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Prehistoric Man and Prehistoric Art.

A lecture on "Prehistoric Man and Prehistoric Art," was recently delivered at New York in the hall of the Polytechnic Society, Cooper Union, by Mr. Wilson MacDonald. The lecturer reviewed the discoveries of prehistoric art made in this and other countries and frequently illustrated his remarks by drawings of the most notable of the specimens found. Speaking of the Colorado stone man, the lecturer expressed his disbelief in its being a case of petrification. Its dimensions were out of proportion, and the marks of some utensil employed in its formation were visible. He did not believe, however, that its exhibitors meant to deceive; they were themselves victims of the delusion. That the stone man was found buried in Colorado he did not doubt, and that it might have been the work of some who lived in ages gone by was not improbable.

Nature, however, never created such a thing. The speaker thought that eventually the missing link between the man and monkey would be found and that the truth of the Darwinian doctrine would be established. That men have evolved from a lower order of animals he had no doubt. Explorers of unquestioned honesty and veracity, both on the continents of Africa and South America, had assured him that they had seen this missing link, namely, men with tails.

The first question which he intended to ask Mr. Stanley when that noted explorer arrived home was: "Did you, in your travels through Africa, come across any men with tails?" The lecturer strongly condemned those sceptics who always cried "humbug" when science announced a discovery. With reference to prehistoric art the excavations of modern times had established the fact that drawing and sculpture existed in prehistoric times in a not low degree of perfection.

With many people who are past the meridian of life, it often becomes difficult to obtain a good night's sleep; indeed, the habit of lying awake for several hours becomes fixed, and one which is very difficult to throw off. There may be various causes which will produce this effect; but there is one very prominent cause, and that is indigestion; and indigestion is often caused by the habit of drinking too much tea and other fluids at supper. The consequence is that steady and sound sleep through the night becomes impossible without the use of some means which will overcome this propensity to lay awake. To do this and go to sleep in five minutes is not a very difficult thing, and may be done by applying friction to all parts of the body and limbs. To accomplish it, take a crash towel, and give it a lively motion in rubbing downward from the head until the blood will be put in active circulation, rubbing hardest upon the chest. If a towel is not handy, the hand may be used for the purpose.

The Louisville Courier-Journal says: Between 1843 and 1876 the product of gold and silver in Mexico was \$702,000,000. During the same period American enterprise produced from the territory acquired from Mexico by the Mexican war \$1,389,372,185. In the northern states of Mexico there remains a mineral wealth of enormous value, which, after all the operations of the Spaniards, has scarcely been scratched. Railroads and American enterprise will stir this region into life. Thousands of mines have been abandoned in Sonora and Chihuahua on account of the insecurity of the country, which formerly yielded enormous riches even with insufficient appliances for working them.

The head waiter of a saloon in Boston was referred to as "a gentleman of soup-or-fish-at-tainments."

An organization has just been effected in Massachusetts whose object it is to promote the relief of the surplus industrial population of the community by offering practical help in settling on farms in the West. The association is composed of the best citizens of Massachusetts, and it sets forth its design by saying it is "to promote associate emigration to fertile unoccupied lands, and to aid in their development into agricultural townships and homesteads, by these means contributing to a redistribution of labor and its diversion from trade and manufactures where in surplus, to the tillage of the earth, the basis of all industries and the primary source of all wealth. The association is to consist of twenty-one members, in addition to which there is to be an advisory board of some two hundred citizens, and an office is soon to be opened for business in Boston. Land is to be purchased in large tracts and sold at cost in alternate sections, to settlers; and the settlements are to be made under the direction of competent superintendents, who will show those who are ignorant the true method of cultivating the soil. The class chiefly to be benefited is that of poor workmen who now find it difficult to obtain a living from a lack of work. A committee is about to go West and South to examine lands which have already been offered to the board.

A rapid penman can write thirty words in a minute. To do this he must draw his quill through the space of a rod—sixteen feet and a half. In forty minutes his pen travels a furlong, and in five hours and a third, a mile. We make, on an average, sixteen curves or turns of the pen in writing each word. Writing thirty words in a minute we must make 438 to each second; in an hour 28,800; in a day of only five hours, 144,000; and in a year of 300 days, 43,200,000. The man who made 1,000,000 strokes of a pen in a month was not at all remarkable. Men make 4,000,000. Here we have, in the aggregate, a mark 300 miles long, to be traced on paper by each writer in a year. In making each letter of the ordinary alphabet, we must make from three to seven strokes of the pen—on an average, three and a half to four.

Among the most important features of the Georgia constitution are strict provisions against duelling, make lobbying a crime and petty larceny cause for disfranchisement, prohibiting the State from rendering financial assistance to railroads, abolishing the whipping post and imprisonment for debt, making the sessions of the legislature biennial, and increasing the facilities for free public education.

The confession is generally being made that if there had been no politicians on either side to interfere with the armies the civil war in America would have been ended in a short time. The politicians commanded the generals.

A Washington dispatch says there is unquestionably an ugly feeling among some republicans there towards the president, and besides certain well arranged attacks to be made on Secretaries Everts and Schurz, it is intended not to stop short of the president himself. This latter part of the programme is to be carried out by Senator Spencer as chairman of the senate military committee, who has arranged to investigate the recent payment of \$10,000 to Major Benjamin P. Runkle as back pay in the army and the president's connection with it.

The carver asked Mr. — which he would have, a leg or a wing? "It's a matter of perfect indifference to me," replied the person addressed. "And to me," replied the carver, laying down his knife and fork and resuming his dinner.

The revolution which has been going on in Cuba for the past nine years is gradually disintegrating. Bands of insurgents numbering from twenty-five to seventy are daily surrendering, and it will not be many months ere the Céspedes Provisional Government finds itself without a follower.

In a recently published account of the Montenegrin army some details are given of extraordinary marches which have been made by its soldiers during the present war with Turkey. Before the battle of Butchidol the force engaged had marched for fourteen hours across country, over hill and dale, having, moreover, been previously under arms for six hours. On this occasion the men had not a mouthful of food from daybreak until midnight; the day was intensely hot, the country traversed was mountainous and difficult, and yet not a man was left behind. When marching from place to place the Montenegrins never follow the roads, but move straight across the country. Although heavily laden the men easily climb the steepest rocks or descend the most precipitous slopes. Besides their weapons they carry invariably a "torba," and a "struka." Their arms consist usually of a rifle, a cut-throat and a revolver or brace of pistols. The torba or bread-bag contains generally an enormous loaf of bread, biscuit, a flask and a reserve of cartridges. The ammunition for immediate use, as well as money and any other small articles, are carried in the belt. The struka is a large, heavy plaid, which serves as a cloak, a rug or a covering. When it rains the army is halted, the soldier wraps his head in his struka, wraps it round his body, puts his gun in his leather case and lies down and sleeps, heedless of the weather.

A late New York dispatch says that the Sheriff of Choctaw Co., Montana, telegraphs that one hundred Nez Percés now in Sitting Bull's camp, are anxious to surrender. They escaped at the time of Chief Joseph's surrender. The dispatch states that none of the Indians who participated in the Idaho massacre last summer were among those captured by Miles. It will be recollected that Mr. Mattee made an affidavit that he saw some of the murderers among the captured on the Missouri river. It was once stated that all the participants in the massacre had been killed in action. So there is contradiction and confusion about the matter. The department, it is said, are unwilling to permit this band of escaped Nez Percés to return to North Idaho, as they will be exposed to trial by the Courts for murder or to be killed by the whites. Those who have been indicted should be returned wherever they may be, and the rest should be disarmed and never allowed to return.—Boise Statesman.

Sir Edward Coke divided his day as follows:

8 hours in sleep, in law's grave studies six; Four spend in prayer, the rest on nature fix.

But Sir William Jones had a better notion of arithmetic, and a more accurate moral outlook, when he wrote:

In such days as these it is well to look at some of the old worthies. Their example may nerve us to a larger effort. Andrew Marvel died in 1678. He was called "the man who dared to be honest in the worst of time." He occupied a mean lodging in the Strand—
Three lived he found,
And his thoughts were resolute.

When Charles II. attempted to bribe him through Lord Danby, he replied that he "could not accept the offer without being unjust to his country by betraying its interests. He refused a gift from his Majesty of £1,000, and then borrowed a guinea from a friend. "His heart was not buried in the rubbish of the world." What a pleasure to look through the murky atmosphere of to-day and see such a giant. There is as great demand for such men now as ever.

The act of 1808 makes the annual appropriation of \$200,000 to provide arms and equipments for the militia, but it is argued now that the population of the country at that time did not exceed eight millions, and besides arms were more expensive then than at the present time. The effect of increasing the appropriation to \$1,000,000 would be to encourage the organization of the militia. The records of the War Department show that the organized militia of the country numbers 90,865 and is unorganized 2,875,469. The Secretary will review at length the militia laws, many of which, although still upon the statute books, are now obsolete, as, for instance, the act of March 2, 1803, section 1,632 of the Revised Statutes, which requires each dragoon to furnish himself with a horse, pair of pistols, &c., and a general revision of such laws will be recommended.

Some men, when in the company of a rich man, are the empty echo of the rich man's voice. If he says, "It is very like a whale," or, "It is humped like a camel," they are sure to swear that he is right, though the subject under discussion may be a sewing machine or a stick of candy or anything else. We delight to fawn in the presence of a millionaire, whose very contempt is a gift of highly prize. Some one has aptly called this "serpentine prudence" and "Columbian simplicity." We are too much like the poor fool, who in the presence of the king—
Would not, with a presumptuous tone,
Assert the nose upon his face his own.

Would you regard this problematical or complimentary? "Nellie, little girl, do you like having a ride on my knee?" The simple, artless child replied, "Yes, papa, pretty well, but not as well as to ride on a real jackass, I mean one with four legs, you know." The father pondered on that saying, and, lighting another cigar, concluded that childhood is wise beyond its years.

Some idea of the amount of ammunition required for the eighty-one ton gun carried by the British man-of-war Inflexible, may be formed when it is estimated that in an action, if the Inflexible should fire only ten shots from each of her four guns she would use up 14,800 pounds of pebble powder, and hurl upwards of thirty tons of projectiles at a cost of \$6,320.

Danbury News:—"Boots of the thirteenth century are occasionally dug up in London, with skeletons of cats of the same festive era. The relative positions of the boots and cats show that the ancients were not much better at aiming than we of to-day are."

Old London will soon be a thing of the past. Her ancient landmarks have been either effaced or are in process of being blotted out. It is now proposed to obliterate Newgate jail in favor of a new postoffice. The needs of the metropolis in that line have long been recognized. With the removal of Newgate another historical landmark will disappear.

Among the articles at the New York Loan exhibition is a snuff-box given by Dr. Antomarchi, a few days before his death, to Napoleon Bonapart, during the hundred days. A portrait of Napoleon is upon the lid, and the setting is of carved gold. There is also a epy and sancer of Sevres porcelain once owned by Marie Antoinette.

The latest reports show that London has now 81,136 paupers, of whom 39,403 are in work-houses, and 51,733 receive out door relief. Compared with the same period in 1876, 1875 and 1874, these figures show a decrease of 1,109, 3,616 and 12,579 respectively.

Sarah Bernhardt, the distinguished French actress, has fully won her right to a high position as a sculptor, so fully that the French government has given her an order for a marble bust of Felicien David, for the Versailles Museum.

Saw a sign in a barber's window the other day, "Boots Blacked Inside." Couldn't for the life of us, think why anybody wants the inside of his boots blacked. Should think it would ruin a fellow's socks.

The British Consul at Ajaccio says that 400,000 blackbirds are annually exported from Corsica to France for the epicures of Paris.

The Great Ring Thief.

Boss Tweed, who robbed the city of New York of \$50,000,000, only about \$1,000,000 of which has been recovered, is again urging his claim for release, on the ground of having made reparation so far as in his power laid. The Board of Aldermen recently held a meeting in that city, and a resolution for his release was introduced. Alderman Cowing made the principal speech in opposition to the passage of the resolution. He spoke substantially as follows:

I did not intend to speak to this resolution, as when it was first offered I did not think that the gentleman was serious, but I desire to say a few words against its adoption, and I do so with no revengful feeling, for I can truly say that I pity a man who, like William M. Tweed, was once so powerful, surrounded by all the comforts that wealth can give, who so far forgets his duty to his trust as to fall to such deep disgrace. I also pity the thousands in this great city who have now been brought to want and suffering through the crimes of this man. Who can measure the distress that his crimes have brought upon the community? The example he has set is one of the very worst. There is no crime so odious, so infamous and so disastrous in its far reaching results as is the crime of official breach of trust. In my judgment the man who steals into the bed-chamber and plunges a knife into one of his fellow beings and sends him into eternity, does not commit so bad a crime as he who, like Wm. M. Tweed, helps to fraudulently load a city with debt, indirectly bringing misery and distress upon thousands of households. There are men who are now suffering in State Prison who were guilty of stealing, perhaps, a few hundred dollars to keep their families from starving, and there is no one in this Board to pity them or move for their discharge. In these times, when there is so much betrayal of trust in insurance companies, banks, trust companies and other business, it is a very poor time to relax the law and open the prison doors. No; rather make the laws more severe to punish such crimes, and then make them more uniform and universal in that application, or else crimes will increase instead of decrease. Old grey headed men are now tottering on their way to prison cells for such crimes, and they deserve their fate. It is said that justice requires Mr. Tweed to be released. If justice was done him what punishment does the mind of man conjure up which would be too severe for him? If justice were done he would not be in a debtor's prison, but in State Prison. I hope that this Board will not close its existence by passing this resolution. Two wrongs do not make a right, because others go unpunished that is a poor reason why Mr. Tweed should go unpunished.

The resolution was adopted, however, by 13 to 7.

A London detective says that 80 per cent of the people who go to police headquarters to complain that they have been robbed by confidence men are Americans. So much for the "smartness" of our traveling countrymen!

A New York editor heads an article, "What we Drink." As he names nothing but water, we suspect that he has been refused trust at the beer saloon.—Norristown Herald.

"What station do you call this?" groaned a traveler, as he crawled out of the wreck of a smashed-up railway train. "Devastation," replied the conductor.

Some colored men in Augusta, Ga., are moving to start a cotton factory there, with a capital of \$100,000.

