



Puget Sound Dispatch.

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 Publishers and Proprietors.
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 Payable Invariably in Advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:
 One Square of 12 Lines, 1st Insertion.....\$2 00
 Each Subsequent Insertion..... 1 00
 Yearly and quarterly advertisements at the lowest rates.

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

AGENTS:
 Olympia.....Capt. Frank Tarbell
 Steilacoom.....Irving Ballard
 Victoria, B. C.....John Collins
 Port Townsend.....George Barthrop
 Port Discovery.....M. McMahon
 Snohomish City.....E. C. Ferguson
 Slaughter.....Joseph Gibson
 New York.....Hudson & Menet
 Portland.....G. W. Cannon

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

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

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

MAILS.

The Seattle Mails arrive and depart as follows:
 Oregon, California and Atlantic States, via Olympia, Tacoma and Steilacoom: Arrive Mondays and Thursdays, 6 o'clock, A. M. Depart Tuesdays and Fridays, 10 P. M. Close 9 P. M. Victoria, via Ports Madison, Gamble, Ludlow and Townsend, Tuesdays and Fridays, 10 P. M. Depart Mondays, 6 15 A. M.; Thursdays, 5 15 A. M. Close 6 A. M. and 9 P. M.
 Whatcom, via Mukilteo, Snohomish, Tulalip, Coupeville, Coville, Utsalady, Lacomer, Pildago and Samish: Arrive, Wednesdays, 8 P. M. Depart, Mondays, 9 A. M. Close 8 30 A. M.
 Franklin, via White River and Slaughter: Arrive, Wednesdays, 7 P. M. Depart, Tuesdays, 7 A. M. Close 6 30 A. M.
 Snoqualmie, via Black River and Squak: Arrive, Wednesdays, 8 P. M. Depart, Tuesdays, 7 A. M. Close 6 30 A. M.
 Port Orchard, via Port Blakely: Arrive, Tuesdays, 11 A. M. Depart, Mondays, 11 A. M. Close 10 45.

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

Will practice in Supreme and District Courts of Washington Territory.

JOHN J. MCGILVRA,
 Attorney at Law,
 SEATTLE, W. T.

Will attend to business in all parts of the Territory.
GEORGE H. MC CONAHA. **WALDO M. YORK.**
McCONAHA & YORK,
 Counselors, Attorneys, Solicitors in Chancery, and Proctors in Admiralty.
 OFFICES—No. 1 and 2 Dispatch Buildings,
 SEATTLE, W. T.
 W. M. YORK, NOTARY PUBLIC.

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

Will practice in the Supreme and District Courts.
DR. G. A. WEED,
 SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN,
 Office on Commercial Street, one door north of J. B. Robbins's.
 Office hours from 9 to 12, a. m., and from 2 to 5, p. m.
 Residence on First street, two and one-half blocks from Mill street, north. [n27if

DENTISTRY!
DR. J. C. GRASSE, - - DENTIST.
 OFFICE UNDER MOORE'S PHOTOGRAPH Gallery, on Mill Street, Seattle, W. T. Solicits Public Patronage. Will Warrant all Operations to give Satisfaction [12if

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

McNAUGHT & LEARY,
 SEATTLE, W. T.

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

FOR SALE.
 LOTS IN CITY OF SEATTLE, improved and unimproved.
 Also, LANDS in King, Kitsap, Snohomish and Island Counties.

Tracts at **HOLMES' HARBOR, CAMANO ISLAND, MUKILTEO, PORT TOWNSEND, PORT DISCOVERY, NISQUALLY,** etc. etc.

Also, several Bottom Land FARMS, under cultivation, on the White, Black, Cedar, and Duwamish Rivers.

AGENTS—For Remington and Osgood, New York; Benjamin Flint, San Jose, California, etc. etc.

McNAUGHT & LEARY,
 JAMES MCNAUGHT,
 JOHN LEARY,
 Seattle, W. T. Aug. 28, 1871. 15if.

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

Ale, Beer, Porter and Lager Beer,
 Superior Quality, in Wood and Bottles.

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

Stoves and Tin Ware.

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

BUCK'S CELEBRATED COOK STOVE,
 With or without extension, and for either Wood or Coal.
 Also, a General Assortment of

Kitchen Furniture
 French and English Wares,
 Japan, Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Wares,
 Tin and Metallic Roofing,
 Lead and Iron Pipe.

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

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

STORE ON COMMERCIAL ST., SEATTLE, W. T.
S. P. ANDREWS.
 August 28, 1871. 15if.

Law Department.

Opinion of Judge Jacobs.

John Salter vs. Byrd, Boatman, et al. }
 January term of the U. S. District Court for Pierce County, W. T.
 On the 16th of January, 1868 (Acts W. T. session 1867-68, p. 53) the legislative assembly of this Territory passed an act providing that all laws of a general nature should "take effect six days after the sitting of the legislature has expired." A fair construction of the language this act gives it a prospective and not a retrospective operation. The amended practice act of 1871 in terms prescribed no time in which it shall take effect.

The question presented for decision is: When does the amended civil practice act of 1871 take effect?

1st. It must be conceded that if the law of 1867-8 does not govern, then the rule that all laws, where it is not otherwise provided in the act itself, must take effect from and after their approval by the Governor. But why does not the act of January 17th, 1868, apply? It is contended that the legislature of 1867-8 possessed no rightful authority to pass any such restraining act. No one doubts the power of the legislature to say, in the act itself, when it shall take effect. To deny this power to the legislature would be to render it impotent to prevent the grossest injustice. Committees in distant portions of our territory would be subject to the operations of laws of the existence of which they could know nothing. Then if they possessed the power to fix in each act itself, by express terms, when it should take effect, they can insert the same time in all acts, and thus in fact establish a general rule by the aggregation of particulars. Now if they can establish a rule by such judicious means, they certainly can do it by a general enactment. That it would be cheaper, simpler and less cumbersome and more logical, no one can question. Then there can be no doubt that at least each legislature can, by a general rule, say when its laws shall go into effect, and such enactment is a rightful and valid act of legislation.

2d. But conceding, says the learned counsel, that the above is true of each legislature, "can any legislature make a rule for the government of succeeding legislatures?" Answer, in a certain sense it cannot, and in a certain sense it can. No legislature can pass a law over which succeeding legislatures possess no power of repeal, either directly or by implication. Each legislature can amend or repeal, as a general rule, all or any of the enactments of its predecessors. Its power over previous enactments is ample and absolute. But suppose it does not exercise this ample power, and does not directly or by implication repeal the laws of its predecessors, are they not valid and living laws? We are not contending that the legislature possesses no power to sweep them from the statute book, but we are stating a case where it does not deem it expedient and therefore has not exercised that power. That the repealed laws of 1867-8 are the living laws of to-day are too plain for argument. They are laws, not because they could not be repealed, but because they were not. If there was anything in them that did not meet with the approval of the legislature of 1871, it would have been repealed. If they were not, they must stand as the expression of the legislative will of 1871, as well as that of 1869, and of that of every succeeding legislature until a repeal does take place.

