

# Puget Sound



# Dispatch

Vol. 2. SEATTLE, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 24, 1873. No. 6.

**Puget Sound Dispatch.**  
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.  
**BROWN & SON,**  
Publishers and Proprietors.

**TERMS:**  
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" Three..... 1 50  
Single Number..... 13  
Payable invariably in Advance.

**RATES OF ADVERTISING:**  
One Square of 12 Lines, 1st Insertion.....\$1 00  
Each Subsequent Insertion..... 50  
Yearly and quarterly advertisements at the lowest rates.

**JOB PRINTING**  
of every description done at the most reasonable rates.

**AGENTS:**  
Olympia.....Capt. Frank Tarbell  
Stellacoom.....Jacob Hoover  
Victoria, B. C.....Charles McCormick  
Port Townsend.....George Barthrop  
Port Discovery.....M. McMahon

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

**MR. LEARY WILL GIVE PARTICULAR**  
attention to the purchase and sale of  
**Real Estate**  
Collections &c.  
Loans negotiated.

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

**C. C. PERKINS,**  
Real Estate, Insurance and  
General Agency, Notary Public  
& Commissioner of Deeds.  
Marine, Fire and Life Insurance effected at lowest rates. Care and promptness guaranteed.  
Oct. 27.

**DENTISTRY.**  
DR. J. C. GRASSE, DENTIST.  
Office in Stone & Burnett's new building on Commercial street. All work warranted.  
Oct. 27.

**DR. G. A. WEED,**  
SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN,  
Office, Stone & Burnett's new building.  
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.  
[227]f

**THOMAS T. MINOR,**  
Physician and Surgeon  
Office—Next door to the Custom House.  
PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.  
364f.

**CHAS. A. WHITE,**  
Surveyor, Draughtsman and  
Civil Engineer,  
Olympia W. T.

**A. BAGLEY, M. D.**  
Homeopathic Physician and  
Surgeon,  
At the United States Hotel, Seattle  
W. T. 431f

**NEWS FOR THE THIRSTY!**  
THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD INFORM their friends and the public that they are now prepared to regulate the thirsty at the  
**Dolly Varden Saloon,**  
Corner of Front and Cherry streets, opposite the N. P. Brewery.

**SEATTLE, W. T.**  
Where among other luxuries may be found the  
**BEST BRANDS OF**  
Wines, Liquors and Cigars.  
**SMITH'S PREMIUM COCKTAILS,**  
acknowledged by competent judges to be superior to all others, will be dispensed at all hours. The proprietors trust that by strict attention to business, and kindly treatment of guests, merit a share of public patronage.  
[27] CALL AND SEE US.  
SMITH & JEWETT  
July 4, 1872.

**THE NEW STEAM PILE DRIVER**  
**HERCULES,**  
IS NOW PREPARED TO DO WORK on any part of  
**Puget Sound,**  
Will drive Piles, Build Wharves, Load Vessels, Discharge Freight and Ballast on the most reasonable terms. Apply to  
**W. H. SURBER & CO.,** Proprietors,  
or to **STONE & BURNETT,**  
Seattle, W. T.

**JAS. R. ROBBINS,**  
WHOLESALE DEALER IN  
Foreign and Domestic Wines,  
Brandy Whiskies, Etc.,  
No. 15 Commercial Street, Seattle, W. T.  
Genuine Cutter Whisky Always on hand.  
[26]f

**BAKERY.**  
Between Pavilion and Telegraph Office.

**THOS. H. STRINGHAM & CO.**  
MANUFACTURERS OF AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN  
**Pilot Bread, Soda and Boston Crackers, Sugar and Picnic Crackers, Colorado and Graham Crackers, Butter and Oyster Crackers, Bread, Rusk, Rolls, Cakes, Pies, Boston Brown Bread.**  
CONFECTIONERY AND FRUIT, Groceries, Ship and Family Supplies.

Orders from all parts of the country, and from home and foreign vessels solicited, and will be filled with dispatch, and satisfaction guaranteed.  
Bread and supplies delivered in any part of the city free of charge.  
Those wanting Bread left at their houses, will please leave orders at the Bakery.  
Seattle, September 25, 1872. 44

**The Largest Stock on the Sound, of Hardware, Stoves, Tinware, Piping, Cocks, etc., Paints, Oil, Glass, Iron & Steel, Wagon Timber, One set Tinner's Tools, etc.**  
**S. WILLIAMS,**  
Olympia, W. T., Sept. 14, 1872. 43wtf

**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 Stellacoom, Tacoma, Seattle, Madison, Port Gamble, Port Ludlow, and Port Townsend, arriving at Victoria on Monday and Thursdays at 3 o'clock, P. M.  
**Leaves Victoria for Olympia** every Tuesday and Friday, at 12 o'clock, M., touching at the same ports, and arriving at Olympia at 9 o'clock A. M. of the following Wednesday and Saturday.  
FARES:  
Olympia to Stellacoom.....\$1 50  
" Tacoma..... 2 00  
" Seattle..... 2 50  
" Port Madison..... 3 00  
" Port Gamble..... 3 50  
" Port Ludlow..... 4 00  
" Port Townsend..... 4 50  
" 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. 14f.