Boston has just opened a skating rink which covers 20,000 square feet of land. We have self-made men often, but self-un-made ones a good deal oftener.

"It is a sin to steal a pin," and a man in Philadelphia has been arrested for that very offence. The pin had a diamond attached to it.

Carlotta Patti is reported to be seriously ill, and has undergone a painful operation, concerning the fortunate issue of which, however, her surgeons entertain no doubt.

One unhygienic result of dancing, says Dr. Mank, is the premature development of the passions. These are latent up to a certain age, and are designed to take their proper place in the regular order of development. In this nature is often frustrated by the intervention of artificial means to hasten the process, when irreparable damage is done. Dancing is not one of the least of the means that are employed to accomplish this end. There are enough things that tend in this direction without any assistance from a passion provoking practice like dancing. In a ball room there is a promiscuous crowd. The sets are formed, the music strikes up and the dance begins. The pantomime that now begins is of such a nature as to express the emotional nature of the passions. All may not be able to interpret its true meaning, but the effect is all the same. Again, in the waltz liberties are taken that would be regarded as highly improper under any other circumstances. It allows the gentleman to clasp his partner about the waist, when he holds her in a close embrace through a long series of rapid evolutions until she rests upon his shoulder from sheer exhaustion. The effect of dancing in this respect may be altogether different when practised in the home circle among members of the family, but even here there may be a taste formed in the young that amounts to an absorbing, which soon seeks gratification in a more public place. No greater misfortune can befall a boy or girl than to be subjected to such a forcing process. It causes them to become developed in advance of their age, and being naturally impulsive, they are easily led beyond the bounds of propriety and into sin.

A very singular case of suicide occurred at Wheeling, West Va., on the 4th inst. A well known resident of that city, named Henry Daub, who was once immensely wealthy, who had been married twice, quarrelled with his wife, who finally turned him out of the house, which was owned by her, and it is said began to lead an immoral life. This worked on Daub's mind, until yesterday afternoon, when he told a friend that he intended to commit suicide on his first wife's grave, and taking a revolver from his pocket said that was the weapon he would use. His friend thought he was joking, but as he could not find Daub next morning, he went to Mount Calvary cemetery, and there, under a foot of snow, his body was found stretched across his first wife's grave, with a bullet hole through his heart. Daub was about 45 years of age and bore a good character.

Senator Cameron, of Wisconsin, is endeavoring to aid the Winnebago Indians of that State in their efforts for subsistence by agricultural pursuits, and to promote their civilization. A large number of these Indians have selected and settled in good faith upon homestead claims, under a special act for their benefit of 1875. The Indians have signified their desire and purpose to abandon their tribal relations, and adopt the habits and customs of civilized people, and avail themselves of the privileges of that act, but in many instances are unable to do so on account of their extreme poverty.

The New York Herald gets it off thusly: "The Baltimore News is gaining credit for its very funny paragraphs. Even the Burlington Hawk-Eye and Detroit Free Press quote them: We desire to say, that the News' paragraphs are the brightest in the world. They are stolen from the Herald."

There ain't much difference. Before marriage she says, "Bye-bye, darling," when he is about to leave the house, and after marriage she says the same thing—"buy, buy, darling,"—only more often.

Miss Kate Field has had a large piece of good fortune in the publication of articles in the London Times, and in the proposals of that journal to receive and print other matter from her pen.

As soon as a man becomes perfectly familiar with his own name he writes it so that nobody can read it.

WEEKLY DISPATCH.

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SATURDAY..... JAN. 26, 1878.

Elevating Labor.

We have received the initial number of the *Oregon Weekly Record*, published at Salem, by E. O. Norton, ostensibly devoted to the interest of the laboring classes, and to the establishment of a political party for the elevation of labor. We know of no class of labor in this country that stands in greater need of elevation than the labor of printing and publishing newspapers. Yet this new candidate for public favor in that line, is neither a practical printer or publisher, and one of his first efforts is to degrade rather than elevate the character of the employment in which he has engaged under the pretence of elevating labor. If he had denounced the public authorities for employing expert carpenters on a public building at standard wages when jack-carpenters could be employed for less, he would have done for the cause of labor precisely the same service that he has done in denouncing the Common Council of the City of Salem for electing a City Printer, to be paid at the rates established by all the respectable publishers of the State, and the uniform standard of the most of the States in the Union, instead of letting it to the lowest bidder. There is no rule of the craft more rigidly enforced than that of compelling publishers to pay their journeymen standard rates, and there is no more reason or necessity for, letting the office of Public Printer to the lowest bidder than there is in subjecting any other civil service in the government to the same test. Fees for publishing are as easily prescribed by statute as the fees of Sheriff, Auditor or Recorder, and the public are as much interested in the character of their official paper as in that of any other department. The discrimination against publishers is a small device of demagogues to commend themselves to popular favor by degrading journalism under the pretence of economy in the public service. No community ever made or saved a cent by it in the long run. No respectable business man ever lets his printing to the lowest bidder, and why should corporations or those acting for them be required to do so? It is a most singular doctrine to be put forth in behalf of labor.

Grover Wouldn't Fuse.

The *Oregonian* is terribly exercised for fear Senator Grover will sink his identity under the seductive influence of Senator Mitchell, and talks to the unsophisticated Senator like an affectionate father to a sick puppy. "Since Senator Grover has obtained a report exonerating him fully from the charges that were preferred against him," says his volunteer monitor, "he may now feel strong enough to assert his individuality in regard to Oregon affairs, and take such course as he really thinks the interest of the State requires, even if it brings him into collision with others. He has very considerable ability, and ought to assert it. There are many of both parties who would be glad to see him do this, and not waste his opportunity and fail in his

service to the State by being simply an echo or shadow of his colleague in the Senate."

We have not read or listened to a lecture at once so touching and disinterested since the Sunday School address of Br. Gibbs, in which he related the story of the good boy who went west and became a Governor of a State.—The only case of the kind we ever heard of. It is an exhibition fit for the contemplation of gods and men: the unctuous editor, more venerable in character than years, patting Lafey on the head, telling him he is a pretty smart boy and not nearly as much of a thief as he had been in the habit of representing him, and promising him if he would only pitch into that bad boy Mitchell on every occasion offered, and oppose every thing that Mitchell proposed, he might reasonably aspire to that place in the affections of the "leading journal" from which the latter had been discarded, and thus become as preeminent among politicians as that journal is among newspapers. Strange to say, this brilliant offer of patronage was not heeded by the Senator, and the yearning editor is left with "nobody to love and none to carress," but a soulless corporation; and his readers are still in doubt as to which is his ruling passion—devotion to the corporation or hatred of Mitchell.

Personal Character of Hayes.

A Washington letter to the *Cincinnati Enquirer*, the leading Democratic organ of the Northwest, in commenting upon the late expositions of Wm. E. Chandler, which accuse Mr. Hayes of bargaining for his own election through the Louisiana complications, says: "We of Ohio who have known Rutherford B. Hayes since his boyhood, and have learned to recognize in him a man of singular frankness, who, with all his ability, is yet as simple in his ways as a child, and pure as it is possible for a man to be who has such associates as John Sherman represents; a man who never sought an office and therefore is untouched by the slime of the caucus and the degradation of its agents; a man who to-day will blush like a girl when complimented—we, I say, can know without being told, how he would regard such a man as William E. Chandler."

This high tribute of personal regard from an uncompromising political opponent who knows whereof he speaks, would be proof conclusive of the singular purity of character of Mr. Hayes without other evidence; but it is backed by the uniform testimony of all his neighbors and personal acquaintances of all sects, parties and social conditions. In this time of general public and private venality, such a man in the Presidential chair, with courage and firmness as remarkable as his modesty and purity of character, is something for the American people to thank God for every day, and to cause venal partisans who follow the vocation of politics for spoils, to gnash their teeth in despair.

It will be remembered that tributes similar in terms to the foregoing were paid to the personal character of Mr. Tilden, when Governor of New York, by some of the leading Republican journals of that State. We have no doubt that Mr. Tilden, if inaugurated President, would have maintained the same policy which has chiefly characterized the administration of Mr. Hayes, to which both candidates were pledged by their respective party platforms, and it is reasonable to believe he would have been quite as unpopular with the

spoilsmen of his own party as is the latter. It is, nevertheless, the bounden duty of all honest citizens to support the principle regardless of party.

INDIAN POLICY.—The policy of the Government in the management of Indians is admirably travestied in the following suggestions by a "Tramp": "I want the Government to provide me with \$40 and a trunk. It is true I am not a red savage, and have never scalped and slaughtered and mutilated unfortunate tourists and emigrants; but yet I have claims not dissimilar to those advanced by Spotted Tail and the other Indians at Washington. For instance, I loaf about a good deal, and drink whiskey whenever I can get it, and let my wife do all the hard work. Besides I need some new clothes and want to 'dress like a white man.' Will you kindly inform me whether I shall have to go to Washington for the trunk and clothes, or whether the Government will send them here to me."

What claim does the Indian tramp present to the Government for food and clothing without labor, protection and immunity from the consequences of crime, which the equally ignorant and degraded white tramp is not entitled to in the same degree?

HIS AFFINITY.—Newell, of the *Statesman*, who has heretofore had the reputation of being the dirtiest editor in Washington Territory and prided himself upon his bad eminence, has found his affinity in a Port Townsend paper, to whom he cottons as to one who excels him in that line. His Port Townsend brother has the advantage of knowing nothing and attempting nothing but snoot, while Newell, in his sober intervals, devotes a portion of his intellectual efforts to matters of public interest, or to the promotion of objects to which his journal is subsided.

Indian Territories.

A Washington dispatch of the 16th says: The resolutions submitted to the Senate to-day by Mr. Mitchell are prefaced with a preamble, reciting that there are at the present time 300,000 Indians in the United States, for whose benefit there have been set apart 300,000,000 acres of public lands, including the Indian Territories of the United States, or about 1,000 acres to each man, woman and child, from all of which lands settlers are excluded, while persons of 21 years of age, whether the head of a family or not, are permitted to homestead or purchase 160 acres, millions of white or black citizens with families to support are without homes. It is therefore

Resolved, That the committee on Indian affairs be instructed to inquire into the propriety of establishing four Indian Reservations to be called Indian Territories, one of which, for the use and occupation of all Indians in the State of Oregon, Washington and Idaho Territories, shall be located in the country west of the Rocky Mountains known as Colville Valley; the second, for the occupation of all other Indians west of the Rocky Mountains, in some suitable locality west of or in such range of mountains; and the other two for the use and occupancy of all other Indians, to be located in or east of the Rocky Mountain range, and upon which reservations or territories all reservation Indians in the United States shall be located, with suitable provisions for permitting all who are competent to become citizens who dissolve their tribal connections and engage in agriculture, to acquire, under proper restrictions, homesteads in suitable quantities, on their present reservations. Such large reservations, or Indian territories, to

have a suitable form of government, to be established by Congress, which government shall include the right to be represented in Congress by delegate, to be appointed by the President of the United States, and a Superintendent, who shall be ex-officio Governor of such Territory.

From this it appears that nearly 47,000 square miles, or a portion of the public domain equal to 215 miles square is reserved from settlement and cultivation for the use of 300,000 vagabond Indians, including men women and children; equal to 5,000 acres to each male adult, or 33 times as much as a white man is allowed to preempt. In addition to this, the cost to the Government of maintaining and governing these Indians is not less than \$30,000,000; a hundred dollars for each man, woman and child. In the main we approve of the plan proposed by Mr. Mitchell, and would only suggest that the Territory of Alaska be set aside for this purpose. The climate of Alaska is not as rigorous as that of Colville Valley, and is much better adapted to Indian wants; game and fish are abundant; it abounds in fur animals of the most valuable varieties, and there is plenty of territory and shore line to allot to each tribe sufficient for hunting and fishing grounds marked by certain metes and bounds, and under military government, 10,000 troops, at an annual cost of \$1,000,000, would be amply sufficient to maintain the peace and secure to each tribe all their rights of person and property under their tribal relations. As agriculturists, the Indians have never been a success; in their normal condition as hunters and fishers Alaska is exactly adapted to their wants, and affords an abundant field, under military protection, not only for self-support, but for becoming a source of revenue to the government, without interfering with any proper efforts for their civilization and enlightenment. The Indians of Neah Bay, who maintain themselves by catching marine fur animals, have made as much progress in the arts of civilization as any Indian community in this Territory.

The Branch Railroad.

The recent repeated and earnest assurances that the N. P. R. R. Co. had determined to build the branch road over the mountains immediately, like the Puyallup coal mine, have come to an abrupt termination. The organ now says:

"It is understood that the means for building on this coast are to be furnished by parties interested in the road from Snake river east, and who will contribute nothing towards its extension west of that river. If this be the case, and there is little doubt that it is, then it may be that the next year will not see our Puyallup road extended across the Cascades, unless the people upon both sides of the mountains extend such aid as will be given in the construction of the main line east; but should such assistance be offered, or should the company be able to raise the means, we feel certain that this road will be built to the Yakima Valley.

Our readers may judge what the prospect of building that road is under the contingencies mentioned. The parties interested in the road from Snake river east, are, as we have before said, the managers of the O. S. N. Co., and if they can prevent it, there will never be a railroad built west of that point either to Portland or to Puget Sound.

Shall we grow our own coffee? The Department of Agriculture thinks Lower California, a portion of Texas and Florida possess all the essentials of soil and climate. The question is an important one.

A Mexican Monstrosity.

The *Mazatlan Occidental* contains an account of an extraordinary phenomenon in human nature. The mother of this living curiosity is named Antonio Garcia, residing in Rosario, State of Sinaloa. Her husband is Lorenzo Rodriguez, a native of Chauderos, District of Concordia, in the same State. About a year ago she gave birth to a child, which promises to develop into a monstrosity. This boy child was born at Copala, and soon as the phenomenon was known to exist, the parents had good grounds to believe that it would be stolen, so they moved to Rosario. The child, according to the story of its progenitors, was born without other defect than that of an indentation on its skull in the shape of a cross. But in a little while the head commenced to grow enormously, and at the end of one year was from twelve to fourteen inches in diameter. The indentation, in another sense, may be said to resemble a hand-grenade, in the form of a cross, running back to the nape or nape of the neck. The other part of the cross extends from ear to ear. The indentations are from two to three inches in width and slightly covered with hair. In the nighttime, by putting a light across the head, the brains and other material can plainly be seen, as if a lighthouse were shining upon them. The eyelids of this creature, instead of being above the eye, are below, and almost encircle it, growing upward. The forehead has almost disappeared, on account of the deformity of the head. The whole body is extremely rickety, and the skin appears to stick to the dry bones. The monstrosity weighs a little over ten pounds, is healthy, and promises to live many years, and is beloved by its parents.