We have already shown that the time in which an act shall go into effect is an incident of every act, and therefore a rightful subject of legislation, and can be fixed by the act itself or by special statutory rule, and if not fixed by either mode, the common law rule is incorporated in it by necessary intendment.
 3d. As the laws of Congress, in all cases where they apply, are paramount in their obligations to the laws of this territory, it remains to inquire if any different rule for the government of the legislature has been established by such paramount law. The act of Congress approved June 17, 1864 (XIII. U. S. S. L. at Large, 125), giving the veto power to the governor of the territory, has been cited by the learned counsel filing this motion. The first section of this act, with two verbal alterations to make it apply to our territorial situation, is an exact transcript of the national constitution upon the exercise of that power. The only object of this statute was to place an additional check upon hasty legislation, by giving the governor of this territory a veto power, to be exercised in the same manner as that possessed by the President of the United States. Every bill passed by the legislature must receive the signature and approval of the governor before it becomes a law. It has all the formal elements of a law as soon as it possesses all the statutory requisites; but it does not necessarily go into operation as soon as it receives these requisites. Such is not the declaration, nor is it a necessary inference from the language of this statute. True, if no other rule were established in the act itself, or by general statutory provision, such would be the rule by necessary intendment. But suppose Congress had established a general rule by statute, would the passage by Congress of a bill, and its subsequent approval by the President, override this prior rule? I think not! For Congress certainly can say when an act can go into operation by terms in the act itself. If it can do so in one law it can in all, and thus establish a general rule; and what it can do by intendment, it certainly can do directly, and hence it is a part of the legislative power, and if a part of the legislative power, then it can be exercised in any manner that the legislature will may deem expedient.
 If this is just reasoning so far as Congress is concerned under this same provision, it is difficult to see why it does not apply to the case in hand. The motion must be overruled.

WOMAN PROGRESSING.—A lady in a recent letter from Liverpool says: "Here, as in every hotel in England I found ladies at the bar, 'keeping the register of arrivals, and assigning rooms to guests, receiving payment of bills, &c. So in the telegraph office, and in all the shops young and well-dressed ladies form a large portion of the attendants. I was greatly struck with it, and believe it would be well for our people to adopt the custom of thus furnishing employment to a large and most dependent class of our people. Wherever there is light and nubile work to be done, we found universally ladies employed. In the extensive draper establishment of Lee, in Liverpool, frequented and patronized by the nobility and wealthy of the land, the long lines of counters were attended by scores of beautiful young girls, tastefully dressed, and who were waiting upon the crowds of ladies and gentlemen purchasing supplies."

could be secured by uniting with the earnest, good Republicans, and save the country, he would give an earnest amenity to it. All he wanted was good men in office, who had the welfare of the country at heart.
 Judge Lewis of St. Charles was called for, and that while he came only as a listener, he was pleased to give his cordial support to a policy which would give to the country a more earnest and positive Democratic policy, and a political damnation to the present dangerous party in power. He wanted the guarantees to the Southern States fully and freely adhered to—no more vacillation, but a safeguard, as prescribed in the Constitution, given to each and every State under the Constitution of this Union. He complimented his Excellency, Governor Brown, in selecting for legal ability, and aside from politics, Judge Wash. Adams to sit on the Supreme bench, and hoped the day was not far distant when the Government of the United States would be so restored to its purity and integrity that the so-called "passive policy" of Missouri would be earnestly recognized.

Political.

Passive Policy Indorsed.

From the St. Louis Republic of Jan. 9th we copy the subjoined. It seems the "Ironclad Democrats" celebrated the victory of Jackson at New Orleans and their own surrender to the "Liberal Republicans." Here is the account of the jubilee:
 Last evening, at the Temple building, what are termed the "Ironclad Democrats" of St. Louis met in quiet conclave. They had with them Frank Boehm's excellent band and the occasion was a pleasant one. It was called as a battle of New Orleans anniversary, and intended by the Democratic party as a memorial oration to the victory there obtained.
 There were present about one thousand people. The Duval Ball of course held a number from attendance, but among those present were noticed Captain Pepper, Dr. Hickox, Wm. Bell, Major McKinstry, John D. Finney, Hon. J. N. Bell, General Shields, John D. Schaffer, and a number of other notables.

Mr. John D. Schaffer called the meeting to order, and Frank Boehm's band played "Hail Columbia." On motion, Hon. J. N. Bell was called to the chair and H. B. Barres was elected Secretary.
 A PASSIVE POLICY RECOMMENDED.
 Mr. Lewis V. Bogy was loudly called for and came upon the stage greeted with cheers. He stated in substance that this was not only a Democratic meeting, but a sort of Democratic jubilee, to bear kindly remembrance of one of the great victories for the party, not only at New Orleans, but as an inauguration of the Democratic policy of the country. The Democratic party since its advent in national politics had been the national party, it had struggled for a recognition of constitutional law through the Constitution alone; the earnest exponent of independent State Government, subject to strict constitutional construction; that the Government, as administered under the Grant policy, had become more of a military usurpation and centralization of power than was intended by the framers of the Constitution, and that to defeat the aims and objects of the dominant party and secure to the country the true object sought for by our fathers, was a restoration of those principles by what is known as the Passive or Conservative policy. As a party, he said, Democrats are in the minority, but by uniting with the Liberal Republicans a victory for the great principles of our Government could be achieved. By associating with them in the coming national election and standing shoulder to shoulder in the advocacy of constitutional rights, appeared to him to be the only hope of success. The defeat of General Grant was the object of this unity of action. A disaster and defeat, in his opinion, would follow the more earnest policy, and the country would merge more strongly into a military organization in antagonism to the ideas of a republican form of government. He spoke of the Passive Policy introduced and advocated by the Republican as a noble one, having for its object the best interest of the country and the people, and in which there was no sacrifice of Democratic theory or principle. His speech was listened to with interest and was often stopped by applause.

Mr. George McGuire was called for and was introduced to the President. He complimented the occasion union of the Democratic party on the anniversary of General Jackson's victory at New Orleans, and spoke earnestly of the present tendency of the Government, merging as it was into a military despotism, antagonistic to the spirit and interest of a free people, and he saw the only hope for the political welfare of the country in what was termed the "passive policy." They might term it even the "possum policy," if they chose to. The coon policy of 1840 brought relief to the political demagogues, but none to the people. He regarded the passive policy as the only salvation to the country. As an independent government, with a Liberal Republican Senate to assist a President, the nation, as a Republican one, had hope; beyond that, none.

General Shields was called for, and in his earnest manner urged upon the party to unite upon any policy which would secure a defeat of General Grant. He cited the fact that three-quarters of a century ago General Jackson defeated the flower of the British army and secured the establishment of a Democratic party in the country now being destroyed by military usurpation, and this was an auspicious moment to inaugurate the triumph again of the Democratic principles. The Democratic party has a duty to perform to the country, and if that

could be secured by uniting with the earnest, good Republicans, and save the country, he would give an earnest amenity to it. All he wanted was good men in office, who had the welfare of the country at heart.
 Judge Lewis of St. Charles was called for, and that while he came only as a listener, he was pleased to give his cordial support to a policy which would give to the country a more earnest and positive Democratic policy, and a political damnation to the present dangerous party in power. He wanted the guarantees to the Southern States fully and freely adhered to—no more vacillation, but a safeguard, as prescribed in the Constitution, given to each and every State under the Constitution of this Union. He complimented his Excellency, Governor Brown, in selecting for legal ability, and aside from politics, Judge Wash. Adams to sit on the Supreme bench, and hoped the day was not far distant when the Government of the United States would be so restored to its purity and integrity that the so-called "passive policy" of Missouri would be earnestly recognized.