**LORD & HALL,**  
CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS,  
Also, Dealers in  
DOORS, WINDOWS, BLINDS, SIDELIGHTS, AND TOP LIGHTS, OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS. WEIGHTS TO WINDOW, BLIND AND DOOR HANGING.  
Jobbing and Repairing of all kinds done with neatness and dispatch.  
All orders promptly attended to. Patrons 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.**  
Mill street, Seattle, W. T.  
Dec. 13th, 1872. LORD & HALL, 45

## Supreme Court Order.

EX PARTE JAMES McNAUGHT—MOTION FOR REHEARING.  
When the matter was before this Court on motion to exclude Mr. McNaught from further appearing in the case of Griffin vs. Nichols, the said McNaught was excluded, and our opinion filed herein stating our views of the law.

With that exposition of the law we are satisfied.  
There have been filed, however, with this motion for a rehearing several additional affidavits, which fully develop the facts in the case—facts of which this Court had not possession when the order was made.  
Upon a careful examination of all the facts, we are convinced that the employment of Mr. McNaught by Griffin, the plaintiff, was a special employment to prosecute before the United States Commissioner only, with a special agreement that Mr. McNaught should be at liberty to take a retainer upon the part of the defense if he should elect so to do.

While such practice is of doubtful propriety, and should by no means be encouraged, still, Mr. McNaught might lawfully take a retainer for the defendant, Nichols, in the said case.  
The order heretofore made, excluding him, will be vacated and set aside.

J. R. LEWIS, J.  
We concur. O. JACOBSON, C. J.  
R. S. GREENE, Associate J.  
This order of the Court is literally that of the return of the jury, who brought in a verdict of "not guilty," with an admonition to the prisoner not to do so again. If the Court simply intended to place upon record their opinion that Mr. McNaught violated an universal rule of practice with no criminal intention, their conclusion is excusable by the affidavits produced in his behalf, and in the prevailing laxity in enforcing strict rules of practice. But if we are to interpret this finding by the strict record, their law is bad and the precedent which this decision establishes is worse. It is the duty of the Court to establish and enforce rules of practice necessary to maintain its own dignity, the honor of the bar and the rights of suitors. To decide that a "practice is of doubtful propriety, and should by no means be encouraged," and yet "lawful," is without law or precedent, and is simply self-stultification. The rule laid down in "Hoffman's Course of Legal Study," which is authoritative in all court practice, is as follows:

"If I have ever had any connection with a case, I will never permit myself (when that connection is from any reasonable cause) to be engaged on the side of my former antagonist. Nor shall any change in the formal aspect of the case induce me to regard it as a ground of exception. It is a poor apology for being found on the opposite side, that the present is but the ghost of the former cause."  
The affidavits presented as to the fact that Mr. McNaught had a private understanding with the first client reserving the right to take a retainer on the other side, provided he could get one, while they might go to show that Mr. McNaught did not willfully betray his first client, the legal gentlemen upon the Supreme bench well know that the facts set forth therein had no legal bearing whatever upon the rule of law which they had laid down in their order excluding Mr. McNaught from the case. Can a private understanding with a poor, ignorant client, who knows nothing of his legal rights and remedies but such information as he derives from his lawyer, exempt the said lawyer from the rules of practice specially designed to protect clients against the duplicity and treachery of attorneys? The Court, while deprecating the practice as of "doubtful propriety, and should by no means be encouraged," yet determine that in this special case it may "lawfully" be done.  
Mr. McNaught is a young man who has had a remarkably successful practice, and commanded in a large degree the sympathies of the Court. If he has an honorable ambition in his noble profession and expects to obtain eminence therein, he will hereafter admit that he could have much better afforded to let the record stand as evidence of one of his youthful mistakes, than the Court or the bar could afford this special relaxation in his behalf of universal rule of practice so necessary to protect the honor and dignity of the bar against dishonorable practices.

Mr. Peter Craig, a San Francisco undertaker, claims the discovery of a new method of preventing the decomposition of corpses. Believing that oxygen was the destroying element, he experimented with an air-tight burial casket, relying upon a burning candle placed within to consume the oxygen. He found that after the lid was screwed down airtight, the oxygen in an empty casket would support combustion eight hours, but that when a corpse was enclosed, the candle would use up all the oxygen in five hours, and that the body in the casket thus exhausted showed no signs of decomposition after the lapse of several weeks.