There are at present only 17,000 Quakers in England and Wales, while in the year 1700 they numbered 60,000. Their greatest losses took place in the period of their greatest moral triumph. Various causes have been assigned for the decline of the society, such as birthright membership—not an original principle of the system—which led to the wholesale admission of nominal members, either careless about religion or hostile to Quaker ideas and traditions; the system of disowning members for slight deviations from the unwritten law in such trifling matters as dress and language, but more important still, for marrying outside the society of Friends; the silent meetings, which were very rare in the early history of the sect, and the absence of singing and reading the Scriptures in public.

Advice received from Secretary Sherman and others, through entirely trustworthy sources, disprove the constantly repeated assumption that Bland's silver bill was instigated or is supported by the great silver mine owners of the United States. The so-called "Bonanza Kings," Messrs. Flood & O'Brien, and their associates of the Bank of Nevada, at San Francisco, who hold the controlling interest in nearly every successful silver producing mine in the country, unhesitatingly declare themselves against unlimited re-coinage of silver. They favor moderate coinage of silver dollars, of such weight as will approximate in value to that of the gold dollar, and believe that the government war bonds should be paid, principal and interest, in gold.

He bought a guitar and practised for six long weary months. But at the end of that time a smile lit up his wan and weary face, and his brow grew radiant with joy, as he inspected the corns on the thumb of his right hand. The hour was 10 P. M., and he wandered through the stilly night to the boarding-house where she lived, and directly under that window which had been so often sanctified by her presence he commenced to toot: (Twang, twang, bim) "I wandered b-i-i the brook-side, (kling, clang, boo,) I wandered b-i-i the mill"—and the sash was gently raised with a crash, and a deep bass voice yelled out, "I wish as you fall into your brook off your brookside and drown yourself in dose mill, oder I plow my visail und call a polizeidiener." It was cruel of her to have changed her room without letting him know.

The Ute Indians were over a year finding out that signing their names to a piece of paper was anything more than an act of courtesy to the agent. After he had laid them out of about \$20,000, they began to see that the pen was mightier than the tomahawk.

Some people are so sceptical as to sneer at the manly game of base-ball, going so far often as to say that there was nothing in it calculated to elevate or enlighten the understanding of the American youth. The falsity of the speculations of these croakers is happily relieved through the following:

James A. Devlin, the Louisville (Ky.) base-ball player, who two months ago was paid at the rate of \$2,000 for the season, and who was expelled for selling a game, has written a letter to the secretary of his club, in which he says: "O Charlie if you will only get me Back again I Can not say what I would be willing to do I have Bin hunting some kind of work to do for 6 Dollars a week I am willing to work But can't get anything to do."

There are 1,500 families, or say 6,000 people, who are made dependent for their bread and butter upon the contributions of workingmen by the continuance of the cigarmakers' strike in New York. It is estimated that \$50,000 worth of wages might have been earned by the strikers since they stopped work. When the cost of maintenance is added to the loss of wages, the sum will doubtless be larger than the whole percentage in dispute would aggregate in a year's time. These strikes are the costliest means of raising the rate of wages which has ever been devised by the wit of man.

An exchange says that among the lessons learned by the French in the late Prussian war is the fact that, with the use of spectacles, short-sighted soldiers can fight as well as those whose sight is not affected. On the representations of Dr. Perrin, one of the professors of Val de Grace, a ministerial circular authorizes the rank and file, in common with officers, to wear glasses whenever considered necessary. The consequence is that many subjects who used formerly to be rejected are now enlisted in the French army.

It is stated that the passage in Longfellow's poem of "Keramos," alluding to Japan, has been translated into the language of that empire and a copy of it presented to the poet. It will be an appropriate counterpart in his library of the Psalm of Life which hangs there, translated into the Chinese language.

"Roll on, silver moon," warbled a youth beneath the window of his loved one, when the queen of his thoughts softly raised the sash and softly murmured: "You had better roll on something better than a ninety-two cent moon, William, if you expect to get up to pa; he is hard money, he is." The window slid down, and the demoralized Bill slid off coining excretions in the bland atmosphere.

The State labor commissioner of Ohio favors the enactment of a law compelling the payment of all wages in cash only, and not by orders for goods. He wants co-operative associations incorporated and protected, and he thinks that the system of contracting for the labor of State Prison is pernicious.

Charles Sumner was not a woman's man. Story says of him: "Of all the men I ever knew of his age, he was the least susceptible to the charms of woman. Men he liked best and with them he liked to talk."

In a conspicuous headline the editor of the N. Y. *Sun* inquires, "Is there a Hell?" Ten thousand years from now he will be consulting the dim tablets of his memory by firelight for an answer to the question: Was there ever anything else?

A Spanish illustrated newspaper is threatened with prosecution for publishing a portrait of the Princess Mercedes, the destined bride of King Alfonso, the portrait being by no means flattering.

A hopeful minister says that he has no doubt that the time will come when the members of a church choir will behave just as well as other folks.

Scandal is fed by as many streams as is the Nile and there is often as much difficulty in tracing it to its source.

It is stated that a number of wealthy men, including a New Yorker, intend to establish a bank at Walla Walla.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

EASTERN STATES.

OMAHA, Jan. 20.—A conspiracy to ruin a number of respectable girls has been unearthed at Red Oak, Iowa, and intense excitement has been created thereby.

BOSTON, Jan. 20.—Investigation by the receiver of the Bridgewater Savings Bank shows that the treasurer, E. Southworth, now dead, added forged notes and abstractions foot up over \$30,000 inclusive of sums due depositors in the banking firm of Sunbar & Co.

RICHMOND, Jan. 21.—Gov. Holliday today committed to imprisonment for life the death sentence of Silas Hagerman, colored, convicted last November in Pottsylvania county of the murder of an illegitimate child of his daughter, the crime being committed to hide her shame.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The following postoffices have been established: Pysht Challam county, W. T., D. F. Brownfield, postmaster. Postmasters appointed—J. M. Bloomfield, Kalama, Cowlitz county, W. T.; Andrew G. McCause Pathes, Columbia county, W. T.; Jas. P. Comeford, Tulalip, Snohomish Co., W. T.

Senator Mitchell to-day introduced a bill appropriating \$125,000 to enable the United States coast survey to establish a station for the purpose of making tidal observations at Astoria.

At a meeting of the senate railroad committee to-day Senator Grover made an argument earnestly supporting Mitchell's provisions in aid of the construction of a railroad from Oregon to Salt Lake City.

A Simniza dispatch says the Danube is now completely frozen over and transport wagons are crossing freely on the ice.

A Berlin special says all the old soldiers on furlough in Russian Poland have been called in. This new levy consists exclusively of men over forty years of age.

THE EASTERN WAR.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—A Russian official telegram, dated Kezanlik, states that the Turkish peace delegates arrived at Hermani on Thursday, and were received with military honors by order of Grand Duke Nicholas.

A Vienna correspondent telegraphs the following: It is reported from Constantinople that in consequence of the decision taken at the great council on the 17th, Izzed Bey has been sent to the Russian headquarters with fresh instructions to the Turkish plenipotentiaries giving them full power to sign, whereas they at first were instructed to refer the conditions to the Porte.

In consequence of the new instructions to the plenipotentiaries it is expected in Constantinople that the armistice will be signed immediately, perhaps Monday. Preparations for the sultan's removal to Baruse are consequently suspended.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—A Constantinople dispatch, dated 18th inst., via Syria, says the Porte, at the instance of the sultan, ordered all valayets at a distance from the seat of war to send, pending the result of armistice negotiations, all the forces they can spare to Constantinople by the quickest possible route.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 21.—The opinion daily gains that in consequence of the threatening aspect of internal affairs, especially in the capital, the Porte will be compelled to purchase a cessation of hostilities. Three hundred thousand refugees are fleeing to this city.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—A special from Shumla says smallpox has broken out there and in the surrounding villages. A number of refugees are arriving there from Bedrova and Osman Bazar, and many die on the road from cold and hunger.

A Berlin special says all the old soldiers on furlough in Russian Poland have been called in. This new levy consists exclusively of men over forty years of age.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—Cleopatra's obelisk passed Margate this afternoon, and is expected in the Thames at midnight.

A telegram from the Hague says a marriage is contemplated between the Prince of Orange and Princess Beatrice of England.

DUBLIN, Jan. 20.—The funeral of the Fenian, McCarthy, took place to-day. It is estimated that 60,000 persons followed the remains to the cemetery.

A man in Lowell, Mass., had a house, but no wife to care for it. In a talk with a friend a bargain was made under which he was to pay the friend \$150 for procuring one.

The senate committee on foreign relations has requested Senator Sargent to be present at their meeting to-morrow when Mr. Williams, late secretary of legation in China, will be heard on the Chinese question.

DEADWOOD, D. T., Jan. 21.—Sheriff Moulton arrived from Rapid City to-day with the following account of the Indian troubles in that vicinity.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—The Times' Washington special says: One of the most modest bills of the present session was introduced to-day asking government aid to the extent of \$50,000,000, to build a railroad from the Atlantic to the Pacific via Indianapolis, Chicago and Omaha.

When Mark Twain lectured recently at a town in Massachusetts it was arranged that T. B. Aldrich, the poet, should introduce him.

Kate Field remarks: "The best friends I have in the world are American men, and if I have not married one, it is because I love too many of them.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—All the employees on the temporary roll of the treasury department, numbering 95, were discharged Saturday afternoon, as there was no money to pay them.

It has come to the worst; a meeting is now unavoidable. Miss Kellogg called Miss Cary a "leather-lunged old son of a gun."

The Northern Pacific R. R.

The following dispatch, dated Washington, Jan. 16th, we copy from the Oregonian of yesterday. Owing to the failure of the telegraph lines it was not received last week:

A sub-committee of the house committee on Pacific railroads gave a hearing this morning to those interested in the extension of the Northern Pacific Railroad. The company was represented by Frederick Billings, chairman of the executive committee; Roberts, its engineer-in-chief; and Gay, its counsel.

During the discussion of the resolutions Mrs. Crocker said that the thirteenth amendment already enfranchised colored women and their rights should be demanded under the law.

A male delegate from Virginia said that those engaged in the woman's movement were the advance guard of civilization.

Robert B. Purvis, of Philadelphia, read a copy of a petition being circulated in the State of Pennsylvania for presentation to Congress, signed by men and women, asking for the adoption of the sixteenth amendment to the constitution.

Miss Morgan, a colored delegate from Mississippi, was then introduced and proceeded to address the Convention. She said the colored women in the District of Columbia were, under the 14th and 15th amendments, entitled to suffrage, but they did not propose to demand it until their white sisters were accorded the same privileges.

Williams also insisted on a provision that would insure the building of a branch line to connect the Northern Pacific road with the junction of the Union and Central roads, at Ogden, to which the representatives of the N. P. Co. were not so willing to accede.

Osman Pasha did not turn out, when caught, to be Mr. Crawford, of Tennessee, but in Shakir Pasha—a luminary who seems to have recently risen—we have evidently a man who served in our civil war long enough to learn the trick of breaking it gently to his government.

The following statistics of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States are given in the Church Almanac for 1878:

Bishops, 61; priests and deacons, 3,216; baptisms, 46,787; confirmations, 29,179; communicants, 281,977; marriages, 10,122; burials, 21,937; candidates for orders, 337; ordinations—deacons, 134; priests, 106; Sunday school teachers, 29,548; scholars, 275,018; contributions, \$5,734,368.

This advertisement strikes us as being infantile in its simplicity: "A young lady, perfectly competent, wishes to form a class of young mothers and nurses, to instruct them in the art of talking to infants in such a manner as will interest and please them."

A man's charity to those who differ from him upon great and difficult questions will be the rate of his own knowledge of them. The more knowledge, the more charity.

The spruce trees in the Essex and Hamilton county (N. Y.) forests are affected with a disease which threatens to interfere seriously with local lumbering interests.

News of a terrible mutiny at Sandy Point, Straits of Magellan, is sent by Commodore Rodgers, of our navy, who fortunately arrived in time to give valuable assistance.

The mutineers released the convicts; the town was robbed and nearly burned down and a large number of people killed.

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Woman Suffrage.

The Woman's Suffrage Convention, which assembled at Washington on the 27th inst., adopted a series of resolutions setting forth the duty of the national government in maintaining the equal rights of all its citizens without regard to sex.

During the discussion of the resolutions Mrs. Crocker said that the thirteenth amendment already enfranchised colored women and their rights should be demanded under the law.

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W. H. SHOUDY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

White Lead, Linseed Oil, Putty

TURPENTINE, VARNISHES (all kinds), SHELLAC, CAN COLORS, DRY COLORS, full assortment of GLASS, WHITING, PARIS WHITE, KALSOMINE and GLUE.

Also, a Full Assortment of Brushes, Gold Leaf and Bronzes.

WALL PAPER Ready Trimmed.

I have the largest and best assortment on the Sound, at prices to suit the times. Constantly on hand RUBBER PAINT, acknowledged to be the best paint in the world by all that have used it.

CRAWFORD & HARRINGTON

Importers and Jobbers,

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,

DEALERS IN

Groceries, Provisions,

Wines, Liquors, Teas, Hardware,

Cutlery, Glass and Crockery Ware,

Hemp and Manilla Cordage,

Agricultural and Mining Implements,

Paints, Oils, Blacksmith & Carpenter Tools,

Cumberland Coal, Iron, & Steel, Flour,

FEED, ETC., ETC.

HAVE NOW IN STORE AND WARE HOUSES AT SEATTLE A FULL STOCK OF ALL Goods in their line, which will be sold at the Lowest Prices possible.

CALL AT THEIR STORE,

COMMERCIAL STREET, SEATTLE, WASH. TERR.

AGENTS FOR THE

Imperial Fire Insurance Company of London.

CRAWFORD & HARRINGTON

OPENING AT THE

NEW BRICK STORE,

FRAUENTHAL BROTHERS.