Mr. J. N. Bell, President of the evening, made a few remarks, appealing to the Democracy to unite upon any policy that would secure to the country its best welfare, and the meeting adjourned.
The Liberal Republicans.
 The Missouri Liberal Republicans held their Convention at Jefferson City, January 25th. It was largely attended. From the report of it we copy this:
 Judge D. E. Bald of Grundy county was elected temporary president, and Colonel Lowder, Secretary. After recess, Colonel Grosvenor was chosen Permanent Chairman, and the following is in substance of the platform adopted:
 The first resolution declares faith in the vital principles of true Republicanism, and recognizing as an established fact sovereignty of the Union, emancipation and equality of civil rights.
 The second demands equal suffrage for all, and complete amnesty for all.
 The third favors a genuine reform of tariff.
 The fourth denounces shameless abuse of public patronage in the interest of any party or faction; demands reform in the civil service; compliments Senators whose courageous course has completed the disclosure of grave misrule.
 Fifth—Resolved, That local self-government, with impartial suffrage, will guard the rights of all citizens more securely than a any centralized authority.
 Sixth—Resolved, That republicanism makes it specially our duty to expose corruption, denounce usurpation of power, and work for reforms necessary for the public welfare. The times demand an uprising of honest citizens to sweep from power men who prostitute the name of an honored party to selfish interests. We therefore invite all Republicans who desire reforms as herein set forth to meet in National Mass Convention at the city of Cincinnati on the first Wednesday of May next; at twelve o'clock m., and there take such action as our Conventions, our sense of duty and public exigency may require.
 Colonel Burns then addressed the Convention, after which letters were read from Carl Schurz and ex-Senator Fowler of Tennessee.
 Governor Brown then discussed the resolutions adopted, and was followed by Judge Oliver of Ohio and J. M. Scovel of New Jersey, when the Convention adjourned.

The following dispatch was received from Carl Strobel, of the Cincinnati German American Union and Reform Association:
 "We are in perfect harmony with your platform and promise to co-operate heartily with your movement. We will and shall do our duty."

RED RIVER OF THE NORTH.—Navigation by the long prairie Water Route from Alexandria to New Orleans is closed for the winter.
 The Hendrickson brothers, of Carlos, sold this week to Chris. Braiter, the butcher, thirty deer, the product of this seasons hunting. The price paid was \$190.
 An Englishman named Fletcher was frozen to death near Holy Cross, last week. He had been on a visit to a neighbor about two miles distant, and seated home in the evening. Next morning he was found dead within a short distance of his home.
 Along the road between Pomme de Terre to Moorehead are found many evidences of the suddenness and severity with which the winter set in. Abandoned wagons, dead horses and oxen, and broken sleds and harness, attest the rigor of the winter, which found many on the road unprepared.

From private letters to various parties here there seems to be no doubt that the Pembina branch of the Northern Pacific Railroad will be located via Alexandria and Fergus Falls. Very few preparatory arrangements yet remain to be made before the commencement of work through Douglas county.

Anecdotes of Elephants.

It is a usual part of the performance of an elephant at a public exhibition to pick up a piece of coin, thrown within his reach for that purpose, with the finger like appendage at the extremity of the trunk. On one occasion, a sixpence was thrown down, which happened to roll a little out of the reach of the animal, not far from the wall, and he, being desirous of picking it up, stretched out his proboscis several times to take it; but it was even yet beyond his reach a little. He then stood motionless for a few seconds, evidently considering how to act. He then stretched his proboscis in a straight line as far as he could, a little distance above the coin, and blew with great force against the wall. The angle produced by the opposition of the wall, made the current of air act under the coin, as he intended a d anticipated it would; and it was curious to observe the sixpence traveling by this means, toward the animal till it came within his reach and he picked it up.
 This complicated calculation of natural means at his disposal, was an intellectual effort beyond what a vast number of human beings would ever have thought of, and would be a good thought and a clever expedient under similar circumstances in any man whatever.
 The male elephant called Jack, which was in the Zoological Society Gardens, London, in 1840, used to be made to fast the whole of Sunday, like the carnivorous animals, with the exception of a light breakfast. But after enduring this weekly privation for a time, he came to a resolution to submit to it no longer.—Accordingly he made such a disturbance on several successive Sunday nights that the keeper had little repose. But as this produced no relief to his hunger, he at length proceeded further, and made on one occasion such a determined attack upon his door that the people were glad to get up in the night and feed him. After this energetic demonstration he was allowed his full meals on Sunday, and continued quiet.
 This elephant gave a remarkable proof of ingenuity by certain operations on the ceiling in front of his apartment.—It was a ceiling formed of boards, and considerably lower than that of the room within, but thought to be sufficiently high to prevent him from injuring it, and its surface was made perfectly smooth, so as to afford him no means of effecting a hold on it. But wanting something to do in the monotony of his confinement, he appears to have sounded it, and concluding it was hollow raised his head suddenly, drove one of his tusks through the board, then broke away the edges of the hole so as to make it large enough to admit his trunk when he could tear down the boards.
 Dr. Daniel Wilson, Bishop of Calcutta, says that an elephant belonging to an engineer officer in his diocese, had a disease in his eyes, and had for three days been completely blind. His owner asked Dr. Webb, a physician intimate with the Bishop, if he could do anything for the relief of the animal. Dr. Webb replied that he was willing to try on one of the eyes the effect of nitrate of silver, which was a remedy commonly used for similar diseases of the human eye. The animal was accordingly made to lie down and, when the nitrate of silver was applied, uttered a terrific scream at the acute pain which it occasioned. But the effect of the application was wonderful, for the sight was in a great degree restored. The doctor was in consequence ready to operate similarly on the other eye on the following day. The animal, when he was brought out and heard the doctor's voice, lay down himself, placed his head quietly on one side, curled up his trunk, drew in his breath, like a human being about to endure a painful operation, heaved a sigh of relief when it was over, and then, by motions of his trunk, and other gestures, gave evident signs of wishing to express his gratitude.
 During one of the wars in India many Frenchmen had an opportunity of observing one of the elephants that had received a flesh wound from a cannon ball. After having been twice or thrice conducted to the hospital, where he extended himself to be dressed, he afterwards used to go alone. The surgeon did whatever he thought necessary, applied oven fire to the wound, and though the pain often made the animal utter the most plaintive groans, he never expressed any other token than that of gratitude to this person, who, by momentary torments, endeavored to relieve him, and in the end effected his cure.
 In the late war in India, a young elephant received a violent wound in his head, the pain of which rendered it so frantic and ungovernable that it was found impossible to persuade the animal to have the part dressed. Whenever any one approached it, it ran off with fury, and would suffer no person to come within several yards of it. The man who had care of it at length hit upon a plan for securing it. By a few words and signs he gave the mother of the animal sufficient intelligence of what he wanted. The sensible creature immediately seized her young one with her trunk, and held it firmly down, though groaning with agony, while the surgeon completely dressed the wound, and she continued to perform this service every day until the wound was healed.
 It was necessary to convey some artillery, during one of the English wars in India, up one of the ghats or steep passes in the mountains. The march had been dreadful, when at length they came to a place where further advance seemed impossible. But on they must go—and now up a ghat which was more formidable than any they had yet encountered, and for this purpose a road had to be made—part of a hill cut down and trees laid on the ascent, so as to form a footing for the two elephants who were bringing up the heavy artillery. When the road was made one of the elephants was brought up. He looked at it for some time, surveyed the mountain, shook his head, and when forced forward by the driver roared piteously. He knew that it would not do. They made some alteration; he again examined it carefully, pressed his trunk upon the trees, placed one of his fore legs on them, heaving forward the whole weight of his body as to try it. This being satisfactory, he began the ascent, proceeding with the same caution. In a while he stopped again; he was dissatisfied and would not advance. In vain the driver coaxed him, and addressed him by all those endearing epithets of which elephants are fond, but to no purpose. He would not move, and when they again used force to urge him on he roared fearfully. Again some alteration was made in the road, and the elephant having examined it, and being satisfied, proceeded and thus ascended the stupendous ghat. The second elephant, which was a much younger one, had in the mean time been watching the ascent with the most intense interest, making motions all the time as if shouldering up his companion, as one may have seen boys and men do when they are watching another at work, with sympathizing interest. When, therefore, he saw his companion safely at the top he sent forth a shout of triumph as from a trumpet.
 But now his turn came; and he, poor fellow, was sadly frightened at first.—But they forced him to go on, and when he stumbled or slipped he saved himself by sticking his toes into the ground. He managed it bravely, however, after all, and when near the top his companion, who had been watching him with the most intense anxiety extended his trunk down to him, as a man would have put forth his hand to help a friend or a brother in distress; and the younger twined his trunk around the trunk of the other and so reached the top in safety. This difficult undertaking being happily accomplished, they greeted each other just as human friends would have done after some dangerous enterprise, in which they had encountered life-peril, literally embracing each other, and stood face to face as if whispering congratulations.
 A tame elephant having escaped during a stormy night, rambled off to his native jungle. After two years an elephant hunt took place, and a considerable number of animals were entrapped in an enclosure, called a *keddah*. It happened that one of the hunters was the keeper of the runaway elephant, and to his surprise he thought he recognized him among the wild herd that was captured. His companions laughed at the idea. But calling his old favorite by its name, it at once came forward, and showed such signs of good will that the man, thoughtless of his danger, climbed over the barrier, and the elephant kneeling to receive him, he rode away to his pickets triumphantly.