## How Not to Do It.

Many of our readers will remember Dean Swift's story of the Friar who invented the penitential chair with spikes in the seat, which he regarded as the perfection of propitiatory torture, and its use as the sole test of piety. Whatever good deed was ascribed to any one, was always met by the question if he set on spikes; if not, he was only a hypocrite and pretender; there could be no virtue in the man who did not do penance in the precise form prescribed for him. We have been frequently reminded of this story by our own experience with like zealots, for presuming to attempt any measure for the improvement or protection of public morals in any other manner than by their prescribed formula. They deny our right either to worship God, advocate public morals or denounce lawlessness and licentiousness, unless we sit on spikes.—An organ of reform, established and supported as the medium and advocate of an exclusive reform organization, scouts our independent efforts in another direction, though tending to the same end, because we are not bound by the same pledge or acting under the same ritual with itself. It questions our sincerity and assails our consistency in denouncing unlawful practices, because we do not at the same time denounce lawful practices which they deem immoral in their tendency, though protected by law and endorsed by public sentiment. The same paper will advertise lotteries, which the laws condemn, and which we refuse to advertise on any terms; take no exception to a clergyman, a member of its own order, soliciting contributions from gamblers and saloon-keepers for the benefit of religion; tolerate any form of amusement or gaming device calculated to replenish the coffers of its society, and yet condemn us for holding commerce, in the legitimate line of our business, with a trade which the law sanctions, but which its own organization condemns. Because we have deemed it proper to defend ourselves against these charges, we have been accused by others of "letting down from the vigorous warfare against the immoral and licentious elements of Seattle," as we were before accused by the sympathizers with the vicious elements of indiscreet zeal in arraigning them for public censure. The only ground for these censures on either side is, that we do not occupy the conventional spiked stool of any special society, sect or party. We have sought, independently of all other personal or party considerations, without the hope of reward or fear of consequences, to maintain the laws and promote public morals. We have scrupulously excluded from our columns all lottery advertisements, obscene advertisements of doctors of secret and disreputable practice, and every thing of an unlawful and demoralizing character, deeming it no offence to public decency to advertise the sale of intoxicating drinks so long as the laws protect and public sentiment sanctions the traffic. We are no professional reformer, offering like a quack doctor an universal panacea for all the ills that flesh is heir to, but simply, by virtue of our vocation, a sentinel to guard the public interest, with a fixed determination to do our duty without fear or favor, and not as the representative of any special organization of any character, though we will cheerfully cooperate with any exterminating manifest public evils, whether political or social.

## Seattle Library Association.

A strong conviction of the very great importance to the people of this community of the success of the Seattle Library Association, and the prompt and united action which is necessary at this time to insure the greatest benefits therefrom, is an ample excuse for again calling public attention to this subject. An intention has been expressed by several persons to donate to the society books from their own private collections for which, having read, they have no other use than to make them available to the public. In order to make contributions of this kind as available as possible, they should be made immediately, as the committee will meet in a few days to make up a catalogue of books to be purchased to the amount of fifteen hundred dollars already subscribed, and among these books contributions may be found many volumes which would otherwise be ordered, and if brought in afterwards would only lumber the shelves of the library with useless duplicates.  
We would suggest in this connection, what we regard as an important adjunct to the library association, and that is a historical department relating mainly to the local history of the section, and the preservation of its records and relics. The Pioneer association, already organized, can by co-operation furnish this interesting and important branch of the institution. While the pioneers are yet living, the work of compiling the early history of the country and making it a matter of authentic record, is far easier than to rescue it from unwritten traditions and unauthenticated or perhaps