Commercial St., Seattle.

A LARGE AND FINE STOCK OF

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Blankets, Wall Paper, Carpets, Oil Cloth, Millinery Good, Trunks, Valises, Furs, Etc., Etc

We shall endeavor to be known for the Best Goods and Lowest Prices. FRAUENTHAL BROS, Seattle, November 1st 1876.

Geo. W. Harris.

R. K. Attridge.

HARRIS & ATTRIDGE,

SUCCESSORS TO

J. F. Morrill,

CITY DRUG STORE

Wholesale & Retail Druggists

A COMPLETE STOCK OF

Trusses, Supporters, Toilet and Fancy Articles

For the Cassiar and Sitka Mines

The Mail Steamship



CALIFORNIA,

CHAS. THORN, MASTER.

Having superior accommodations for Passengers, will leave Port Townsend and Victoria for Wrangel and Sitka, on or about

Friday, January 4th, 1878,

Returning, will leave Port Townsend for Astoria and Portland, Oregon, on or about the 20th.

California is to leave Portland for Townsend and Victoria and the north on or about the 1st of January.

For freight or passage apply on board or to office F. McQuade & Son, Victoria.

J. P. GOODHUE, Agent.

Office at F. McQuade & Son's

BEEF! BEEF!



BUY YOUR BEEF AT THE Union Market. A. W. MALSON

ESTABLISHED 1869.

L. REINIG,

SEATTLE BAKERY

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

GROCERIES—

PROVISIONS—

FREIGHT—

VEGETABLES—

BREAD, CAKE CRACKERS, ETC., ETC

Goods delivered to all parts of the city free of charge.

FRESH BREAD DELIVERED EVERY MORNING!

Hot Bread and Brown Bread every Sunday morning.

DR. G. V. CALHOUN,

OFFICE:—JAMES STREET, OPPOSITE THE OCCIDENTAL HOTEL.

Seattle. Wash. Territory

Residence, Third St., near Episcopal Church Seattle, W. T., July 31, 1876

\$20 Reward!

The above reward will be paid for the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who break open my cigar stand on the night of Dec. 28th, and abstracted the following articles:—

About 7 Cigar Holders, with dugs and boxes carved upon them, carved Meerschaum Pipes, 1 colored cigar holder with horse and dog carved upon it, 4 doz. small meerschaum cigar and cigarette holders, wooden pipes, and a quantity of cigars and tobacco.

JACK LINT

WEEKLY DISPATCH.

BERIAH BROWN & CO., PROPRIETORS.

A. W. DE LANY, F. M. WALSH, D. L. NOETHEP, BERIAH BROWN.

Office--Dispatch Buildings, James Street.

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

THE WEEKLY DISPATCH, published every Saturday morning. Two dollars per year.

All business, news letters or telegraphic dispatches must be addressed to EVENING DISPATCH.

FRIDAY..... JAN. 26, 1878.

The Man for the Occasion.

The most sublime exhibition of self-poise under the most trying and aggravating circumstances, presented by any man in high position in this Republic during its entire history, is that by President Hayes from the day he was nominated for President until the present time.—His deportment, in view of the circumstances by which he is surrounded, is worthy of our highest admiration, and stamps the conviction upon our mind that of all men in existence he is the very man for the times, as if specially raised up by Providence to meet a crisis in our public affairs which all parties recognized as fraught with the most imminent peril to our republican system of Government. He is unlike any of his predecessors who were distinguished for iron nerve and indomitable will. Washington was addicted to fearful outbursts of temper; Adams, always peevish and irritable; Jackson, arrogant and resentful to any attempt to thwart his purposes; Johnson, pugnacious to the last degree; Grant, stubborn and moody as a balky horse; Hayes, with no less unflinching will than any of them, has none of the disagreeable characteristics of the others; his entire self-possession under the most stinging provocation, being the greatest cause of irritation to those who oppose him. His social qualities prove him to be in no way lacking in human sympathies or generous sensibilities, or at all indifferent to the praise or blame of his fellows; and hence the only reasonable explanation of his conduct is, that he is actuated by a solemn conviction of the duties and responsibilities of his position, to which he subordinates all mere personal considerations. Frank and unreserved in his intercourse with all; entirely free from ostentation or supercilious assumption, he exasperates to frenzy those of his own party who call to remonstrate with him, by simply pointing to their common platform and his letter of acceptance; politicians regarding an official who is faithful to his ante-election pledges as not only a traitor to his party, but as a standing reproach and menace to themselves.

A Washington correspondent of the New York Herald reports some of the personal sayings of the President as follows: He is reported to have said that so far he has met with no surprise; that what has happened was foreseen by him before he left Columbus, and that he has seen no reason to change in the least the course he laid out for himself before he came to Washington. The results of the Southern policy have been such as he expected. He is not surprised that a part of the Republican party opposed that policy, nor at the vigor of this opposition, and as he foresaw and expected this he is not disappointed that greater political results have not been reached in the Southern States as the fruit of that policy. It was inevitable that an attempt to arouse a solid North against the policy of reconciliation should maintain so far as possible a solid

South. If the Republican leaders had at once accepted the Southern policy, the solid South would have crumbled to pieces before this; but he did not expect that, and he is satisfied with the beneficent results thus far attained.

Of the matter of civil service reform, Mr. Hayes is reported to have said: The reform of the civil service is necessarily slow work; it requires cautious action in a great number of cases. But though, in the opinion of some friends of reform he has acted too slowly, he believes thoughtful men will soon recognize the fact that a new spirit has begun to animate the public service; that the work is better and more efficiently done, because the old officers he has not removed feel that they are watched and that they must attend more carefully than ever to their public duties. He believes that the public service is now more correctly and effectively conducted than it has been at any period since the war, and while he is by no means satisfied that the highest standard has been reached, and while he does not mean to relax his efforts to improve it, yet he is satisfied with the results so far attained. It follows from all this, if he is correctly reported, that the President has no intention of changing his policy in any respect, and it is regarded as certain by those best informed, that he will make no change in his Cabinet either.

The Colorado river (not our Texas Colorado) is noted for "swirls," so called. They occur everywhere, but only at high stages of water. A bubble rises from the bottom and breaks with a slight sound on the surface. The water at the point begins a rotary motion, so small that an inverted tea cup might cover it. Larger and larger grows the circle, till a surface of forty feet in diameter is in motion, spinning round a funnel-shaped hole in the center, two or three feet across at the top, and coming to a point in the depths below. Often a large tree floating down the stream is caught, and its foremost end thrust up in the air twenty or thirty feet, while the other passes underneath—the exposed end to be slowly drawn down again and to disappear. Three soldiers—deserters from Camp Mohave—passing through the ravine in a skiff suffered their craft to run into a swirl. One of the crew, at the first intimation of danger, threw himself overboard, beyond the charmed circle, and, as he swam away, he turned his head and saw the boat spin round until, one end being drawn into the vortex and the other upheaved in the air, it slowly sank as it revolved in the turbid bosom of the river, its human freight to be seen no more; for the Colorado river does not give up its dead—no corpses lodge on its shores.

The United States Treasurer is advised of constantly increasing attempts by persons in various sections of the country to cheat the government and innocent people by practicing what is known as the "piecing process," whereby a given number of currency notes of like denomination are cut in pieces and so pasted together as to give an increased number. The manipulators generally take ten notes, and by cutting and adroit piecing make eleven, thereby gaining one at the expense of the other ten. Of course the diminished notes get into the hands of innocent holders, and when sent to the Treasury Department for redemption they are at once detected by the treasury experts and thrown out. The regulations for redeeming mutilated currency do not admit of the redemption of anything except in a single piece containing at least one-half of the original, which makes it still harder for those into whose hands these nicely-pasted fragments fall.

"Mr. President," said a delegate in a recent conversation, "I think we should adjourn till tomorrow, as I notice that there are fifteen delegates in this convention here who are absent."

A good book and a good woman are excellent things for those who know how to justly appreciate their value. There are men, however, who judge of both from their covering.

THE EXTENSION BILL.—The bill introduced in the House of Congress in behalf of the Northern Pacific Railroad, is as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That ten years' additional time is hereby granted to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, as now organized, to construct and complete its main line and branch under its charter and the acts and resolutions of Congress relating thereto.

That is all there is of it; an absolute and unconditional extension of time; an absolute surrender to a company of speculators of the control of two-thirds of the public domain in Washington Territory west of the Cascade Mountains, embracing the most valuable unoccupied timber and mineral lands upon the continent, without a single provision for the sale of the lands, for the protection of settlers, or to enforce the construction of the road either to Puget Sound or to Portland. It means an overland connection from the head of navigation on the Columbia river, with perpetual monopoly of the navigation of that river, with a black pall extending for ten years over the larger portion of our Territory, prohibiting settlement, repelling enterprise, and obstructing all the avenues of commerce it does not monopolize. That is what many of our citizens and the Portland Board of Trade petitioned for.

COUNTY HOSPITAL.—A wrong idea was conveyed by our local reporter, on Saturday, by saying that "complaint is being made as to the manner in which the county sick are being treated." We have heard no complaint of the treatment of the patients at the hospital; on the contrary, we have heard from many sources high commendation of the manner in which the Sisters, who have charge of the institution, devote themselves to the care and comfort of their patients, as is the uniform custom of a sisterhood whose lives are consecrated to works of charity, and God forbid that we should be the means of casting any reflection upon their pious work.

The complaint to which our attention was called with the request that we would make public mention of it, came from a discharged patient, and referred exclusively to his medical treatment, or neglect. Deeming this one of the personal grievances, real or imaginary, to which all institutions of the kind are liable from dissatisfied patients, we declined any interference in the matter, referring the complainant to the County Commissioners for his redress. Our reporter, hearing this complaint from another source, not knowing that the medical department was as independent of the management as our family physician is of our domestic matters, simply stated the fact that complaint had been made, and called the attention of the Commissioners to the same, without expressing any opinion as to the ground of complaint. We know that complaints of this kind are often made without any reasonable cause. But no reasonable man charged with a public trust will object to public investigation of any matter connected with that trust.

Without having formed or expressed any opinion as to the manner in which the duties of the office of County Physician have heretofore been discharged, we take this occasion to enter our protest against the barbarous system of letting to the lowest bidder the medical treatment of the helpless wards of the government, who have no other resource.

FALSE REPORT.—The Tacoma Herald says that "Mr. Wilkeson received no such telegram" as that announced in the *Intelligencer*, upon which we commented on Friday last. So it appears that it was only a small invention of the latter paper, designed to commend itself to the patronage of those Northern men by this exhibition of zeal in their cause. This reminds us a remark we once heard made by Andrew Johnson after listening to a speech of B. F. Butler on Southern rights: "I always doubt the sincerity of those Northern men who defend us in matters in which he cannot truthfully defend ourselves." Our neighbor is manifestly more zealous in promoting the schemes of the land speculators than their own home organ.

Telegraphs.

The *Intelligencer* of this morning, for the first time in weeks, publishes a lot of telegraphic dispatches not copied from the *Oregonian* of the day before, and considers the remarkable event of such importance as to call the attention of its "evening cotemporaries" to the fact.

An old woman who had for a long time pestered her neighbors by habitual borrowing, was one day heard calling to a neighboring child: "Tell your mama that I have a brass kettle of my own now, and will neither borrow nor lend." When Seattle had not half the population or business it has now the DISPATCH took and paid for daily dispatches, while its entire receipts from its daily circulation did not pay for the telegraph and carrying, though it contributed ten times its cost to the material prosperity of the town, in representing its enterprise, advantages and resources. We had paid over two thousand dollars for special dispatches before the *Intelligencer* ventured upon the enterprise of a daily publication; during all of which time from one-quarter to one-half the reading matter of its weekly issue was made up of the dispatches for which we paid exclusively, copied from day to day from our daily issue, without a single public credit, recognition or acknowledgment of its source. The large amount of our earnings which we expended in building up the town, the *Intelligencer* profited by and applied solely to its own selfish purposes of building up a rival newspaper at our expense. We can entertain no envy towards a successful newspaper rival which can point to no unselfish effort, no single achievement for the public good; the creature of systematic loaves, with an eye only to acquisition, regardless of moral consequences or social obligations; infinitely preferring less financial success, with the proud consciousness that no one can point out on our record a single act subject to the suspicion of subordinating the public good to selfish interests. With this record we cheerfully concede to our cotemporary all the advantages it boasts of having achieved by its superior financial management independent of public considerations. "No good soldier comes out of battle with a full cartridge box." We had rather be judged by what we have done than by what we have acquired.

THE MINISTER TO ENGLAND.—The most remarkable change of public opinion in regard to any noted individual which we have ever noted, is that in relation to John Weleb, the newly appointed Minister to England. When his appointment was first announced, he had never been heard of as a politician, and all who did not know him were ready to

believe the prejudiced statements of the partisan press, by which he was represented as a coarse, vulgar ware-houseman, ungainly and illiterate, without a social or intellectual qualification adapted to the position. So general was this impression, that even here in this far off country, while at Portland, immediately after his appointment, we found some of the best informed people of that city bewailing the disgrace entailed upon the country by the appointment to the highest foreign mission of a man who knew nothing but "truck and dicker." We now find that no Minister ever representing this country at the Court of St. James made a more favorable first impression upon English statesmen. The contrast which he presents to the dilettanteism of Pierpont, is a subject of comment in the London journals. His first speech in England, in reply to an address by the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, showed him to be the peer of John Bright in knowledge of political economy. He is described as a somewhat tall and slender person, with a pleasant face, half hidden in a gray beard, with large blue eyes and a well shaped head covered with profuse gray locks. He has the air and manner of an educated merchant, and has, indeed, been for the most of his life a very successful business man.—He is a lavish host and has wealth to support his disposition. He is now holding his first political position, and illustrates the sagacity of the President in selecting a private citizen, backed by no political party influence, against the clamorous demands of party caucus, for one of the most honorable and responsible positions in his control.

MAISON DORNE RESTAURANT has removed one door above the Arcade, on Front street. The best furnished table in the city can always be found at this restaurant. j23dt.

New Advertisements.

Grand Masquerade.
—THE—
SING VEREIN GERMANIA.

Respectfully announce that they will give a Grand Masquerade Ball at

YESLER'S HALL,
Friday Eve. February 22, 1878.