ANCIENT FARMING.

"The 'good old times' that we occasionally here regret do not seem to have existed in connection with farming. For five centuries back the practice of agriculture has been, instead of retrograding, steadily though slowly improving. In the fourteenth century the average product of wheat per acre, in Great Britain, was only ten bushels, thus approximating the production of our older States at the present time. A farm of 572 acres, at that time, could keep but 26 cows, with a very much smaller proportion of other stock than might be expected. Roots were then unknown. It was not until 400 years since that gardening was commenced, and cabbages were first introduced into England, but the gardening must have been somewhat limited, for in the year 1500 the royal family of England, desiring to have a salad, were obliged to import one from Holland.—Hops were introduced there in 1524, and potatoes in 1563. Turnips were grown as garden crops from 1610, and 50 years later found their way into field culture. In 1684 it was discovered that they could be safely fed to sheep. During the 18th century carrots and beets were introduced into agriculture, and in 1811 the mangel was first brought into notice as a useful root. In comparing the advance of agriculture, and the gradual introduction of useful plants, grains, and roots which not only has been, but is now, of almost yearly occurrence, we cannot but suppose that the comfort and happiness of our race, assessed as it is by the present high position of this branch of industry, has still more to gain from the inevitable advances yet to be made.

Puget Sound Dispatch.

Vol. 7. No. 14. BERTH BROWN, EDITOR. Seattle, Thursday, Feb. 8, 1872.

Party Spirit.

The newly imported editor of the Courter has given us a touch of his quality in an elaborate review of our remarks upon "Party Spirit."

He speaks of our article as "a long and, evidently, elaborately written leader," and says: "As courteously and candidly as possible, it is proposed to review and reply to some of those many fallacies which the article alluded to contain."

The internal evidence which he cites, that our article was "elaborately written" falls under the fact that it was not written at all; its first visible appearance being in type, without other elaboration than the compositor gave, while setting at the rate of a thousand ems an hour.

He first accuses us of representing George Washington as "a man devoid of party feeling or positive convictions upon political subjects."

Our reviewer next says: "He then goes on to say that, 'Party and patriotism are not synonymous terms.'"

The manifest aim of this reviewer is to misrepresent us as condemning and assailing party, when our strictures were exclusively directed to party abuses and the base uses to which party spirit is applied.

Our reviewer then proceeds to assign to us motives such as we never dreamed of, and to prove this again resorts to misrepresentation of our position.

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discover it, and earnestly cooperate with any portion of either party in the support of any men or measures which promise reform of the abuses growing out of and perpetuated by, party spirit.

"But" says our reviewer, in high-faluting sentences, "look for a moment at what Party spirit has done for the Union. Was not the Republican party -- the great national party of the country -- the instrumentality, under God, of saving this nation from the horrors of dissolution?"

We answer most emphatically, No! and history fully sustains this negation of the impudent assumption. Party spirit was solely answerable for the issue of arms; party spirit and party caucus dictation alone prevented any compromise or concession by which the bloody strife could have been averted, at a time when not less than three-fourths of the popular voice and popular representation in Congress favored such compromise;

There is but one thing to do, and that is to stand by the Government to the end. All this might have been avoided without loss of honor, or abating a particle from any valuable principle.

The mass of the Democratic party to the North was actuated by the same spirit. When an army of 200,000 was assembled in and around Washington in 1862, there was but one general officer who had ever voted a Republican ticket, and not less than three fourths of the rank and file had up to that time acted with the Democratic party.

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The present season has clearly demonstrated to even those who affect to question it before, that there is an imminent necessity for a more reliable winter trans-continental route than the Union Pacific Railroad is able to afford.

A CHANGE FOR THE WORSE.--From Munson to Barr, as Postmaster at Olympia. The first was always ready to accommodate the public, and deemed no trouble too great in serving all who had business at the post-office; the last is just the reverse, and never was guilty of treating with civility persons who desired a favor outside of the office routine.

N. P. R. R. WORK.--The Northern Pacific Railroad Company now has 575 miles of finished track. Contracts are let for the construction of 635 more, to be finished by the close of 1875.

MORE LOGS IN CHANCERY.--Capt. B. B. Tuttle seized another boom of logs, yesterday. This time it is 200,000 feet, which he found at Pilchuck, on the Snohomish river. They will be sold at auction next Saturday, at the Land Office.

A TEMPTING TRIP.--Several men who left the Dalles a week ago last Wednesday on the steamer Idaho in hopes of getting to the Cascades, to catch the Haystack, were put ashore fifteen miles above the cascades and after footing it over one of the worst trails in the world had the mortification of arriving just in time to see the smoke of the receding steamer in the distance.

THE COLUMBIA.--Large fields of ice have been running in the river at this place since Monday, rendering communication with the other side difficult and dangerous. A boat succeeded in making its way between the fields of floating ice and in reaching the Oregon side on Thursday, though another boat had to abandon the attempt.

Mr. Ward's party of the Northern Pacific Railroad came up from Seattle last week, and are now engaged running a line from their main line into this place. The question of which side of Budd's inlet will be selected as the final termination of the road, will be determined only when complete surveys shall have been made.

LAND BUSINESS.--Through the kindness of Mr. J. P. Clark, Register, we are furnished with the following items of business transacted at the land office, in this place during the month of February: Number of acres sold for cash, 2,546 53-100; homestead location, 2,689 80-100; agricultural college scrip location, 960; pre-emption, 4,406; donations 1,599 91-100; total number of acres located, 42,242 24-100.

SCUDDEN DEATH.--Samuel Blinn, brother of Marshall Blinn, died in San Francisco one day this week after a short illness. He was for some time in charge of the Seabeck Mill, and went last fall to San Francisco for his health. His brother arrived in San Francisco a short time after his death.

ROAD LAW.--In the case of Carr against King County argued and passed upon this term of Court, his Honor Judge Jacobs decided that the County Commissioners have sole and exclusive jurisdiction over county roads, so far as locating, altering, or vacating them.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS LEASED AND put in good running order the above Mills, and is now prepared to offer a Superior Quality of Flour.

Middlings, Bran, and Barley Feed.

HAVANA CIGAR MANUFACTURER: SUN CHEONG WO. Washington Street, between Second and Third Streets, SEATTLE, W. T.

Summons.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT, holding terms at the City of Seattle, in and for the Counties of King, Kitsap and Snohomish.

Veni, Vidi, Vici!

YOU WILL NOW FIND A COMPLETE assortment of Goods in her line at Miss Bell's Establishment.