## Telegraphic

St. Louis, Jan. 16.—A Republican special from Topeka says informal caucus of anti-Pomeroy members of the Legislature held last night, twenty-nine members were present, being a majority of twenty-six on joint ballot. Pledges were given to oppose the election of Pomeroy. No definite action was taken looking to a concentration upon any opposing candidate, which fact gives hope to Pomeroy's friends, who consider the jealousy between rivals for the succession stronger than general opposition to Pomeroy when matter comes to a test. They also say that twenty members of the caucus will vote for Pomeroy when he needs them.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 16.—At the Greenville, Ark., thirty buildings have been burned down and the fire still raging. Its origin is not known, and we can get no details.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—In an interview yesterday, one of the prosecuting counsels in Stokes' case said, he thought it would be very difficult to get a stay of proceedings, and that there will be even greater difficulty in getting a new trial. Commissioner Van Burg is sending to the Governors of the several States, circulars requesting that each State shall send to the Vienna Exposition samples of materials used, in common with results obtained.  
It is stated that the preliminaries have been agreed upon for a rapid transit scheme, of an extensive character, to be carried out under the auspices of a committee composed of the principal railroad centers in this city. At a meeting of the projectors of this enterprise yesterday, Directors were elected as follows: R. M. Barlow, P. H. Watson, W. R. Travers and other prominent gentlemen were also chosen. Wm. Forbes, Jr., was chosen President.  
In Tweed's case this morning, court heard the testimony of ex-Deputy Controller Storrs and ex-Auditor Lyons as to the loss of stolen vouchers to decide whether secondary evidence might be admitted of their contents so as to connect them with defendant. Defense objected to a part of the testimony, but the court admitted it.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—In the Senate, on motion of Nye, a bill was passed fixing legislation and committing case of penitentiaries to Territorial authorities. Schurz, from Foreign Relations Committee reported the House bill for representation of the United States at the Vienna Exposition, with amendment increasing appropriation from one hundred to three hundred thousand dollars. Chandler opposed any appropriation because experience demonstrated to American participants by such expositions, had their inventions appropriated by foreigners. Senate passed the amendment appropriating three hundred thousand dollars. House after an unimportant business, the debate was opened on the bill for the admission of Colorado as a State. Robus opposed the measure.

LOSDON, Jan. 16.—It is now stated that sixty thousand people were present at Chiselhurst yesterday. Many in the city and in the country were closed during the funeral. While Prince Imperial was returning from the chapel, he was saluted by "Vive La Empereur." He replied, "The Emperor is dead; Vive La France."  
Zanzibar advices of November 30th say that a supply expedition for Dr. Livingstone had reached him, that he started for the interior of France.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 16.—The four-mile running race between Thad Stevens and Phil Sheridan has been declared off.  
The trial of Timothy Crowley for the crime of manslaughter, is still pending in the Fifteenth District Court.  
The proposition made at the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, addressed by Gov. Booth, to send a committee to Washington to work against the Goat Island bill has been abandoned. The executive committee appointed at that meeting are not idle, however, having prepared an extensive map of the Harbor, Goat Island and the lands now held by the Central Pacific Railroad Company on Mission Bay, and when completed this with full statistics will be sent to D. C. McCruer, who is at Washington and is authorized to represent the Chamber of Commerce in this matter.

PARIS, Jan. 15.—The Committee of 30 sat yesterday. Thiers was present. The report of the sub-Committee was read and he proposed the adoption of the following decree by the Assembly. Whereas, the Assembly integrally reserves to itself the constituent power it hereby decrees:  
FIRST.—That the President of the republic shall communicate to the Assembly by message, unless he may be heard after announcing by a message, his intention to speak. At the close of his speech the Assembly shall be adjourned to a subse-

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quent sitting in order that a vote shall not be taken when the President is in the Chamber.

SECOND.—The President shall promulgate all laws declared urgent, within three days after their passage; and all laws not declared urgent he shall promulgate within one month of their passage or he may suspend the third reading of the same for one month.

THIRD.—After the dissolution of the present Assembly its powers shall dissolve upon two chambers.

MADRID, Jan. 15.—The Cortes re-assemble to-morrow. The first business will be to appoint a special Committee on the bill for the abolition of slavery in Porto Rico. The King summoned Marshall Serrano and held a long consultation with him. All the journals are full of various comments on the circumstance.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 15.—The steamer Colorado arrived to-day from China and Yokohama. She brings Hong Kong dates to the twelfth of December. An imperial journey through the Empire was talked of by the native merchants who have petitioned the government for permission to construct railways and telegraphs, employing their own Engineers. The petition has been granted. Korean matters have assumed a serious aspect. The Japan Gazette says that war is imminent. The Japan Mail denies that there are eighteen miles of railroad in Japan. Native riots had occurred at Fochon, China. No foreigners were molested. Many piratical vessels had been captured and destroyed by the French Corvette Bourayne and the Chinese gunboat Chauhoi. The males of Japan are informed that they are no longer required to shave their heads but the topknot is to be retained. It was reported that the foreign clergy had been invited by the Japanese government to take part in the discussion of religious toleration.

YREKA, Jan. 15.—Samuel Watson came in from General Wheaton's camp, near Van Bremer's last night, having left there day before yesterday. He reported that the howitzers had arrived and would be in position Thursday night. It was expected an attack would be made on Friday morning. The troops will assault Capt. Jack's camp from the North and South simultaneously, under cover of shells from the howitzers. On Saturday morning a scouting party was sent out. The interpreter saw Capt. Jack's sister who asked them if they had their big guns with them. Upon hearing they were fired upon by an Indian on a hill. They returned the fire and saw the Indian tumble over. On returning to the spot they found the Indian's gun all bloody but could find no traces of the Indian. General Wheaton will have about 200 men in the field.