Committee of Arrangements:
C. BREHM, L. REINIG, A. W. PIPER,
J. LEVY.

Floor Managers:
H. BIGELOW, W. G. JAMIESON, L. DILLER

Reception Committee:
C. NAEHER, J. LEVY.

Tickets Two Dollars

Admitting Lady and Gentleman. For each additional Lady, \$1. Spectators admitted to the st. gr. for 50 cents.

Only Masks are allowed to dance before in: or unless.

TICKETS can only be had from the Committee of Arrangements, and are positively not transferable, and must be indorsed by one of the Committee. jao2td

FOR TACOMA, STELLACOOM AND OLYMPIA.

The new Passenger Steamer

MESSENGER

CAPT. J. C. PARKER.
Will leave Seattle

Every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday
AT SEVEN O'CLOCK, A. M.
1901t

D. W. STARKEY, M. D.,
HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN & SURGEON

Office over Frauenthal's store, corner Commercial and Mill streets, Seattle, W. T. jao3-tf

W. D. LYTS,
General Auctioneer,

Cash advanced on Second-hand Goods. Will sell goods for parties either at public or private sale. Office with Justice Scott, on Front street, Seattle. jao3-tf

Notice!

OFFICE CITY TREASURER,
SEATTLE, W. T., Nov. 1, 1877.
The tax list of the city of Seattle for the year 1877 is now in my hands and due. All taxes not paid on or before February 1st, 1878, will be returned delinquent, and percentage added. H. W. ROWLAND, City Treasurer. Office at Madock's Drug Store. no12

PACIFIC COAST



Steamship Comp'ny

Will dispatch one of their First-class Steamships from

PORTLAND FOR SAN FRANCISCO

About every Five Days.

Passenger Accommodations Unsurpassed.

THROUGH FARE:

Cabin \$14 50
Steerage 9 00

For further particulars inquire of,

W. H. PUMPHREY, AGENT.

MILL STREET, SEATTLE.

Also Ticket Agent for the N. P. R. Co. Jan 4-tf

They All Do It!

DO WHAT?

WHY, BUY THEIR

Cigars, Tobacco and Pipes

—FROM—

JACK LEVY.

dec7-tf

STOVES

ALMOST GIVEN AWAY!

Extraordinary Notice!

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

ALL KINDS

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

Cheap for Cash.

Call soon and make your selections.

T. P. FREEMAN,

PIONEER VARIETY STORE, SEATTLE
nov28-tf

REMOVAL!

I WILL OPEN ON

Saturday, December 15th,

—MY—

New Beer Hall,
FRONT STREET, NEXT TO NORTH PACIFIC BREWERY.

Where may be found

NORTH PACIFIC BEER ON TAP,

—ALSO—

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

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

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

LUNCHEONS OF ALL KINDS TO ORDER.

FRED GASCH,

dec15-tf
FOUNTAIN BEER HALL.

FOUND.

A Large Memorandum Book, on Yeeler's wharf, about three weeks since. The book contains a number of papers of value to the owner and can be recovered by applying to this office and paying for this advertisement.

Puget Sound S.S. Navigat'n Co.



WINTER SCHEDULE.

From and after the 1st of December, 1877, the

Steamer Otter

Will leave Olympia, connecting at Tacoma with the

Steamer North Pacific

For Victoria and way ports on Sundays and Wednesdays at 6 P. M.

The Steamer NORTH PACIFIC will leave Tacoma on Sundays and Wednesdays at 11:30 P. M., and will leave Seattle on Mondays and Thursdays at 9 A. M. Returning, will leave Victoria on Tuesdays and Fridays at 6 A. M., connecting at Tacoma with the steamer Otter or Olympia.

no12

L. M. STARR.

NORTH-PACIFIC RURAL

A Monthly Journal Devoted to the

Mechanical and Industrial Resources

OF

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Terms, - - \$1.50 Per Year.

The RURAL being a bound pamphlet, is splendidly adapted to send to your friends in the Eastern States. Address, KIRK C. WARD & BROTHER,

TOWN AND COUNTRY.

From the Daily of Saturday.

THE MEETING.—The union revival meeting at the M. E. church last evening was well attended, the house being filled. Rev. Stubbs preached, following up the discourse of the previous evening. At the close of the sermon seekers were invited to come to the front seat in a short but earnest exhortation, and in response a number who had not previously been among the number of seekers, went. The meeting was very orderly throughout. The union services will be continued at the Brown church next week. During the services two of the boys who were recently in jail, assisted by some others who ought to have been in jail, fixed up what they call a tick-tack on the window, then went across the street and by means of a string made a tapping sound on the window. The string was broken by the sexton, and the boys discovered and their names learned. We are not informed whether they will be proceeded against or not.

PRESENTATION.—The handsome Bethel flag, sent by the ladies and Sabbath schools of Portland, to the ladies and Sabbath schools of Seattle, will be formally presented by Mrs. Chapman Stubbs in Yessler's Hall at 3 o'clock to-morrow, with appropriate ceremonies. We understand Capt. Gilman, of the Katie Flickinger, has extended to the ladies and Sabbath schools the use of his ship immediately after the presentation is made, for the purpose of hoisting the emblem. The exercises will doubtless be quite interesting. Mrs. A. J. Hanford will receive the flag on behalf of the Sabbath school of this city.

AN ITEM FOR BUSINESS MEN.—In the case of Jamieson vs. Mastin, pending at Steilacoom, on an account for goods, wares and merchandise sold to defendant, on credit, the defendant admitted purchasing the goods, but claimed that he was to pay for them when it was convenient for him. To this answer plaintiff demurred. The Court—Chief Justice Lewis—overruled the demurrer, holding that "if it was convenient for defendant to pay the account until the judgment day," he could not be compelled to pay it sooner.

HELD TO ANSWER.—Ab Shone, the leader in the murderous assault on Gum King, the Chinese contractor, at a gambling house in the Chinese quarter last night, had a preliminary examination before Justice Scott this morning, and was held to answer, in \$1,000 bail. The trial is set for Monday next at 10 o'clock. Gum King attempted to stop a gambling game in progress in a house owned by him, when he was attacked by Ab Shone, who gashed him pretty badly with an overgrown cheese knife.

IMPROVEMENTS.—Business has increased so rapidly at the Starr Mills of late, that Mr. Bazby, the proprietor, has been compelled to add another run of stone to the grinding capacity of the mills. He has recently purchased and put in position a pair of small French burrs, the kind which are becoming so popular. A new warehouse has also been built for the accommodation of the growing business.

THE PACIFIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY are having a new steamship the State of California, built in Philadelphia, for the San Francisco and Portland route. This new steamship is 319 feet long, 27 feet beam, 16.8 feet depth of hold, three full decks, half brig, 16 feet mean low draught with six water-tight compartments, one compound surface condensing engine, 1,200-horse power, with four boilers.

THE LIBERAL ASSOCIATION OF PORTLAND are making extensive preparation for the celebration of the anniversary of the birth of Thomas Paine on the 29th inst. Addresses will be made on the occasion by Prof. W. H. Chaney, Mrs. H. S. Lake, Dr. J. B. Pilkington and Dr. Folkman. The latter will speak in German. The occasion promises to be one of extraordinary interest.

FROM THE PORT TOWNSEND ARGUS: Capt. Rufus Calhoun, so long a resident of this place, has removed with his family to Seattle. Having purchased his brother's wharf and warehouse at Belltown, he will go into the grain and produce business. We are pleased to know Seattle is to be the gainer if Port Townsend must lose such estimable residents.

A LOT of eighteen fine beef cattle came in on the Alida last Thursday evening from The Dalles for A. W. Malson's market. They were taken up from the fields, and arrived here in fine condition.

A BLIND negro and an Indian have engaged in the business of peddling cigars in Seattle. The negro is a "clear seer," and can tell anything, past, present, or future, for money.

OUR townsman, Capt. Sufferin, is gaining a national reputation by the interest he takes in our mineral developments.

MASONIC.—At the last regular communication of Camano Lodge, No. 27, A. F. & A. M., at Utsalady the following officers were installed: P. De Jorup, W. M.; E. Hickman, S. W.; L. L. Andrews, J. W.; J. F. Carr, Treas.; N. De Jorup, Sec.; J. A. Filband, S. D.; P. A. Peterson, J. D.; I. Rhoads and H. G. Dewey, Stewards; S. Wilbur, Tyler.

AN unsophisticated youth stepped into Schwabacher's store this morning and called for some consecrated lye. The clerk, thinking he meant "concentrated lie," handed him a copy of the Intelligencer containing an editorial on the subject of "exclusive dispatches."

THREE local fishermen engaged in an altercation last evening, and were arrested and brought before Justice Scott this morning and were put under \$100 bonds each to keep the peace. The costs were divided between the swarthy belligerents.

COMPLAINT is being made as to the manner in which the county sick are being treated. The matter should be investigated by the Commissioners, to see what amount of truth there is in the report.

LECTURE.—I. M. Hall, Esq., will deliver a lecture before the First Spiritual Association of Seattle at Yessler's Hall to-morrow evening, at 7 o'clock. Admission free. All are invited.

WM. HUGHES, who has been in Port Townsend for a number of weeks as foreman in the office of the Democratic Press, is in this city visiting friends.

THE funeral of Mrs. Stevens took place from the residence of C. B. Shattuck to-day, and was largely attended.

DUCK, goose and chicken at the Maison Doree for dinner to-morrow.

E. P. BECK will erect a dwelling in Belltown next week, near the residence of Wm. N. Bell.

CAPT. STARR will start to Washington about the last of this month.

From the Daily of Monday.

BROKE JAIL.—Last evening about six o'clock William Davidson, turkey in the county jail, went to supper, leaving the outside door unlocked. Both corridor doors were secured, as were the doors to the yard. As soon as the jailer was gone five prisoners—Kelly and Lynch, confined for robbery; Murray, assault with intent to murder, also a swash and a Chinaman—who were confined in the south ward of the jail, unlocked the corridor door with a key which a prisoner who refused to accompany them says was made and fitted at odd spells during the last six weeks, and passing into the yard, climbed a ladder which reached nearly to the top of the fence and escaped.

Evidence goes to show that they used garments torn in strips to muffle the sounds of their irons. After escaping they proceeded up Mill street, as different persons report having seen or heard them passing. This morning a man came in from Lake Washington, and reported seeing them near the shore of the lake. The Chinaman and the Indian were still with them. Sheriff Wykoff is making every effort for their recapture.

BETHEL FLAG.—Yesterday afternoon at three o'clock a large number of our citizens assembled in Yessler's Hall to witness the services in connection with the presentation of the Bethel flag by Mrs. M. E. Stubbs, in behalf of the ladies and Sunday schools of Portland to Mrs. A. J. Hanford, in behalf of the ladies and Sunday schools of Seattle. Prof. A. T. Bunnell, of the Territorial University, presided over the exercises, and Kirk C. Ward, of the M. E. Sunday school, led the singing. Prayer was offered by Dr. I. Dillon, after which suitable scripture lessons were read. Mrs. Stubbs then presented the flag, and in her remarks recited the account of the unfurling of the first Bethel flag, by a few persons in London in the year 1817. Mrs. Hanford in her acceptance told of the organization of the first Sunday school in Seattle some twenty-four or twenty-five years ago by a few persons of different denominations, and added that there were about as many Sunday schools in Seattle now as there were persons in the first one. The audience then repaired to the barkentine Katie Flickinger, Capt. Gilman having kindly offered his vessel for that purpose, and the flag was raised by Master Alva Curtis, of the Congregational Sunday school, and Miss Mamie Boardman, of the Protestant Episcopal Sunday school. This was witnessed by hundreds of people on board of the vessel, on the wharf, and lining Front street above. The Doxology was sung, the benediction pronounced, and the people dispersed.

SOME beautiful sets of furniture made from native ash and trimmed with maple burl, are now on exhibition at the salesrooms of Messrs. Hall, Paulson & Co. This firm are offering this handsome furniture for less money than imported furniture of less beautiful woods.

A NEW boiler is being built at Bullene's machine shops for the U. S. revenue tender Lively. This little tug will be put in first-rate order before going into service again.

SOME enormous fish called "whale killers" are very plentiful just now at the mouth of Snohomish river.

THE CHURCHES SUNDAY.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

Rev. D. Bagley, Pastor.—Morning subject: i. Cor. 13, 31. "Covet earnestly the best gifts—I show you a more excellent way." After brief reference to connexion, it was remarked that the "it will" do practice, in spiritual things and natural, as well, was reprehensible; that we should ever ardently desire and strive for the best; that to attain it, nothing should be retained as a keepsake, for ornament, or fashion; that darling and self should be got out of the way. In Christian work we had to deal with life, which was molded by life, and to be fully prepared therefor, our lives must be for and in God. It was observed that this would embrace a growth in the inner man, which would be manifested externally; that we were called to greater attainments and should put away childish things and be and see, it were, face to face with God.

Evening subject: "Prayer of Faith." This was defined, enforced and illustrated, the speaker closing with earnest appeals for all to commence and lead prayerful lives, which was responded to by nearly all in the house.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Chaplain Stubbs supplied the pulpit in the morning, preaching a clear and able sermon on the subject: "Man, a Creature of Two Worlds." The proposition was a most happy one, and so stated as to commend itself to every mind without distinction of creed. The idea of the speaker was that the best life for men was that by which they pass through this world most creditably and enter the other most favorably. But in this world there is constant failure in some point. None of us would wish to imitate in all particulars any human life that has gone before. All human life falls short of the possible excellence. And how shall this possible excellence be compassed? The Christian doctrine of Divine aid, of the indwelling of the Spirit illuminating the understanding and stimulating the heart, gives the answer.

In this world we breathe an atmosphere that stupefies; depravity is upon us as a fatal gravitation dragging us toward and into evil. Hence, tremendous sanctions, high as heaven and deep as hell, are applied to arouse us and keep us awake to the duties and joys of this world and to the bliss and glories of the world to come.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The pastor, Rev. I. Dillon, preached at 11 o'clock a. m., from John iii chap. 14 and 15 verses. At night Mrs. Chaplain Stubbs addressed a large congregation giving explanation of Math xxv, 13, 46, and relating briefly her own religious experience. Her words were attended with much influence upon the minds and hearts of those who listened to her. Short addresses followed from the pastor from Rev. Mr. Edwards and from Chaplain Stubbs. The services lasted until a late hour, consisting of prayers, songs and religious testimony.