Consisting of Millinery, Trimmings, Toys and Fancy Goods, Stylish Hats and Bonnets, ready trimmed and trimmed to order, Hat and Bonnet Frames, and a novelty in Ladies' fur-trimmed Turbans, and infants silk Bonnets and Hats, Ostrich and Fancy Feathers, Silk and Gros-grain, Ribbons, Crape, light mourning and Velvet Flowers, Bridal Wreaths, Sprays and Bouquets for evening coiffure, Velvet and Silk Illusion, Fringes, Gimps, Laces, Zephyr, Velvet Ribbon, Embroidery, Royal Tucking, Band Fluting, Cash'd Ruffling, Valenciennes, Cluny and Thread Lace Sets, Collars and Sleeves, lace trimmed, Linen and Paper Collars and Cuffs, Ladies' Lace, Embroidered, Hem-stitched and Initialed Handkerchiefs, Silk Ties, Kid, Cloth and Lisle-thread Gloves, Gent's Kid and Reindeer Gloves, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Paper Collars and Perfection Ties, Ladies' and Children's Woolen Hoods and Breakfast Jackets, Hosiery, Dress and Pearl Buttons, Silk and Cotton Machine Thread Embroidery, Silk and Braid, Alpaca and Silk Binding, Thompson's Glove-fitting and the Model Corset, Patent Ventilated Garters, Flesh, Cloth, Toilet, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Dressing, Circular and Fine Combs, Initialed, Tinted and Perfumed Note Paper, new Sheet Music, Scrap Books, Port Folios, Writing Desks, Glove, Handkerchief and Work Boxes, Willow Work Stands and Baskets, Ladies' and Children's Companions Jewel Cases, Card Cases and Receivers, Shears, Scissors, Tracing Wheels, Pinking and Fluting Irons, Nut Crackers, Carved Brackets, Picture Frames, Cage Hooks, Feather Dusters, Embroidered Slipper Patterns, Children's Games, Pianos, Harmonicas, Music Boxes, Trombones, Wax and China Dolls, Glass and China Toilet Sets, Parian and China Vases, Cigar Stands, and Toys of every description. Also, Fancy Trimmings For the coming MASQUERADE BALL. And a fine assortment of MASKS AND DOMINOES. BRAID AND EMBROIDERY STAMPING DONE TO ORDER.

M. V. BELL, Corner Second and Cherry Streets, Seattle, January 29, 1872. 9f.

Administrator's Sale. Territory of Washington, County of Thurston, In the matter of the Estate of George Suckley, deceased.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF THE PROBATE COURT in and for Thurston County, Washington Territory, made on the 22d day of January, A. D. 1872, and to me directed, I will sell at public auction, in front of the "Dispatch Building," in Seattle, King county, Washington Territory

On Tuesday, February 20, 1872, at the hour of 1 o'clock, p. m., the following described real estate, situated in said town of Seattle, to wit:

Block No. thirty-two (32), Maynard's Plat, belonging to the estate of George Suckley, deceased. Said Probate Court having refused to confirm the sale of said premises of January 14th, 1872.

FRANCIS HENRY, Administrator of the Estate of George Suckley, deceased, with will annexed. Olympia, W. T., January 24, 1872. 472

\$1,000 Wanted!

AN INTELLIGENT, ENERGETIC AND RELIABLE Business Man, with a small capital, to take an interest in an engage in a light, pleasant and profitable business.

NOTICE!! TO THE PUBLIC!

AS THE OLD "SNUG SALOON" HAS GONE FROM US, NO MORE COLD TEA Can be got there.

The people of Seattle mutually agree that they can't get along without SAM RAYMOND And his COLD TEA, at the ORO FINO!

DOUBLE AND SINGLE BEDDED ROOMS--by the day or week. 7th SECOND ANNUAL

Fancy Dress Ball AND MASQUERADE, Will be given AT THE PAVILION, FEBRUARY 22, 1872.

A limited number of Tickets may be obtained of the Committee at \$4 each. Supper will be served at the Hall. No tickets will be sold at the door. No person will be admitted unmasked. Carriages will be in attendance.

B. GATZERT, C. P. STONE, T. S. RUSSELL, SAM'L F. COOMBS, WM. H. GILLIAM, Seattle, Dec. 30, 1871.

EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF

New Goods.

JOHN A. WOODWARD HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM SAN FRANCISCO, A Large and well selected Stock of

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

STAPLE AND FANCY Groceries, Crockery and Glass Ware.

AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Housekeeping Goods.

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

OLD STAND, ON Yesler's Corner.

ALWAYS KEPT FOR SALE, FLOUR, GRAIN, POTATOES, ONIONS, HAY, Etc.

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

Goods delivered to any part of the City or suburbs free of charge. Seattle, January 1, 1872. 6f.

I. LANDSBERGER & CO. MANUFACTURERS OF Sparkling Wine, DEALERS IN Choice Native Wines and Brandies 423 to 429 Jackson Street, SAN FRANCISCO, December 1, 1871. 11f.

Seattle Drug Store.

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

Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, etc.

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED. AGENT FOR

Mercers' Panacea. ALSO, DEALER IN

Wines, Liquors, etc.

Orders from Abroad Solicited

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

NORTH PACIFIC RAILROAD BREWERY, Steilacoom, W. T.

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

Lager Beer,

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

A. F. SPRUEHLE. Steilacoom, January 1, 1872.

Christmas Gifts! EX. STR. PRINCE ALFRED.

JUST OPENED AND NOW BEING DISPLAYED AT

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

Of the LATEST STYLES and BEST QUALITY comprising every article in the line. Solid Silverware, In Variety. Electro Plated Ware, Best Quality only.

Clocks, Spectacles, Compasses, etc. etc. FANCY GOODS!

The above stock presents a rare opportunity of purchasing Handsome and Unique Christmas Souvenirs, At extremely low prices. Articles purchased, engraving free of charge. The public are invited to CALL EARLY And make their selections.

W. G. JAMIESON, Watch Maker, Jeweller and Engraver, next door to Railroad House, Commercial street, Seattle, W. T. December 11, 1871. 2f.

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

E. A. FARGO, IMPORTER AND JOBBER OF Brandy, Wines and Liquors. 316 Front Street, corner of Commercial, SAN FRANCISCO. December 1, 1871. 11f.

LLOYD WHISKEY! Sole Agents on the Pacific Coast for the sale of the celebrated LLOYD KENTUCKY WHISKEY. December 1, 1871. 11f.

Groceries, Provisions,

AND SUPPLIES!

STONE & BURNETT,

Wholesale and Retail DEALERS IN CHOICE Family Groceries,

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

Shelf and Building HARDWARE, MINERS' and FARMERS' Tools

and Implements, Shovels, Spades, Axes, Brush Hooks, Seythes, Froes, Grindstones, etc.

Crockery, Glass Ware, Paper Hangings, Paints, Oils, Turpentine,

Tar, Pitch, Rosin, Oakum, Rope, all sizes from 1/4 to 6 inches, Blocks, Shieves,

Rigging, Canvas, Duck, Sail Twine, Red, White, and Green Lanterns, Oil, and Ship Chandlery generally.

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

In Boots and Shoes

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

Ladies' Misses' and Children's Balmoral, Button and Congress, BOOTS. Gent's, Miner's, Logger's Coarse, Kip and Calf Boots. Also, Boy's and Children's Boots, Shoes and Slippers, Rubbers and Artics.

Dry Goods, CLOTHING

AND Furnishing Goods.

The best assorted Goods and cheapest prices on Puget Sound.

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

The proof of the pudding is in the eating.

STONE & BURNETT. SEATTLE, W. T. oct. 1871.

Puget Sound Dispatch.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

Seattle, Thursday, Feb. 8, 1872.

Authorized Agents for this Paper.

BEAN & CO., 410 Montgomery street, San Francisco. L. SAMUELS, 93 Front street, Portland.