JACKSON, Jan. 15.—A serious poisoning case, by which three persons nearly lost their lives, occurred near this place last evening. The victims were wood-choppers. While at supper they suddenly began to experience contractions of the muscles and immediately suspected poison. One of them gave a piece of bread to a dog which immediately expired. Sweet oil and other antidotes were administered until medical assistance arrived, when it was discovered that strychnine had been administered in the bread. An Austrian, named N. Guglielmo, is suspected of having committed the act. He was arrested this evening. Many believe he is crazy. The men have recovered but are still very weak. The affair created quite an excitement.

SEATTLE THE RIVAL OF BOSTON!  
To make eventually Seattle the rival of Boston in the art of Music, all that is needed is a good teacher and everybody to patronize him. Now is the chance. Prof. Seliger is well-known on the coast as a thorough master, and being permanently located here, has taken a large room on the corner of Main and Second streets, and is ready to give lessons on the Piano, Violin, Guitar, Flute and Organ, etc. He is also arranging a singing class, and has reduced the prices so low that everybody will have a chance to form their voices, even for the most difficult pieces, and to be on hand when the "Great Seattle Peace Jubilee" shall take place. For particulars, apply at Crawford & Harrington's store, also, at his office on the corner of Main and Second streets, up-stairs.

DENTISTRY.—Dr. B. R. Freeland, formerly of San Francisco, and more recently from Portland, has taken rooms over the Seattle Market, for the practice of Dentistry. He comes very highly recommended by notable persons who have tested his skill.

LIBRARY OPEN.—The Seattle Library will be kept open every Saturday evening from 7 to 9 o'clock, for the purpose of drawing and returning books.

THANKS.—We are indebted to Foster Goodhue and Geo. Foster for favors rendered us by them.

TEA.—If you want good Tea inquire of Clayton & Co.

Puget Sound Dispatch

Vol. 2, No. 6. BERTH BROWN, EDITOR.

NEVADA SENATOR.—John P. Jones, formerly of Trinity county, California, has been elected by the Legislature of Nevada to succeed General Nye in the United States Senate from that State. This is a remarkable instance of the power of money in the hands of a man unscrupulous in its use, in achieving political distinction. But a few years since Jones was an impecunious miner in the Trinity mountains, without any trade or profession to fall back on, or education or ability to distinguish him from hundreds of others in the same pursuit who never dreamed of public distinction. The only evidence of genius which he exhibited was as a good story-teller, and a free-and-easy address which made him popular with "the boys." These facilities he turned to good account in securing several county offices and subsequently a seat in the State Senate where he was only distinguished as one of the "jolly good fellows." Here he joined the combination which resulted in the nomination of George C. Gorham for Governor and himself for Lieutenant Governor, called the "boys' ticket," which was defeated. After this Jones was appointed superintendent of a mine in Nevada, and backed by the enormous wealth of Alvin Hayward, he engaged in mining stock operations, from which, in the course of two or three years, he is said to have realized \$3,000,000. With this capital in hand he entered the field as a candidate for United States Senator and could outbid all competitors, holding his seat by the title of purr hase, having bought and paid for it. It is a notorious fact that every Senator heretofore elected from the State of Nevada—a State without sufficient population to entitle it to half a Representative in Congress—and a majority of the Senators from California, have held their seats by the same title. Charles De Long, formerly a book-keeper in a mining camp in California, having by successful speculation accumulated a fortune in Nevada, was the previous competitor for the Senate with Gen. Nye, and compromised for the appointment of Minister to China, a bargain which was ratified by the Administration for the sake of retaining the services of the latter. How many of the members of the most august Legislative body in our Government occupy seats by the right of purchase—exclusive of the "carpet-baggers" who hold by robbery—it would be instructive as well as shameful to know. That Simon Cameron, by whom Charles Sumner was superseded as the chairman of the most important committee in the Senate, a man so incompetent in literary ability as to be obliged to employ the services of others to edit the paper of which he was printer and publisher, it is well known owes his official position solely to the corrupt use of ill-gotten wealth. He never held an elective office which he did not acquire by bribery. We have personally heard him boast of this fact as an evidence of shrewd management, and to him is attributed the remark—undoubtedly with truth—when solicited to contribute funds to aid in electing his own partisans to the Legislature—that he had always found it cheaper to buy the members after election than to buy the popular vote necessary to their election. We might mention Pomeroy, Cassery, Stewart and many other notoriously false cases, but it is needless to repeat facts patent to all. Bribery and corruption in high places have come to be regarded as mere party necessities for which there is no remedy. Is it not about time that the people, the source of all political power, should begin to consider the tendency of these things? To countenance the use of money to carry popular elections is to endorse the whole system of bribery and corruption. The man who offers bribes to the voters for an election, does so with the intention of indemnifying himself by taking bribes in his official acts. Hence the large sums expended in popular elections, and the sudden acquisition of large fortunes by men in official positions, which is so common at the present time. The people are corrupted with a small portion of the money wrong from them, by law to enrich others, and public virtue, the foundation of their liberties, is undermined by the same process.