JUSTICE COURTS.—Yesterday a number of affairs occurred, and this morning both of our justices had plenty of business. In Justice Scott's court William Harris was arraigned on charge of being drunk and disorderly, he having been arrested by City Marshal Thorndyke while yelling and making disturbance on the streets. Fined \$10 and costs, and sent up. John Burns, a recent importation from Victoria, battered a Chinaman's features, and was sent up for not paying \$10 and costs. In Justice Snyder's court two men were tried for fighting about a dog. As they were not regarded as being generally quarrelsome, they were let off with the moderate fine of \$5 each, the costs being divided between them. The fines were paid. In the case of Gum King the prosecution asked to withdraw the suit, which was granted on the costs being paid.

PARK.—A proposition has been made by one of our citizens to the regents of the Territorial University, to bear one-tenth of the expense of cleaning up and putting in order the University grounds. There are ten acres in the plat, and but a small amount of money will be required to remove a few trees, and lay out walks to the different portions of the ground. This will then become a popular resort for promenades, and for picnics. As there is at present no park in the city, this could be made to answer that purpose for some years to come. The regents will get the estimate of a landscape gardener, and if sufficient encouragement is met with, the work will be begun at once. There are no funds available for this purpose, and it will be necessary to raise the amount by subscription.

A NEW boiler is being built at Bullene's machine shops for the U. S. revenue tender Lively. This little tug will be put in first-rate order before going into service again.

SOME enormous fish called "whale killers" are very plentiful just now at the mouth of Snohomish river.

MASQUERADE.—The various committees are at work arranging for the masquerade to be given by the Sing Verein Germania at Yessler's Hall on the evening of the 22d of February. There will undoubtedly be some of the finest costumes worn on this occasion that have ever appeared in any like entertainment on the Sound. Those who will attend should at once select the characters they will represent and arrange for suitable costumes. See the advertisement for particulars.

FOR THE SOUND.—The 20th falling on Sunday, the steamship City of Panama sailed from San Francisco on Saturday, having on board the following passengers for Sound ports: For Port Townsend—Henry Young, Joseph Jacobs, J. E. Liegfried, M. G. Marcelline. For Seattle—S. Boden, F. Tokias, Fred Ahpel, Samuel Calhoun, S. J. McCallister, Champ Meacham, Alex. White, Ira Cartage, Patrick Prior.

The steamer Zephyr is becoming a popular favorite. A better commander than Jackson, or purser than Ballard, could not have been selected. They are careful and accommodating.

FOUND.—A pair of bracelets were found, and may be had by the owner by calling on T. P. Freeman, at the Pioneer Variety Store, proving property, and paying charges.

From the Daily of Tuesday.

LICENSE CASE.—The case of the Territory vs. Wm. E. Smart, in which said Smart was charged with selling liquor without a license, was tried before Justice Scott yesterday afternoon. Haley & McGraw, former proprietors of the American House, took out a retail liquor license. They subsequently sold their interest in the hotel to Smart, but could not transfer the license. The suit was brought to prosecute Smart for selling liquor after the transfer without a license. In the course of the trial it was proven that while the bar was included in the transfer, the liquors were reserved and were being sold by Haley & McGraw on the license. On this evidence Smart was acquitted, and the Territory has to settle the cost.

OUR city and county taxes become delinquent after February 1st, and people generally who have not already paid up are making exertions to do so. This has the effect of making money temporarily scarce, and some of our readers are alarmed at what they regard as stringent times for money. However we may expect a better state of affairs so soon as taxes are all paid. The prospects are favorable for better times so soon as the rainy season is over.

RUMORED OUTBREAK.—A rumor has reached Portland to the effect that an Indian outbreak has occurred under the leadership of Chief Joseph, and that a number of families have already been murdered. Gen. Howard has telegraphed for information concerning the truth of this report, and learned that nothing is known at Dayton of any Indian disturbance. The General will at once take measures to suppress these hostilities should the rumor prove well founded.

UNION MEETINGS.—This week the union meetings are being held in the Brown Church. Last evening the speakers were Dr. Dillon, Chaplain Stubbs, and others. Dr. Dillon delivered an excellent address from the subject of "The Women of Samaria at the Well." These meetings continue with rather an increase of interest.

DIED.—Olive Dunfield, aged about six years, youngest daughter of the late Perry Dunfield, died of diphtheria last night. The funeral took place from the house at 12:30 to-day. This is the third child of this unfortunate family that has died of this disease since the death of their father. There are now only the mother and two children left in the family.

We had an article in type yesterday concerning the escape of the five prisoners from jail, but in making up forms for press it was overlooked. However it will appear in the weekly issue. We will add that although every effort has been made for their re-capture they have not yet been taken.

SEVERAL logging camps are preparing to commence work for the season. This is much earlier than usual, but the increased demand for logs probably has something to do with it. The indications are that this will be an active season for loggers.

The fishing business promises to become one of the leading industries on Hood's Canal this year; last season eighteen hundred pounds of salmon were caught by a few fishermen at the head of the bay at Seabeck in one day. The waters of the canal abound in fish of fine flavor.

THE U. S. Revenue steamer Oliver Wolcott dropped into this port last evening, and is now lying opposite the city.

A SHIP of fifteen hundred tons measurement, the largest ever yet built on the Sound, will be built at Seabeck this season. The timbers are already being got out for the vessel. This with other enterprises at Seabeck, will help make lively times on Hood's Canal.

LIVELY TIMES are anticipated in Seabeck the coming summer. E. Clayton, Esq., of that place, has been in the city for the past few days negotiating for a steamer to run on Hood's canal.

ABOUT three hundred dollars worth of furniture will be shipped from the factory of Messrs. Hall, Paulson & Co. this evening on the steamer Zephyr, to a new hotel on the Payallap railroad.

AS WILL be seen by consulting our advertising columns, Sheriff Wykoff has offered a reward of \$250 for the capture and return of the five prisoners who escaped from the county jail last Sunday evening, or \$50 each for the return of any of them.

RECRUITS.—A detachment of thirty-seven recruits for companies in this department arrived at Vancouver on Tuesday. They were under command of Lieut. H. G. Otis, Fourth Artillery, and came up from San Francisco on the City of Chester.

SUPPER for the ball to be given by the Ivy Club to-morrow evening will be furnished by the Maison Doree, at one dollar per couple, or fifty cents each person.

PERSONAL.—C. B. Bagley, of the Olympia Courier, made us a very pleasant call last evening. He returned to Olympia on the Messenger this morning.

THE barkentine Katie Flickinger will load with Seattle coal as soon as her ballast is all discharged.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

EASTERN STATES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—There is no authority for the published statements that President Hayes is opposed to legislative enactments for the restriction of Chinese immigration, and that he believes the only proper way to prevent wholesale Mongolian immigration is by means of treaty stipulations. The president fully recognizes the power of congress to legislate on this subject in conflict with treaty provisions, and in case congress manifests willingness to take the short and certain road for the attainment of the relief and protection desired, he is not at all inclined to interpose any obstacle to the exercise of this power. He would, nevertheless, for obvious reasons, prefer that restrictive action should be taken by the Chinese government, if possible, or that China should formally acquiesce in such action on our part. In accordance with this view, he is disposed to think it would be wise and proper to immediately invite the attention of the Chinese government to the subject through diplomatic channels, without thereby waiving the right to resort either incidentally or prospectively to the other method of action if congress considers it necessary or advisable.

BOSTON, Jan. 19.—A demonstration of unemployed workmen of Boston on the common to-day was participated in by some 4,000 men, who were addressed by Chamberlin and Abbott. They afterwards marched to the city hall and presented a series of resolutions to Mayor Pierce, who replied that he had no authority to offer them employment, but that the city council would do what it could for them.

PACIFIC COAST.

SAN FRANCISCO, JAN. 16.—The authorities have been put in possession of information which leads them to believe that Kearney and his crowd are actually taking steps to put their threats of violence into execution. It has been ascertained that they have already made some purchases of arms and the situation is considered serious. Mayor Bryant, District Attorney Murphy and Captain Lees, who, in the absence of Kirkpatrick, is in command of the police force, held a consultation this morning, as the result of which the mayor called a special meeting of the board of supervisors for consideration of important business this afternoon. It is probable a proclamation will be issued with reference to the incipient insurrection which now prevails in the city and measures be taken to put it down by force of arms if necessary. The mayor had a conference with Gen. McDowell last night and was assured of the support of the U. S. troops if necessary for preservation of order.

SAN FRANCISCO, JAN. 17.—Last night Kearney, Wellock, Ryan and Browney, incendiary orators, were arrested and held in heavy bail, which is not yet furnished. The militia was on guard during the night. City very quiet. No meetings held. Kearney says hereafter

all their meetings will be secret except Sunday afternoon on the sand lots.

Kearney and his associates, including in addition to those previously mentioned J. H. Hayward, who was arrested to-day, remain in confinement in default of bail. During the afternoon a crowd gathered in the neighborhood of the city criminal court where the agitators are being tried, became in some few individual instances rather uneasy, and two or three were arrested. As Kearney came out at the adjournment of the court this afternoon under charge of officers, one man in the crowd started forward crying, "Let's take him away from them." He was promptly collared and marched off. A loaded revolver was found on him when searched at the station house, where he now reposes under \$1,300 bail.

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 18.—The house passed the bill known as the San Francisco riot bill, and as it was yesterday passed in the senate under suspension of the rules it now only requires the governor's signature to become a law.

LATER.—The governor has signed the riot bill.

THE EASTERN WAR.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—No news has been received from Suleiman Pasha. Harmanli, where the Russian troops are said to have arrived, is an important point on his line to Adrianople. If the Russians have gained that point before him he not only has Gen. Gourko's pursuing troops to beat back but will be taken on the flank by the column from Eski Saghra while the force at Harmanli stands directly in front.

A correspondent at Pera states that the Turkish delegates met Grand Duke Nicholas at Tirnova Semlini, and preliminary notes were exchanged. Adrianople will at once be evacuated, when negotiations will begin.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT
Fare from Seattle to San Francisco—
CABIN, \$15.00; STEERAGE, \$8.00



STEAMSHIP DAKOTA,

(2,100 Tons.)
H. G. MORSE, COMMANDER.

Table with columns for departure dates to San Francisco, Seattle, and Victoria.

STEAMER CITY OF PANAMA

(1,500 Tons.)
W. B. SEABURY, COMMANDER.

Table with columns for departure dates to San Francisco, Seattle, and Victoria.

Passengers from Portland and up-Sound port will take Puget Sound Mail steamer and make connection with "City of Panama" at Victoria. Steamer "Dakota" goes through to Olympia. These steamers leave Victoria at noon on the day advertised. Tickets are good only on the steamer for which they are purchased and are not transferable. For freight or passage apply on board. H. L. STEBALS, General agent for Puget Sound, Port Townsend.

Northern Transportation Co.,

CARRYING THE U. S. MAILS.

The steamer J. B. LIBBY, Capt. Bremner, the above company, will leave Seattle every

Monday, at 7 o'clock A. M.,

For Whidby Island, Utsalady, La Conner and Whidby, leaving every Friday for Whidby Island and Utsalady and La Conner, returning on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

THE STEAMER DISPATCH,

Capt. Monroe, will leave Seattle every Thursday Evening at 10 o'clock, for Port Townsend & San Juan Island and Semiahmoo, returning on Sundays.

For Freight or passage apply on board. nov2 J. C. BRITAIN.

Now is the Time

TO PRUNE YOUR TREES.

THE undersigned is prepared to do all kinds of PRUNING on short notice and at reasonable rates. JOHN SCHWITZER.

Leave orders at Wusthoff & Wald's hardware store, Front street, Seattle.

N. B.—I have been in the business of Pruning trees for ten years, and can guarantee satisfaction. Best of references furnished if required. dec1 2m

Eastwick, Morris & Co.,

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS.

(Room No. 6 Burnett's Building)
Cor. Commercial & Washington sts.
SEATTLE, WASH. TER.
Coal, and other Minerals Lands, and mines, surveyed, examined and reported upon. Plans and estimates for mining improvements, furnished. Special attention given to land survey and to the location of City Lots and Blocks. Maps and mechanical Drawing executed. November 7, 1877.

From the Daily of Wednesday.

ADRIFF.—Yesterday about eleven o'clock a small boat was observed in the bay opposite the Seattle coal wharf, with two boys or men—it was difficult to tell which—in it. The boat did not appear to move except with the tide, and no oars were observed. The boat was watched from the time it was first discovered until the North Pacific came in last evening, and as that steamer passed near it, inquiries were made when she landed here if some boys were seen adrift without oars. Those on board the steamer reported passing a number of boats, but nothing unusual was noticed about them. The supposition at first was that some boys had been playing in a boat, and it had gradually drifted out into the bay without oars, and they were unable to regain the shore. This supposition may be incorrect, and unless some boys are missing there seems to be no real cause for alarm. The boat might have contained fisherman, but it seems strange, if so, that they did not return to shore on the approach of night, and especially so as it commenced raining about four o'clock, when the boat was observed to be about three miles distant.

SEABECK.—The Washington Mill Company, of Seabeck, are making preparations for erecting an addition to their mill of a two-story building 40x120 feet, for the purpose of finishing ship building lumber. The machinery will include a saw for preparing ship knees without heaving, and a planer with capacity for dressing timbers of any length. This addition will render ship-building much more profitable in Seabeck than at present, as the finishing has heretofore been done by hand. D. K. Howard is proprietor of the Eagle House, which is a fine and commodious stopping place. This gentleman is also principal owner of the steamer St. Patrick, which makes regular trips to Port Gamble, connecting with the North Pacific each way. In the streams coming down from the mountains near Seabeck are great numbers of speckled or mountain trout, affording fine sport for the followers of Isaac Walton; there are also plenty of deer, elk and bears. The scenery is most delightful, and a finer summer resort is hard to find.

SCHOOL.—Some of the teachers in our public schools are annoyed by boys who "play hokey," or absent themselves from school a large portion of the time, and thus cannot keep their studies with their classes. The parents of some of these boys have been spoken to about the matter, and they acknowledge their inability to compel steady attendance. The new school law in its provisions compels attendance at school, but does not seem to provide a penalty for non-attendance. Some of the teachers have decided to regulate this matter by expelling those scholars who absent themselves without sufficient excuse. Parents should devise some means of compelling attendance, or their children may grow up in ignorance and crime.