CHANGE OF PUBLICATION DAY.—The DISPATCH will hereafter be published on Thursdays instead of Mondays.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.—Territory vs. F. W. Osterburg. An indictment for selling liquor without license. Defendant put in the plea of guilty and was fined \$25, and in default of payment was committed to jail, so many days, at the rate of three dollars per day, as shall pay said fine.

W. N. Belt vs. Isabella Bell. A divorce suit. Exceptions taken to the answer of defendant and sustained in part and over ruled as to part.

In the cases of Guy vs. Nichols, Scott and wife vs. Woodward, Wetherell vs. Anderson, and Williamson vs. Benton et al., innumerable motions and demurrers were sustained and the cases generally ordered to be remodeled.

United States on relation of S. W. Russell vs. D. S. Smith, default of the defendant taken.

E. B. Pond et al. vs. Meydenbauer and F. Gutenberg. Judgment for plaintiffs, by agreement for \$291.

In the case of Carr vs. King County a motion to dismiss the case was sustained.

Territory vs. Chas. Brown. Indictment for murder in the first degree, a true bill was found. Defendant entered a plea of not guilty.

H. Prescott vs. E. Hammond et al.—Judgment by default for plaintiff for \$150, coin and costs.

Collins & Jamieson vs. George Carpenter. Judgment by default for plaintiffs in the sum of \$683 53 and costs.

John Phillips was admitted to full citizenship.

Parker vs. Parker, Ferguson vs. Ferguson and Romines vs. Romines, divorces. A default taken in each.

W. W. Theobalds was appointed Master in Chancery and Examiner.

Stone & Burnett vs. Benson. Judgment for Plaintiff by default for \$411 03.

Territory vs. Mathew Hardy. Indictment for robbery, a true bill found and plea of not guilty put in.

Territory vs. Thos Coleman. Indictment for mayhem. The defendant being impudicus the court assigned W. H. White Esq. as his counsel and time was given to plead.

DISTRICT COURT.—The District Court began its session on Monday last, Chief Justice Jacobs presiding. Kearney, the really efficient U. S. Marshall, (one of the creditable appointments of this Administration) was in attendance, as well as U. S. Attorney Holmes. The Grand Jury was duly impaneled, sworn and charged by the Judge, the charge being in terse and intelligible language, and free from any attempt at oratory or bombast.

The jury is composed of some of our best citizens, and it is to be hoped will devote attention to several glaring and persistent violations of the Criminal Law which have occurred, and are occurring, daily in this City. When persons whose mission it should be to be exemplars of faithful obedience to law, are the first to violate its provisions the violation should be promptly investigated and its authors punished.

The Bar is represented from abroad by gentlemen from Olympia and Port Townsend. The Imperturbable Dennison, accompanied by the lucky Wingard, lucky in being born in Pennsylvania and nurtured under the shadows of giant corporations. Holmes, who takes his deputation gracefully, only vowing revenge upon Garfield, the author of the calamity, and uttering a single word in his native tongue, "Alki." Anglice this must have reference to the canvass for Congress soon to come off. Evans, Wyche, McFadden and Ferry, from Olympia, quietly attending to business and taking things just as they come.—Bradshaw, the District Attorney, rubicund and happy.

The Bar seems to work into the new Chancery practice gracefully, and the Judge has taken a step in advance in announcing that he will hold Attorneys to a strict adherence to rules of Court, and will discourage any attempt at delay.

The practice of encumbering the Docket with "settled" cases, and with cases which are not at issue, merely for grandeur and the attendant titillating sound of frequent calling of names in the ears of the bystanders, was emphatically rebuked by the Bench.

Stone & Burnett's news mammoth buildings are well on the way towards completion.

COMPLIMENTARY.—Judge Dennison, who knows what he says, remarked that a certain Seattle Hotel has by all odds the best on the Sound.

Judge Jacobs found himself out of business on Tuesday evening, the Jury not coming till this morning. This results from an improved practice, and the case and attention of attorneys.

THE OFFICIAL GUILLOTINE.—The present political era is one of constant change. There is nothing permanent or durable subject to Radical rule. The heads of those holding Federal position fall as the leaves of Autumn under the breeze of Executive displeasure that sweeps over the land, blasting and withering in its course the fondest hopes and

brightest prospects of the truly loyal hosts. Our Territory is again the recipient of this distinguished mark of attention from the President, the victim in this instance being a no less individual than Judge Holmes, our competent and efficient U. S. District Attorney.

Garfield's masters demanded the sacrifice, and the Judge was the victim; but further than this he could not carry any perceptible influence. His promise to McNaught remains unfulfilled, through the intervention of a greater power than he could bring to bear. Mac's chances are good, however, the next position that becomes vacant, and a removal may occur at any hour.—Standard.

The pier of Phillips, Horton & Co. rapidly approaches completion. The frame of the large warehouse on its end is up, and within a week the pier will be thrown open for business.

The shipment by Messrs. Crawford & Harrington of twenty tons of timothy hay by the California, and the 30 tons to follow next trip is suggestive of the line which the agricultural interest should follow. The Puget Sound region is by odds the best adapted to the growth of the cultivated grasses of any part of the Coast. In twenty years it will be known from Alaska to Patagonia as the butter and cheese mart of the Pacific.

MURDERED.—The body of a man known as Dan, on Whidby Island, was found a few days since with evident marks of having been murdered. A Coroner's jury was summoned, but we have not learned the result.

TELEGRAPHIC. SPECIAL TO THE PUGET SOUND DISPATCH.

PARIS, Jan. 31.—In the National Assembly, to-day, petitions were received from the towns of Aix, Vichy, Plombiers and Barges, for the abrogation of the law against public gambling, and offer three millions of francs per annum, for the privilege of licensing gambling establishments at those watering places.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The total sum of U. S. currency outstanding at this date is \$399,067,071.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 31.—The Duval party leaves at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning to visit the Mammoth Cave.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—In the Senate, the bill introduced by Mr. Pomeroy setting aside a tract of land, at the headwaters of the Yellowstone River, for the purposes of a public park, passed.

In the House, on motion of Mr. Shelbarger, a bill passed providing that merchandise conveyed either by boat or rail, from the port of arrival to the interior, shall be under the control of the Custom House officers. The merchandise is not to be unladen between the port of arrival and destination, except as authorized by the Treasury regulations, and with no breakage of the original package.

Jan. 31.—The question of increasing mail service between the United States and Japan, from monthly to fortnightly mail and doubling the subsidy to the Pacific Mail Steamship line, will be considered by the Appropriation Committee. The temper of the Committee seems to be in favor of the proposition. It is shown by facts that during the past one year one-third of the tea brought to this country from Japan and China, was by this route.

The Committee of Territorial delegates held their regular meeting this forenoon at the suggestion of Mr. Garfield, that the homestead bill be so arranged that the settlement on lands may count after the survey, as part of the five years occupation requisite to the establishment of a homestead claim. It was unanimously concurred in, and Messrs. Garfield and Morrill were elected as a sub-Committee of Delegates to confer with the Committee on Territories and Public Taxes, upon the subject.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 1.—The new Stock Exchange opened to-day. There were about fifty members present.

The agents of the Australian line of Steamers are much discouraged at the delay in the arrival of overland mails.—The Moses Taylor, now due from Honolulu, will be detained here a week, if there is a certainty of getting the European mails which were at Buford and Laramie last night.

SALT LAKE, Feb. 1.—Judge McKean's ruling on the bail question is the topic of general discussion. The Mormons say it is consistent but foolish.

East of the Cascades.

The Mountaineer gives these items: We are informed that Mr. J. H. Mosier, of Mosier's Precinct, lost four head of cattle by the falling in of a shed which the cattle were in.

Mr. Ad. Edgar & Co. carry a weekly mail from this point to Canyon City, a distance of 180 miles, a portion of the way on snow-shoes—and yet they have never missed a trip.