THE SAN FRANCISCO ALTA tells how a buxom widow, who was wooed and won by a young man who, since discovered a disposition on his part to be off with the old love, so that he could now take a new. She procured a pistol, a marriage license and the services of a minister, and sent for the young Lothario. Upon his coming she whispered in his ear, in dulcet tones: "Marry or die!" She had prepared for a marriage or a funeral, and wasn't going to be disappointed, and wanted an immediate answer, as the preacher was waiting to perform the marriage ceremony or preach the funeral sermon. Love triumphed (or rather, perhaps we should say, the fear of death) and there was a marriage in haste. Divorce suit now commenced.

PUBLIC LECTURE.—The lecture delivered before the Seattle Library Association last evening, by Beriah Brown, Esq., was highly interesting and instructive, and the committee regret that by a misunderstanding in giving notice of the lecture and some irregularity on the part of the public hall management, the attendance was not as large as it otherwise would have been. The lecture was highly appreciated by those who had the pleasure of listening to it, at the conclusion of which a vote of thanks was tendered the speaker, with the request that he furnish a copy of his lecture for publication.

COMMITTEE ON LECTURES, Seattle Library Association, Seattle, January 22, 1873.

VEGETATION'S DISAPPOINTMENT.—In consequence of the delay of four days beyond her expected time in the arrival of the Gunboat, with our paper on board, we missed the publication of our weekly last week and the daily of Friday. Not having the means to keep a large stock of paper on hand to guard against such accidents, and it happening at the same time that not a ream of paper could be bought upon the Sound, we could not avoid this accidental omission, which was much more damaging and vexatious to us than it could possibly be to our readers, and we can only promise to use our best endeavors to avoid a repetition of it in the future.

SOCIAL PHENOMENON.—A writer in the Oakland (Cal.) News remarks upon a fact which all observers have noticed, viz: The novelty of social phenomena that strikes the new-comer on his arrival in our Pacific States and Territories. Often he does not understand our modes of life, thought and action; and as frequently we fail to understand him. Home assimilation is not always easy. Dislike sometimes follows, and the new-comer is dissatisfied, until he accommodates himself to his new situation and surroundings. The people of the Pacific coast are a heterogeneous people, but many of them have been here for years, and their ways have doubtless become somewhat unique and provincial. This strikes the new-comer at once, and he does not always feel at home. Inter-course, however, soon wears this off.—The peculiarities now noticed by strangers will become less apparent as freer communication is established and we have larger accessions to our population.

WE have spent the greater portion of our life in new countries, and our observation is that in all communities in a transition state between settlements and commercial towns, jealousy and prejudice exist between the old settlers and new-comers, and this almost uniformly from no fault or natural antagonism on the part of either, but are instigated by a sort of social half-breeds, who are neither pioneers nor new-comers, a class who like the camp-followers of the army, are never found in the front of danger or hardship, but follow immediately in the wake to come in for a share in the fruits of victory. The pioneers, the "old settlers" proper, are usually a brave and manly people, and generosity is a natural attribute of many courage, and jealousy or suspicion is rarely associated with it. The sharp, intriguing and designing speculators who immediately follow them to share in the spoils of their conquest, are received by them with a generous welcome and open-handed hospitality, and manage to worm themselves into their confidence and assume all their positions of public trust, and are thus prepared to poison the confiding and unsuspecting natures of the pioneers of the country against all new-comers bringing with them more intelligence, a higher degree of civilization, enterprise and commercial resources, as personal enemies, invading their territory for purposes of conquest and subjugation. But when the old settler discovers that the innovations and improvements greatly enhance the value of his own possessions and surround himself and family with comforts and blessings they had never before dreamed of, his better nature asserts its supremacy, he becomes the fast friend of the new-comer, and the mischief-maker sinks out of sight, or seeks other fields for plying his vocation.

