriages, and spirited saddle animals, can find them at this stable. Horses boarded by the day or week. R. ABRAMS. n6tf

LORD & HALL, CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS,

Also, Dealers in DOORS, WINDOWS, BLINDS, SIDELIGHTS, AND TOP LIGHTS, OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS; WEIGHTS TO WINDOWS, BLIND AND DOOR HANGING.

Jobbing and Repairing of all kinds done with neatness and dispatch. All orders promptly attended to. Patronage solicited.

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

MOVE & RAISE BUILDINGS. Agents for the Celebrated "O K" WASHING MACHINE. WESTERN TERMINUS BUILDING, Commercial Street, Seattle, W. T. June 19th, 1871. LORD & HALL. 6-2m-c



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

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

FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS, whether in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or at the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters have no equal.

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

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

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

FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Itch, Scald Head, Scabies, Ringworms, Ring-worms, S-s Head, Sores, Erysipelas, Itch, Scuffs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or character, are cured by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.

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

PIN, TAPE, and other WORMS, wrking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed by the use of these Bitters. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS. J. WALKER, Proprietor, R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agents, San Francisco, Cal., and 23 and 34 Commerce Street, New York.

BUY THE BEST. STRAHLE & CO'S BILLIARD TABLES

Delaney's Patent Wire Cushions. Patented November 23, 1869, in the United States, in France and Belgium. In March, 1870.

We keep on hand the Largest Stock of Billiard Goods on the Coast, and sell LOWER than any Eastern House. Orders solicited from the country for Table Cushions or Material.

JACOB STRAHLE & CO. 563 Market Street, SAN FRANCISCO.

California Vinegars and Fancy Woods of all kinds.

LINFORTH, KELLOGG & RAIL

(Successors to L. B. Benchley & Co.) Nos. 3 and 5 FRONT STREET, Near Market. SAN FRANCISCO. Importers and Jobbers of American, English and German

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, AGRICULTURAL AND MINING TOOLS, ROPES, STEEL, POWDER, FUSE, SHOT, LEAD, ETC.

Also Manufacturers and Proprietors of the Garish Submerged Double-Acting FORCE PUMPS,

THE CHEAPEST, SIMPLEST, and MOST DURABLE PUMPS In the World.

Agents wanted for this Coast. County rights for