From Mr. Hemmingway, who has just come in from John Day Valley, in the neighborhood about opposite to Antelope, on the Canyon City road, we learn that the winter has been very mild with them, and that the snow had not fallen so as to interfere with their cattle.

The Northwestern Stage Company carry a daily mail from Kelton, on the Central Pacific Railroad to this point, a distance of over 700 miles, over a wild, mountainous and rough country, and as far as we know, they have not yet missed making a single connection during the entire winter.

Samuel Stroud, an industrious farmer living on Fifteen-Mile Creek, near Buford's Mill, met with a very sad accident last Tuesday. It appears that while engaged at work in a shed some distance from his home, the building was crushed to the ground by the weight of snow that was lying upon its roof, severely if not fatally injuring him. He was not found for two hours after the accident occurred. Mr. Stroud is a young married man of good character and well liked by all who know him.

News from the Klickitat Valley, W. T., is not very encouraging. We have heard several stories about cattle and sheep dying in that section, but as yet we have not got anything except second-hand. But from our own knowledge of the country we are inclined to believe that the snow is deep and that the weather has been terribly cold in that section. We hope, however, that the stock men will have plenty of feed to last them through the winter.

Since the above was put in type a copy of the Mountaineer of the 27th has been received, from which we call as follows: The Columbia River at this point is again frozen over tight and solid.

Robert Thompson of Umatilla county, who accompanied Mr. Wilmer on his first trip with the mail to this point, froze his feet and was compelled to stop at Mr. McClure's house. He is slowly recovering and will be able to continue his journey in a few weeks.

The United States letter mail from Portland arrived here in charge of Mr. Henry Wilmer on Thursday evening, in good condition. He left Portland on Saturday, the 20th, and arrived at the Cascades in two days; from there he was four days to this point. The mail was carried on the backs of four men, who had about 25 pounds apiece. They report the trail a hard road to travel. They were one whole day getting around Shell Point. These same men started on their return trip this morning with the mail.

The weather still continues cold and dreary. The thermometer during Wednesday stood at 31 deg. On Thursday noon it was at 20 deg. Should this state of things continue a great many cattle must necessarily perish. Feed is becoming scarcer every day. For the past ten days the wind has continued to blow from the northeast, which is a sure harbinger of the continuation of cold weather. The first of February is almost here, but we see none of the signs usual at this time of the year of the commencement of Spring weather. The snow at this point is about 15 inches deep, with a crust hard enough to bear the weight of a man.

A WASHINGTON LETTER.—From the editorial correspondence in the Eugene City Journal, dated Washington, January 3d, we extract as follows: Attorney General Williams has rented a large three-story brick house, No. 1842 I street, for his residence, and has moved into it. Mrs. Williams is fitting it up in excellent style, and will soon be prepared to receive visitors. That she will dispense the hospitalities in a manner which no other lady in Washington can hope to rival will be conceded by all who have met her in society. In rare intelligence, charming manners and brilliant conversational powers she has no superior. While our people have reason to be proud of the ability and position of Judge Williams, they have equal reason to be pleased with the position which his wife holds in society in the National Capital. Judge Williams lived at a hotel during his Senatorial term through motives of economy, in order to live on his salary. Custom makes the house of a member of the Cabinet, to some extent, a place for the public to resort to, and, for this reason, he can no longer "board" in a hotel, but must, at a greater expense, "keep house."

On New Year's day Mrs. Corbett received at her residence on Thirteenth street. She was assisted by the mother and sister of Senator Corbett and one or two other ladies. The elegant parlors were well filled with visitors, including many distinguished persons. Coffee and refreshments were served.

Mrs. Williams received at her new residence on I street, and was assisted in entertaining her visitors by the Judge and his daughter, Miss Nellie Williams. The spacious parlors were thronged with visitors for several hours, including members of the Cabinet, Senators and Representatives, army officers and numerous citizens. Crowds of visitors were coming and going continually. There were probably more callers than at the residence of any other member of the Cabinet. Coffee and refreshments were served.

THE PRESIDENT'S NEW YEAR'S RECEPTION.—WASHINGTON, January 1.—The official reception of the President commenced to-day at 11 o'clock. The Blue Parlor, in which the reception took place, was brilliantly lighted and decorated with a profusion of choice flowers.

Mrs. Grant, who was attired in a crimson velvet, demi-train, white polonaise fichu, with white lace coiffure, was assisted in the ceremony of receiving the distinguished personages by Mrs. Colfax, Mrs. Boutwell, Mrs. Williams, wife of the new Attorney General, and Mrs. Creswell. All the members of the Cabinet, with the ladies of their respective families, excepting Mr. Ackerman, were present. The Vice President and Gens. Dent, Porter and Babcock were also in attendance.

The Diplomatic Corps, Judges of the Supreme Court, the officers of the District Government, Senators and Representatives, officers of the army and navy, the soldiers of the war of 1812, and the heads of the several departments were received in the order named. The Vice President, Secretaries Fish and Robeson, members of the Diplomatic Corps, and many private citizens also held receptions.

GARFIELD DIDN'T PEG ONE.—When we saw the telegraphic announcement that a new Governor had been appointed to Washington Territory, we remarked that "Garfield had pegged one." It seems he didn't. The Seattle DISPATCH

says Governor Salomon sent on his resignation some weeks before, and hence Garfield did not "cut off his official head off." They play the game so irregularly in Washington Territory politics that it is hard to tell who pegs or who wins. It is awful rough cribbage all around.—Portland Bulletin.

Marine Intelligence.

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

Str. J. E. LEST, Capt. George F. Fry; leaves Seattle on Mondays, 9 A. M. for Bellingham Bay, via Mukilteo, Tulalip, Coppeville, Coveland, Utsalady, La Comer and Fidalgo Island; returning, arrives on Wednesdays, 8 P. M.

Str. REX, Capt. Belmont, daily to Port Madison and return.

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

Str. MARY WOODRUFF, Captain _____ for charter to any part of the Sound.

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

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

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

Bark Jenny Pitts, Capt. Blinn, arrived Feb. 3, from San Francisco. Dr. Carpenter, Mr. Clark, of Seabeck, and Jesse King came as passengers. Freight list: Crawford & Harrington, 445 packages; John A. Woodward, 55; Schwabacher Bros., 276; G. F. Hoffman, 1; B. B. & Co., 1; P. M., 8; T. J., 17; C. C. B.; G. F. W. James, 1; T. P. 9.

PORT GAMBLE.—Arrived, Feb. 3, French bark Triton, from San Francisco and San Salvador; ship Heroica, from Callao; the former to load for Callao and the latter for Chinboite, Peru. The French bark Jean Pierre, is loading for Liqueitio, Peru.

PORT BLAKELY.—Sailed, Feb. 6, bark Oak Hill, for San Francisco.

STIELACOOM.—Sailed, Feb. 6, schooner Clara Notice, for San Francisco.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.—Until further notice freight will not be received on board of the steamer North Pacific for Tacoma, there being no wharf at that place for the landing of goods. The passengers and mails are landed in small boats. This inconvenience will be remedied in a few weeks. E. A. STARR.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 30.—The brig Brewster, from Portland, was towed into the harbor on the 26th. She had been 27 days making the passage down.

The failure of Hitchcock, Shaw & Co. is announced. The firm was engaged in the general produce and commission business on Davis street, in this city. Mr. Hanna is appointed assignee, and is settling with creditors on a basis of 50 cents on the dollar.

The Cesar-wharf reports that on January 16th, at 8 A. M., latitude 45 degrees 42 minutes north, longitude 126 degrees west, she spoke the Martha Rideout, from Port Blakely, bound for San Francisco, having experienced terrible gales since sailing during a gale sprung rudder-head, thence to port light variable winds.