THE RIGHTS OF REPORTERS.—The police authorities of Chicago have been led to entertain a spite against the newspaper reporters of that city, who have been the means of making public serious delinquencies on the part of some of the members of the force, while they have waged an active warfare on several inefficient Police Commissioners, whose natural incapacity has been aggravated by personal habits unfitting them for the duties of their station. A few nights ago these officials thought they had an opportunity for punishing certain representatives of the press for their free criticism, and proceeded at once to arrest themselves thereof. It was ascertained that there was to be a raid on a noted gambling hell, the two reporters of the Tribune and one of the Times listened to the place in advance of the police in order to witness the proceedings. When the gambling saloon was entered the reporters were arrested as well as the gamblers present, and although their business there was well known they were imprisoned until they procured bail. Afterward they were put on trial and honorably discharged, the Justice holding that reporters were in a very broad sense public servants; that by frequenting haunts of vice and reporting the practices followed there they protected and warned the public, and were not to be classed with those who went to such places for purposes immoral or illegal. It is hardly probable that the future official career of the persons using such means to intimidate reporters will run in paths of pleasantness and peace, so far as the newspapers are concerned, unless by timely and unexpected reforms they remove all occasion for further unfavorable comment.

PENNSYLVANIA AND HER DEBT.—No old State in the Union has in the last few years made so rapid progress as Pennsylvania in the diminution of her debt and the increase of taxable property. In 1865 the debt aggregated \$33,286,000; and on the preceding year the school fund was raised from \$300,000 to \$500,000, with a balance of nearly \$5,000,000 in the treasury. It is a cheap government, costing but \$5,500,000 a year against \$14,000,000 for that of New York State. Governor Geary's message to the Legislature on January 8th makes the remarkable statement that the debt has been reduced to \$16,321,000. The reduction since January, 1868, four years, had therefore been over \$16,000,000, while the taxable property had increased at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum.

THE MITE SOCIETY connected with the Congregational Church will be held at the residence of Mrs. E. W. P. Guye, on Third street, opposite the University, on Thursday evening, January 23. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

ANOTHER BURGLARY.—The house of Mr. Conrad, a shoe-maker living near Baxter's tannery, was forcibly entered during his absence on Sunday evening, and robbed of a small trunk containing various articles of no great value, and a pair of blankets. The thief could have had no light, for a considerable sum of money secreted in the bed from which the blankets were taken, and a roll of twenty dollars in silver, lying upon a shelf, were not disturbed. Verily, this "New England village"—as our contemporary calls it—with its public brotels, open gambling dens, street diversions by drunken squaws, and a Sunday newspaper as the organ and advocate of all these innocent amusements, is getting to be a little unsafe for people who do not live in burglar-proof houses; but we shall be accused of assailing the business interests of the town if we cast any reflections upon burglary as a vocation. It is getting to be a leading business interest, and we are forced to admit, is quite as reputable as some other vocations which the community tolerate. The man who is fleeced in a gambling hell, or robbed in a squaw brothel, has become sufficiently degraded, and desperate to resort to robbery and burglary to replenish his exchequer. The community which tolerates the first, must reasonably expect the last as a legitimate concomitant.

A NEW TRIBE.—A California paper describes the discovery of three villages of Zuni Indians, supposed to be the survivors of the ancient Aztecs. They dwell on the great trail from Fort Mohave, on the Colorado, to Albuquerque, on the Rio Grande, and are about a day's journey from the diamond fields. They are very different from other tribes, in looks, bearing and pride of dress—a manifestly superior race. The women are comely and modest in dress, their houses are clean and their cooking was good. Certain kinds of cloth are made by them. These people have fields of corn, wheat and vegetables, flocks of sheep and goats, and they keep all the domestic animals. They are friendly to the whites, never fight aggressively, but are stubborn in defense. Their houses are of stone, three stories high, and built in terrace form. They worship the Great Spirit, and believe He dwells in the sun.

A minister in Iowa was compelled to sue for his salary, to the amount of \$35-50. Let us hope that it was not his stipend for a whole year; but, however that may have been, the defense claimed that there had been no corresponding service; non meruit; his preaching wasn't worth the money. The result of the trial was not stated; but the gentleman of the cloth ought to await with very great interest. If it shall once come to be established as a legal principle that congregations need not pay their pastors more than they fairly earn, there will speedily be a bear movement in the sermon market.

THE UNION PRAYER MEETINGS are held this week in the White Church. Meeting every evening except Saturday. Exercises begin promptly at 7 1/2 o'clock.

SEATTLE THE RIVAL OF BOSTON!! To make eventually Seattle the rival of Boston in the art of Music, all that is needed is a good teacher and everybody to patronize him. Now is the chance. Prof. Seliger is well-known on the coast as a thorough master, and being permanently located here, has taken a large room on the corner of Maine and Second streets, and is ready to give lessons on the Piano, Violin, Guitar, Flute and Organ, etc. He is also arranging a singing class, and has reduced the prices so low that everybody will have a chance to form their voices, even for the most difficult pieces, and to be on hand when the "Great Seattle Peace Jubilee" shall take place. For particulars, apply at Crawford & Harrington's store, also, at his office on the corner of Maine and Second streets, up-stairs.