SUNK.—Last evening as the steamer Comet was coming down the Duwamish river loaded with oats, carrots, and a small quantity of other produce. She sunk near the county farm, the bow being only about one foot under water. The Wenat has gone up with scows to raise her, and no doubt she will be here to-morrow morning little worse for the accident. The oats are about all of the cargo that will be damaged. Capt. Smith says the Comet got under the wharf last Sunday and was seriously strained by the rising tide. He employed a carpenter to repair the damage done, but thinks the sinking was caused by the wrenching of the vessel and consequent opening of seams under her girders.

CIRCUIT.—Dr. Lane has just returned from a tour of some of the principal mill ports on the Sound, where he has been engaged in organizing a circuit for regular religious services. For the present he will preach at Port Madison on the first Sunday in each month, at Union City on the second, at Seabeck on the third, and at Port Gamble on the fourth Sunday. He has not yet decided as to the time for services at Port Blakely.

A VALISK belonging to a young lady was stolen from a steamer in Portland recently by a Chinaman, and taken ashore. When the Celestial opened it and found only a die's wearing apparel, he threw the clothes into the river. These were found floating in the water, and led to all sorts of rumors of suicide and murder.

The admirers of Commodore Nutt, who was recently in this city, will be pleased to learn that this diminutive gentleman is reported on the point of matrimony with Miss Jennie Quigley, of his Illinois company. Both parties have one consolation, at least—their domestic difficulties will always be on a small scale.

The noon-day meetings at the Y. M. C. A. Hall have been discontinued, and a prayer-meeting is being held at the Brown Church each afternoon at 2:30.

An old man was found in the alley back of the City Drug Store this afternoon, with his face cut open. He says a man named Mackintire enticed him to the place and then beat him. Mackintire escaped, but will probably be taken before morning. The old man was taken into the drug store and his wounds dressed.

We learn from Hon. Geo. W. Tibbets, who came to the city from Black river this morning, that the best coal ever taken from the Talbot mine was struck about three days ago. How long this quality will continue there seems to be no means of ascertaining.

The Union Meeting at the Brown Church last evening was well attended, and the interest seemed rather on the increase. There was but little in the way of demonstration, but deep feeling seemed to pervade the audience.

We learn that Mr. E. F. Thompson, formerly of Milton, and his brother from California, have purchased from Corbitt & Macleay of Portland, the Jefferson flouring mills and will assume possession on the 1st of February.

STOLEN.—Hillary Butler requests the man who took his saw from his barn to return it at once, and adds that no questions will be asked. Of course it will be returned after this notice.

ONE more appointment has been made to a free scholarship in the University. James Harman Stitzel, by Hon. D. F. Percival, of Stevens county. Three appointments only are now wanted.

HEARD FROM.—A party just up from Salmon Bay states that two of the lately escaped prisoners were seen last night in that vicinity. They stole a canoe and escaped. No doubt the whole gang are near by, and will soon be captured.

IN Justice Scott's court John Doe was to-day fined \$5 and costs for an assault upon a Chinaman.

A NEW buss of metropolitan pattern, is now attached to the Occidental.

From the Daily of Thursday.

HIGH TIDES.—Yesterday morning the tide was so high at this city that Colman's mill was compelled to shut down for several hours. This morning the tide rose three inches higher, covering a mark that was made at the mill seven years ago by Mr. D. M. Crane on the occasion of a remarkable high tide. The water was so far as we are able to learn, higher than at any time for twelve years, and covered the basement of Schwabacher Bros. & Co.'s building to the depth of an inch or more. The water entered at the lower corner of Crawford & Harrington's basement, but did no damage. Some of the planks on Buzby's wharf were floated, but they settled to their places again as the tide receded. We have learned of no real loss in this city occasioned by the high water, except the loss of time at the mill yesterday and to-day. We learn, however, that some of the dyked lands down Sound are overflowed, on account of the levees being insufficient. In the winter of 1865-6 there was a tide nearly a foot higher than this, covering the only wharves in the city at the time, and doing considerable damage to the towns on the Sound at that time. In the winter of 1858-9, nineteen years ago, was the highest tide ever known on Puget Sound. It occurred very early in the morning, and there does not appear to have been any record kept of it in this city, as there was nothing here at the time that could be injured by the high water, and probably the people were in bed at the time the water was at its highest. At this time Wm. H. Gilliam was engaged in logging back of Blake's Island, across the Sound, and near his camp was an Indian village on a sand spit, in the same place where it had been inhabited for ages, and never had the Indians been driven from their huts by the tide. On this occasion, however, the water arose to the middle of the huts, and the Indians were compelled to stop upon the roofs until it subsided.

A STEP IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.—L. C. Harmon, proprietor of the New England Hotel, to-day discharged the last Chinaman in his employ, substituting white help in their place. Mr. Harmon, unlike the majority of those who employ the heathen, yet run with the masses who condemn them, has made his actions speak louder than words, and is to be commended for it. If others would talk less and follow his example, the Chinese question would soon be solved without the intervention of Congress. The heathen can't live much longer without employment than the white man. Shut off his bread and he will emigrate without coercion.

LAST evening a tramp who was under the influence of liquor, entered a millinery shop in town and seated himself on the sofa. Just as the lady proprietor, who was alone at the time, was beginning to get frightened, a heroic youth entered and taking the tramp by the collar, "bounced" him with much agility into the street.

FRONT.—Last night as we were going to press a general fight was in progress between the Chinamen who were fishing on Yealer's wharf and the boys who ought to have been at school. Since so many Chinamen have been discharged at the various mill ports, and on the railroad, they have congregated in this city, and many of them sustain life by fishing with hooks and lines from the wharves. The boys who prefer to grow up to manhood in ignorance and vice to attend our excellent city schools, take especial delight in stealing fish and lines from these Mongolians, and annoying them in every possible way. John usually bears all with indifference, but when he gets "riled" is satisfied with nothing short of blood. Yesterday the Chinamen were fishing on Yealer's wharf as usual, and the boys were pestering them as usual. At last the patience of two of the Chinamen became exhausted, and they started after the boys. The boys squared off and met the attack in true hoodlum style, when a Chinaman drew a knife and was about plunging it into one of the boys. At this instant a man caught his arm from behind, and as the Chinaman struck the knife flew from his hand into the bay. Two of the boys then beat the two Chinamen until their faces were covered with blood. This was too much for the dozen or more Celestials who were watching and each seized a club and all started after the boys. At this juncture a number of sailors and others interfered and took away the clubs. Thus disarmed the Chinamen proved unequal to the task of subduing the boys, and the combatants dispersed.

The weather, which up to the present time has been unexceptionably mild and spring-like, has its counterpart, it would seem from the following, in the more frigid regions of the north: This remarkable weather knocks the Old Settlers' Association on their beam ends. They never saw anything like it—not even in 1849—and nothing so grieves the old settler as to be compelled to admit that he can't find a parallel in ancient times for modern meteorological or any other phenomena. Here is the 22d day of December, with the mercury dancing on its silver heels to the music of 50 degrees above zero; the Mississippi river laughingly bursting its crystal bonds, and giving us open water from St. Paul to the lake; the steamer Aant Betsey, with its barges, grounded on a bar three weeks ago, firing up and bringing herself and convoy in safety to the St. Paul levee; ten boats of the St. Paul boat club, each occupied with scullers or crews of oarsmen, sporting upon the placid bosom of the ancestor of meandering streams—all this, and more too, is the result of the remarkable weather which now prevails in Minnesota. Yesterday even surpassed any day of the last two weeks for its mildness, a bright sun aiding materially in drying up the mud, which has followed the rapid thaw, the frozen soil underneath preventing the absorption of the moisture by the earth. The movement and disappearance of the ice night before last reopens navigation from St. Paul to Lake Pepin, and this fact is worthy of being placed on record for the benefit of all coming investigators of climatic facts and theories in Minnesota.—St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer Press.

PERSONAL.—John H. Swett, Esq., Auditor of Snohomish county, is at present in the city, stopping at the New England. Mr. Swett, who has not visited Seattle for two years past expresses his astonishment at its increase of business houses and the evidences of thrift which meet him on every hand. He says the Snohomish valley is settling up slowly but permanently, and that times at the county seat are improving. Many fine residences have been added in the past year, and the Athenaeum building is so far finished as to be used for dancing purposes, town meetings, etc.

ARRESTED.—John McIntyre, who beat John Carey yesterday in the rear of the City Drug Store, was arrested and brought before Justice Scott last evening. His fine was \$13 and costs, a portion of which was paid and the remainder secured. A warrant was then sworn out for the arrest of Carey, it appearing that he began the fight in a saloon. He was arrested this morning by Constable Lyts, and taken before Justice Scott. His fine was \$15 and costs, and for the want of that amount he now stops in jail.

NEW BUSS.—The finest buss in the city is the Concord buss now run by the proprietors of the Occidental Hotel for the convenience of their patrons which has been added at great expense. It will also be sent to any part of the city on orders left at the hotel. Its initial trip was to the steamer City of Panama yesterday. It is very attractive as well as convenient.

DURING 1877 there was carried over the railroad to Walla Walla over 8,000 tons of freight, 3,500 tons being plows, seeders, reapers, threshers, wagons and other agricultural implements. In addition to this great amount, there were several thousand tons of like freights carried up the Snake river and landed at various points for distribution in the Palouse country.

A PRETTY but healthy girl writes east from the Willamette valley: "This is the handsomest 200 acres I ever put my foot down on." Her father ought to get 100 acres more and have a lawn around her foot."

IN the windows of the Cherry street paint shop are some beautiful samples of wood and marble graining. The eastern sugar maple is particularly fine.

THIS morning a number of Chinamen went down on Yealer's wharf, as usual, to fish; but a number of boys followed and so annoyed them, that they gathered up their lines and left.

THE boys of this city never lack for amusement to beguile the passing moments. Their last invented sport is the cutting of the tails of calves running at large.

A Stamp Collection Story. (From the Boston Post.)

Some time in October an aged lady in New York City, finding herself without the means to procure the necessaries of life, made application to various persons for assistance in obtaining admission to the St. Luke's Home for Women in that city. One gentleman to whom she applied asked her if she was willing to make a great effort to obtain the desired end. She replied that it was not much that she could do, but her will was good and she would try. The gentleman then replied: "If you will collect me one million of old postage stamps I will give you the \$300 needed to obtain admission to the home." The old lady was at first discouraged. However, as she was a person of much energy and courage, she went to work in earnest. She first sought the assistance of some friends of better days, and was fortunate in finding two ladies noted for their energy in works of charity, Mrs. Gibbins and Mrs. Halstead, of New York, who promised to aid her. Their plan was as follows: To call at many of the offices of the city and ask that all the stamps on the letters received might be saved. Mrs. Gibbins also wrote to the wife of E. G. Champney, the artist of this city, requesting her assistance. Mrs. Champney at once began work. She informed her friends of the proposed scheme and requested their assistance.

The enthusiasm with which this idea was received was wonderful. Children began to watch for letters that came to their houses with almost as much impatience as any lover watches for dainty, perfumed notes. Men and women, on receiving letters, would proceed to cut off the stamp before reading the epistle. From hundreds the number became thousands and ten thousands. Last week all that was then wanted to complete the amount was ninety-four thousand. On receiving the contributions from various sources this week it was found that they had one million and five thousand, and on informing the gentleman who takes the stamps of the fact, he offered to give another free bed in Dr. Burgher's hospital for a second million, the bed to be disposed of by Mesdames Gibbins and Halstead to the most deserving person known to them. Persons who desire to assist in this work may send their contributions to the Messrs. Brookes & Walbridge Brothers, 151 Hanover street.

On being informed that her home for life was insured, the lady expressed her gratitude to the kind friends who had assisted her. Although having had the assistance of many, the lady has gathered by her own personal efforts over three hundred thousand stamps in the past ten weeks, or an average of thirty thousand per week or five thousand in a day. The stamps on being received were counted and tied up in packages of one hundred each, and then ten of these packages were tied together, and in this form they were sent to the gentleman who had agreed to furnish the money. What final disposition was to be made of the stamps was for a long time a matter of much curiosity. It was at last ascertained that they are to be sent to Europe to be used in the manufacture of paper-mache goods, the paper of which the stamps are made making them desirable, and the mucilage also adding to their strength. The million stamps, packed in the manner described, fill an ordinary Saratoga trunk.

A fellow who wants to get married asked the preacher to "carry the noose to Mary."

ECONOMIZE!
THE WORLD RENOWNED WILSON RECEIVED THE GRAND PRIZE MEDAL AND DIPLOMA CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION 1876. AS THE BEST FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.
Its competitors receiving only an award for some special feature of their machines.
The World-renowned Wilson Shuttle Sewing Machine
Has Unlimited Capacity to do all kinds of Family Sewing and Manufacturing. ITS PATENT AUTOMATIC "CUT OFF" on the hand wheel prevents the machine from running backwards, and obviates the necessity of taking the work from the machine to wind thread on the bobbins, which must be done with all other Sewing Machines, to the great annoyance of the operator, especially in tucking, hemming and ruffling. It does one-third more work in a given length of time than any other Sewing machine.
WITH EVERY MOTION OF THE FOOT THE MACHINE MAKES SIX STITCHES.
Three Wilson Machines will do as much work in one day as four other Machines. It requires no special instructions to use it; an Illustrated Direction Book is furnished with each machine.
IT CANNOT GET OUT OF ORDER, AND THE ADJUSTMENTS ARE ABSOLUTELY PERFECT. A properly executed Certificate is furnished with each machine, guaranteeing to keep it in repair, free of charge, for five years. Machines sold on easy terms of payment, and delivered, free of charge, at any Railroad Depot in the United States where we have no Agents.
Send for Illustrated Catalogue. Agents Wanted.
For full particulars address
WILSON SEWING MACHINE CO.
827 Broadway, NEW YORK; NEW ORLEANS, LA.; CHICAGO, ILL.; or SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
R. C. GRAVES, Agent, Seattle, W. T.

Office Saloon!
BILLIARD ROOM,
OUTH S. D. MILL STREET, OPPOSITE YEALER'S MILL SEATTLE, W. T.
WM. LAWRENCE, PROPRIETOR.
IS THE PLACE TO GET GENUINE J. H. Cutter, Old Golden and Gains', Old Heritage Rye Whiskies, Three Star, Hennessy and Martell Brandy, and the Best Wines and Cigars; also to have a game of Billiards on a first-class table.
N. B.—We have a number of private Club Rooms for the accommodation of guests.

New England Hotel.
COR. COMMERCIAL AND MAIN STS.,
Seattle, Wash. Territory.
L. C. HARMON, Proprietor.
This Hotel is newly built and hard finished throughout, has well furnished rooms, and first-class Board, at Moderate Prices.
The Best Hotel in the City.

THE FAVORITE STEAMER
ZEPHYR
SAMUEL JACKSON, MASTER.
Will leave Seattle for Tacoma, Shelacom and Olympia every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings, connecting with the cars at Tacoma Monday morning.
A VERY rapid, safe and easy way to make money, is to procure territory to introduce the latest useful invention that is wanted every day, by every one, everywhere, who has a not a full sized sewing machine, with table and treadle, for only Eighteen Dollars.

MANUFACTURED BY THE PEERLESS MFD CO. OF PHILADELPHIA,
does the same work as a machine you pay eighty dollars for, rapid, smooth and firm work, and makes a seam so strong the cloth will tear before the stitches rip apart. Agents only need show them in operation to sell in every house they enter. Thirty dollars and upwards cleared daily by smart agents. No such machine was ever offered at any such price.
HIGHEST AWARDS AT CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION. THOUSANDS OF FAMILIES USING THEM.
Demand increasing every day where they become known. Ministers, judges, lawyers, editors, tailors, machinists, &c., recommend them perfect. Rights given free to first applicants. If there is no agency in your place write for it or buy a machine for your family or relative, there is none better or so cheap. Machines sent to all parts of the country, on receipt of price, \$18. Read advertisement beginning.

Renton Coal Company.
THE OFFICE OF THE ABOVE COMPANY is in Room No. 5, Stone & Burnet's new building, where the stock books are open. All are invited to call and examine the plan.
C. H. BURNETT, Secretary.
Seattle, March 6, 874.

Northern Transportation Co.,
CARRYING THE U. S. MAILS.
The steamer J. B. LIBBY, Capt. Brenner, the above company, will leave Seattle every Monday, at 7 o'clock A. M.,
For Whidby Island, Utsalady, La Conner and Whatcom; and every FRIDAY for Whidby Island, Utsalady and La Conner; returning on Wednesdays and Saturdays.
THE STEAMER DISPATCH,
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For Freight or passage apply on board.
2073 J. C. BRITAIN.

Eastwick, Morris & Co.,
CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS,
[Room No. 6 Burnett's Building]
Cor. Commercial & Washington sts. SEATTLE, WASH. TER.
Coal, and other Miners' Lands, and mines, Surveyed, examined and reported upon, Plans and estimates for mining improvements, furnished. Special attention given to land survey and to the location of City Lots and Blocks. Maps and mechanical Drawing executed.
November 2, 1877.

NORTH-PACIFIC RURAL
A Monthly Journal Devoted to the Mechanical and Industrial Resources OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY.
Terms, - - \$1.50 Per Year.
The RURAL being a bound pamphlet, is splendidly adapted to send to your friends in the Eastern States. Address,
KIRK C. WARD & BROTHER.

PUGET FOUNDRY
WHITE & TENNY, PROP'RS,
(Successors to J. F. & T. WILSON.)
All kinds of Iron and Brass Casting done at San Francisco prices.
Orders from all parts of the Sound will be filled with promptness and dispatch. oct21

LA CONNER HOTEL.
J. J. CONNER, Prop'r.
This Hotel is situated in the thriving town of La Conner, at the mouth of the Skagit river, and in the center of the great agricultural district of Puget Sound. The house is well established, and has
First-Class Accommodations
For Families and the Traveling Public. Parties on
HUNTING EXCURSIONS
Will find this Hotel most centrally located. august

From the Daily of Friday.

CLOSE RACE.—Last evening a lonely pedestrian was jogging slowly along on the Seattle and Walla Walla railroad toward this city. It was getting dark as he reached the south end of the trestle over the bay a little more than two miles from this city, and before stepping upon this dangerous stretch of track he stopped and listened to hear if the cars were approaching. Not hearing anything to indicate the approach of the train, he stepped boldly upon the trestle and hurried toward town. He had proceeded perhaps 200 yards when a distant rumbling gave him to understand that the iron horse was in pursuit. He was too far to retrace his steps, and there was no way of escaping below on the ties. He chose the former, and drawing a long breath started at the top of his speed. The locomotive soon appeared in sight at the end of the trestle, and was rapidly lessening the distance between it and the man on the track. Seeing how fast the train was gaining, the man quickened his speed, but the motion of the water underneath, as it faintly shimmered between the ties, so impaired his vision as to render it almost impossible for him to avoid stepping between the ties and falling into the water. Under all of these difficulties he was about giving up the race, when the target used by the Seattle Rifle Association was reached, and he switched off just in time to escape the cars as they thundered by, after a run of a mile and a half.

TERRITORIAL CLUB.—We have received a circular from the Washington Territorial Club, an organization of former residents of this Territory, with headquarters at No. 528 California street, between Montgomery and Kearney, San Francisco. The club is formed for social, intellectual and commercial intercourse, and will be a pleasant place of resort for citizens of this Territory. The members of the club will give visitors any information in their power. They desire our public officials and private citizens to send them statistics, maps, and any thing interesting in the history of the country; also, specimens of minerals, metals, cereals, woods, or any thing illustrative of its natural resources, for their cabinet; also, the location of farming, mineral, or other lands, how approached, the probable cost of reaching them, and the probable costs of purchase, that they may aid in directing emigration to this Territory. Among the members we notice the name of Otis Freeman, former local agent for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. The officers of the club are I. C. Ellis, President; F. A. Hoffman, Vice-president; J. M. Lowe, Secretary; W. M. Diggins, Treasurer. Executive committee—J. M. Whitworth, W. N. Horton, Otis Freeman, I. C. Ellis and J. M. Lowe.

DANGER.—There are a large number of families residing on and near the shores of Salmon Bay, a few miles below this city. Hunting parties frequently go in that direction in quest of game, and many of the hunters are very careless, so much so that the people are often really alarmed by the whistling of bullets around them. One day recently a Mr. Anderson was at work clearing his land at that place, when a bullet fired from a boat a short distance from him just missed his head and lodged in a tree. The settlers are becoming anxious to know if there is no remedy for this dangerous practice of discharging firearms indiscriminately among their buildings and enclosures.

The steamer Comet, which sunk in Duwamish river last Tuesday evening, has been raised, and was towed in between two barges by the Wenat this morning, and placed on the gridiron. Her damages are slight, and will be soon repaired. It seems that her covering became loosened last Sunday when she was caught under the wharf by the tide.

The shelving and counters will all be in the new brick building on Commercial street in two or three days. Mr. I. Bigelow has the contract, and he is doing some very fine work. The painters and decorators will do their part of the work next week, and then Mr. Jennings will be prepared to remove his large stock of goods into this elegant building.

The guns which have been used by the Seattle Rifle Association will be sent to the University for the use of the Cadets to-morrow. We may then feel reasonably secure, with this fine military organization to guard our rights.

A LITTLE SON of Thomas Teeters of Alpowa Ridge, Columbia county, W. T., was killed last week by being struck in the head by a wagon tire, while another boy was rolling down hill.

The American Indian is smart after all. Now he wants to become an American citizen and get the right to vote, so that he can get some of that free whisky which is always flying around on election day.

The interest at the union meetings still continues to increase. The services last evening were conducted by Chaplain Stubbs, and partook of the character of a praise service. The congregation was dismissed at 9:5, but enough remained to the prayer meeting which followed to nearly fill the house. Several requested the prayers of the church. The second meeting was dismissed at ten o'clock.

READERS of the Oregonian have asked that paper to give the height of Mount Hood. From the best information at hand the editor gives 11,225 as the height. This is 3,219 feet lower than Mount Rainier, which is generally set down as being 14,444 feet high.

THE Nellie came in from Snohomish City at 2:30 to-day with a fair freight and passenger list, and proceeded at once to Olympia with a load of hay. She will not go to Snohomish again until Sunday morning.

The last appointment under the free scholarship act is that of Miss Emma Buzzard, by Councilman Ping, of Columbia county. There are now only two appointments-lacking to make the appropriation available.

MR. TIRLOT, just down from Snohomish, says there are but very few logs at Priest Point now. There will be a less number of logs cut on the Snohomish this year than usual, but a larger number of camps will be in operation.

It is not generally known that the fine ornamental painting of the Occidental coach was done in this city, the work was, however, done at the shop of W. H. Shoudy, and is as fine as the workmanship of the same class in the larger cities.

It is thought that H. W. Grayson, the person who escaped from Detective Cherry, in Oregon, was seen a few days ago over on Willamette slough. He was heading for this Territory.

In Justice Scott's Court there was a civil action to-day, owing to a dispute about a book account between a proprietor of one of our markets and a customer. The case was continued.

THE revenue cutter will probably not be able to get away before Monday next, as the repairs to her boiler may not be completed until that time.

RETURNED.—Lieutenant Chatten, of the Oliver Wolcott, who was recently summoned to Washington for examination, has returned, having passed satisfactorily.

THERE will probably be no union meeting to-morrow evening, as the various churches will be engaged in preparing for the Sunday services.

THE vessel Martin Scott grounded above Astoria this week. She was hauled off and had sustained little or no damage.

THE farmers around Dayton are plowing and sowing.

A call has been issued for a national convention of the national party to be held in Toledo on the 22d of February next. It reads as follows: "The undersigned, believing the present financial policy of those in control of the federal government is destructive of the best interest of the people, and that if continued it will bring general ruin and unprecedented suffering upon the industrial classes; and also believing that thorough organization and unity of action may induce those in power to take such steps as will avert such calamitous results, call upon those, regardless of past political affiliation, who will unite for independent action, to elect one delegate in each Congressional district, and after ward, by proper authority, two delegates for each State at large, to meet in national convention in the city of Toledo on the 22d day of February, 1878, they to take such action as wisdom may dictate." Upward of one hundred names are appended to the call, prominent among them being those of Wendell Phillips, of Massachusetts; Peter Cooper, of New York; Thomas D. Hoxsey, of New Jersey; Alex. Campbell, of Illinois; Blanton Duncan of Kentucky; and Moses W. Field, of Michigan.

A factious husband in Greenville, Tenn., advertises "five cents reward" for a wife who recently ran away from him.

King Humbert I.
Prince Humbert Reiner Charles Emmanuel Jean Marie Ferdinand Eugene, Prince of Piemont, was born on March 14, 1844. He was liberally educated, partly in France, by the Jesuits. His mind was early turned in favor of the Papacy, his training opposed to the liberalism promoted in Germany. In appearance he is extremely plain. Humbert particularly has the *torador* physiognomy of his father, and also much of his iron will and soldierly simplicity. This Prince and his younger brother, when, some time ago, engaged in visiting foreign courts, won, with all the homeliness of their appearance, not the less golden opinion by their kindness of manner and charming naturalness. He is a man of thorough military tastes, brave, manly. He holds the ranks of lieutenant general in the Italian army and captain of the first regiment of Russian Hussars. When only a boy he entered the fields of Magenta, Montebello and Solferino in nominal command of a brigade. He was created Knight of the Golden Fleece. On the 22d of April, 1868, he was married to the Princess Marie Marguerite Theresa Jeanne, Princess of Savoy, daughter of Prince Ferdinand. He has only one son living, Victor Emmanuel, Prince of Naples, who was born at Naples, November 11, 1869.

King Humbert is said to be the exact counterpart of his father in his tastes, temperament and disposition, exceedingly straightforward and unaffected in his manners and earnest in his friendships. Of the latter characteristic he furnished evidence on the occasion of the death of his father's aid-de-camp, Gen. Cuneo. When the funeral occurred Humbert walked in the procession bareheaded through the streets of Rome in a blinding storm. Five years ago, when his father desired to legalize his marriage with the Countess Mirasflore he declared to the King he would leave Italy if she should be declared Queen. Signors Menabrea and Ratazzi were in favor of the King's plan, but the hereditary Prince never relaxed his opposition for a moment.

A Roseville man went home the other night and tenderly kissed his wife. When she recovered somewhat from her astonishment she realized the unhappy truth, and wept copiously. The Roseville man was as tight as a brick.

"BEHOLD we came Quickly," Hendricks & Curtis are still here in the town of Seattle, and are offering their services to any and all that may want gas or steam fitting done. They keep all kinds of water, steam and gas pipe at low, yes, very low figures. Pumps of the best sort, saws gummed, filed and put in good shape. Remember the place, corner Front and Cherry streets. j24tf.

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

MASON DORRE RESTAURANT has removed one door above the Arcade, on Front street. The best furnished table in the city can always be found at this restaurant. j24tf.

I WILL furnish teams for funerals to Masonic Cemetery for \$3 each. dec20tf. W. H. Bow.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.
SEATTLE, Jan. 25, 1878.
OCCIDENTAL.
A Walters, Tacoma; J C Flecker, Portland; A Longbrer, do; J Hagle, Seabeacon; H Mory, the Harbor; G Brackett; P. Ewer, do.

EDWARD HOLLAND NICOLL,
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Will practice in all the Courts of the Territory. jan5wtf

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RE 2 for 50,
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HAVANA CIGARS, at Jack Levy's.

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

THERE WILL BE A BALL every Monday Wednesday, Friday and Saturday night of each week, at the Casino Fruit Stand. Oct. 21-1m

A Card.—To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. ISAACS, Station D, Bible House, New York City. nov9-dwfm

NOTICE.
THERE will be a meeting of the officers and Trustees of the WASHINGTON COLONY AND ACADEMY ASSOCIATION at the Presbyterian Church of 8 1/2 at 7 o'clock in the evening, on the 25th day of January, 1878.
By order of the President,
Jan 8-dw 2 W. M. TIRLOT, Secretary.

King County Scrip.
We will pay eighty-five cents in silver for King county scrip.
SCHWABACHER BROS. & CO.
Nov. 30, 1877.

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