DENTISTRY.—Dr. B. R. Freeland will be at Stellacoom until the first of February; he will then return to Seattle to remain two weeks, after which he will again be absent for a short time.

TEA.—If you want good TEAS inquire for Clayton & Co.

SINGING SCHOOL.—There will be a SINGING SCHOOL! ON SECOND AND MAINE STREETS, TWICE A WEEK.

SAVINGS! SAVINGS! PUGET SOUND BANKING COMPANY, Seattle, W. T. SAVINGS DEPARTMENT!

STAR SALOON.—Ten in Alley, Commercial St., Seattle, W. T.

United States Hotel, Corner Main & Commercial Streets, Seattle, W. T. A. JOHNSON, Proprietor. WILL COMPARE FAVORABLY with any Hotel on the Sound.

JONES & STUBBS, MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN Boots and Shoes, Leather and Findings, Mill-street—Occidental square SEATTLE, W. T.

THE BEST Lager Beer, BOTTLED ALE AND PORTER Made on the Pacific Coast! MANUFACTURED AT THE Seattle Brewery

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.

LIBRARY BOOKS. THE UNDERSIGNED, PRESIDENT OF THE Old Library Association, would announce that a majority of the members have voted to surrender the books belonging to that association to the new organization, persons having books belonging to the old library are requested to deliver them to A. Mackintosh, Librarian of the new association. JAMES McNAUGHT, Seattle, Dec. 9, 1872.

FALL STYLES! MRS. G. W. HALL, Commercial Street. HAS NOW AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT of Millinery Goods, New style dress trimmings, Standard Trimming in great variety, Ladies and children's underwear and hosiery of the best quality, etc., etc. New Styles and Novelties

By every San Francisco steamer. Ladies from the Sound Ports should call and examine. All orders promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed. Stamping, Braiding and Finishing done to order.



STUART CRICHTON & Co., Proprietors. THE BEST Lager Beer, BOTTLED ALE AND PORTER Made on the Pacific Coast! MANUFACTURED AT THE Seattle Brewery

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



COOKING, PARLOR AND BOX STOVES!! PORTABLE RANGES 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, Lead Pipe cut and fitted to suit. A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF PIPE FITTINGS JOB WORK.

All work pertaining to the business done at short notice and in a workmanlike manner. GIVE ME A TRIAL. Orders from abroad promptly attended to. PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

STOVES STOVES.

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



DIAMOND ROCK AND THE EUREKA RANGE CAN'T BE BEAT!

BY ANY COOKING APPARATUS! OVER 40,000 In Use on the Pacific Coast. Universally Acknowledged SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS! Guaranteed to Give Entire Satisfaction.

MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY FOR WADDELL & MILES Who keep constantly on hand a large and well-selected Stock of COOKING PARLOR AND BOX HEATING STOVES,

Iron Pipe, Rubber Hose, Force and Lift Pumps, Plain, Japanned, Plinished and Stamped TIN WARE AND House Furnishing Hardware.

THE NEW STEAM PILE DRIVER HERCULES, NOW PREPARED TO DO WORK on any part of Puget Sound. Will drive Piles, Build Wharves, Load Vessels, Discharge Freight and Ballast on the most reasonable terms. Apply to W. H. SURBER & CO., Proprietors, 217 1/2 to STONE & BURNETT, Seattle, W. T.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE. PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF THE PROBATE COURT of Whatcom County, Washington Territory, made on the 10th day of December, 1872, in the matter of the estate of J. D. Burnister, deceased, late of said county, the undersigned, administrator of said estate, will sell at public sale to the highest bidder for cash—gold coin of the United States—and subject to confirmation by said Probate Court, on Tuesday, the 21st day of January, 1873, at 3 o'clock, P. M., on the estate of the deceased, and subject to the confirmation by said Probate Court, in and to the following described real estate, viz: Lot 1, in section 21, and the north-west 1/4 of the north-west 1/4, and the north-west 1/4 of the north-west 1/4, and lots 2 and 4 of section 28 of township 36 north of range one east of the Washington meridian, containing one hundred and sixty-three acres and eighty-one hundredths.

New Goods, Groceries and Hardware. EX-BARK JENNY PITTS. SCHWABACHER BROS & CO. Have received a fresh supply of Boots and Shoes, Glass Ware, Ropes, Plows, Lead, Paints, Trunks, Pails, Cat Meat, Sugar, Soap, Iron, Cement, Gun Powder, Dry Goods, Groceries, &c. July 18 1872

United States Hotel, Corner Main & Commercial Streets, Seattle, W. T. A. JOHNSON, Proprietor. WILL COMPARE FAVORABLY with any Hotel on the Sound.