Capt. C. N. Freeman, of the brig Brewster, died on the 10th of January, during the voyage of the vessel. His remains were carried to San Francisco and interred.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.—The steamer Pacific, Capt. Scholl, arrived in Esquimaux harbor last evening at half-past seven o'clock, four days and three hours from San Francisco. She brought 27 passengers, 320 tons of freight, and a large mail and express. Strong head winds were experienced. The vessel will come alongside Messrs. Brodbeck & Co.'s wharf this morning, at daylight, to discharge, and will sail for San Francisco on Wednesday night or Thursday morning. The Prince Alfred has gone dock to have her hull cleaned.—Victoria Standard.

Passengers by steamship Pacific—E. L. Hastings, Rev. W. H. Hill, P. J. Praxe, Lieut. Rogers, Geo. James, Albert Elkon, Miss Evelyn, R. P. Rihett, Dr. R. J. Foster, Tracey and wife, B. F. Tucker, David Baker, J. Gibbons, C. T. Pinckney, W. F. & Co.'s Messenger, J. H. Peterson, H. Cardell, T. Lynch, M. Coughlan, C. B. Taylor, L. Vinrive, R. Stowe, McAllister, Ah Gin, T. Quinlan, John H. Irving.

Two vessels chartered by Mr. Rosenfeld to load with coal at Bellingham Bay for San Francisco, will probably proceed to Nanaimo to procure their cargoes, the Bellingham Bay mine being at present flooded with water.

The schooner Mary Taylor, built on the Sound in 1869, has been fitted up with engines and a propeller, and is to go on a wrecking expedition to the coast of Ecuador. The wreck of the Spanish frigate Leocadia will be the first one examined.

The ship Oregon, which sunk during the late gale which did so much damage in San Francisco harbor, has been raised. The truth is, that harbor is so large that in a stiff gale vessels cannot lie at the docks, and the same objection will prevent Bellingham Bay from being the site of any considerable commercial city. On the contrary, Duwamish Bay, with a dock line over ten miles in length, has never been known to be so rough as to prevent vessels lying at the piers with perfect safety.

The North Pacific Commercial Company was incorporated in San Francisco on the 2d, and is intended to engage in navigating the Pacific and the inland waters of Washington Territory and British Columbia, to make oil, preserve fish, etc. Capital, \$100,000.

I. O. of O. F.

OLIVE BRANCH Lodge No. 4.—Stated Meetings Wednesday evening of each week. All visiting brethren of good standing are cordially invited to attend.

MASONIC.

St. John's Lodge No. 9.—Stated Communications the 3d Saturday in each month. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited to attend.

Seattle Chapter No. 1. R. A. M.—Stated Communications the 3d Monday in each month. Visiting Companions cordially invited are to attend.

STAR SALOON

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

L. C. HARMON, PROPRIETOR.

THE best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars always on hand. Seattle, July 21st, 1871.

SCHWABACHERS COLUMN,

"We may all be happy yet."

Are still in the field with their IMMENSE STOCK

General Merchandize,

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

SAN FRANCISCO.

Our stock consists in part of

Dry Goods, Clothing,

Hats and Caps,

Boots, Shoes,

Cigars and Tobacco,

Groceries and Provisions,

Crockery and Plated Ware,

Iron, Steel, Shelf Hardware

Yankee Notions,

Carpets and Oil Cloths,

Paper Hangings,

Wines and Liquors,

Hay and Grain,

Ground Feed,

Coal, Lime,

BLACKSMITH and CARPENTER TOOLS,

Farming Implements,

In fact EVERYTHING, from a Needle to an Anchor.

We can undersell any firm on Puget Sound laying claim to respectability, for we buy our stock in the best markets

FOR CASH,

And can put Goods below

SAN FRANCISCO PRICES.

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

NO EFFORT

Shall be spared to please

AND SATISFY.

REMEMBER THE

BRICK STORE,

Commercial Street, SEATTLE, W. T.

CRAWFORD & HARRINGTON.

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

Fall and Winter Goods,

Which we shall offer at the lowest rates possible.

We call the special attention of the trade, with the assurance that we can furnish supplies at

Wholesale Prices, And lower than can be purchased elsewhere.

SCHWABACHER BROTHERS & CO.

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

Crawford & Harrington's COLUMN.

Brick Store,

COMMERCIAL STREET,

SEATTLE, W. T.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Hardware, Groceries,

BREADSTUFFS, PROVISIONS, TEAS,

TOBACCO, CIGARS,

CROSS & BLACKWELL'S

English Pickles,

WINE AND LIQUORS,

Of the best brands, Foreign and Domestic.

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

as similar goods can be purchased and delivered from San Francisco.

Gentlemen about commencing business in this Territory will please call and examine our stock list and figures.

We can undersell any firm on Puget Sound laying claim to respectability, for we buy our stock in the best markets

FOR CASH,

And can put Goods below

SAN FRANCISCO PRICES.

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

NO EFFORT

Shall be spared to please

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Wholesale Prices, And lower than can be purchased elsewhere.

SCHWABACHER BROTHERS & CO.

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

For Snohomish!

Str. ZEPHYR.

WILL MAKE TWO TRIPS A week from Seattle to Cadyville and return, connecting with the North Pacific at Seattle, both ways. Leave Seattle on Mondays and Thursdays at 6 o'clock A. M., touching at Mukilteo and Tulalip. Return on Wednesdays and Fridays, December 1, 1871.

U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP

North Pacific,

CAPT. E. A. STARR.

LEAVES OLYMPIA FOR SEATTLE EVERY Sunday and Wednesday at 10 o'clock P. M., touching at Steilacoom, Tacoma, Seattle, Port Madison, Port Gamble, Port Ludlow, and Port Townsend; arriving at Victoria on Mondays and Thursdays at 8 o'clock P. M.

Leaves Victoria for Olympia every Tuesday and Friday at 12 o'clock A. M., touching at the same ports, and arriving at Olympia at 9 o'clock A. M. of the following Wednesday and Saturday.

FARE: Olympia to Steilacoom..... \$1 50

" " Tacoma..... 2 00

" " Seattle..... 2 50

" " Port Madison..... 3 00

" " Port Gamble..... 3 50

" " Port Ludlow..... 4 00

THE DOCTOR'S MOTTO.
"DO AS YOU WOULD BE DONE BY."

The doctor's wife sat sewing
In her easy rocking-chair,
And the doctor stroked the ringlets
Of her pretty, glossy hair,
Then drew them through his fingers
With a fond and happy pride—
For the doctor loved the little wife
Now seated by his side.

The doctor filled his meerschaum pipe;
He'd spent a busy day,
So said that in the cloud of smoke
He'd puff fatigue away;
For his wife had brought his slippers
To rest his weary feet,
And placed his chair before the fire
To get the genial heat.

So now they sat and chatted
Of the babe asleep in bed,
And all the pretty, broken words
That he had taken just one step
How he had taken just one step
To reach his dear mamma,
And cried himself to sleep because
He could not kiss papa.

But the doctor's bell was ringing—
It must have rung before,
For the servant, with a hasty step,
Was hurrying to the door.
Then the doctor's wife exclaimed: "My dear,
You are so tired, I know,
That if the king has sent for you
You must not—shall not go."

very well in other respects. Damp coal
screenings are better, and may be econ-
omically burned in this manner. If a
coal fire gets very low the quickest way
to extinguish it is to rake it at the bot-
tom. To preserve a fire under such
circumstances, a little coal should be
placed on the fire, and when it has
caught, more may be added, and the
raking deferred until it has got well ig-
nited. When the fire bricks have be-
come burdened with clinkers which
have fused and adhered, they may be
cleaned by throwing oyster or clam
shells into the fire box when the fire is
very hot, and allowing the fire to go out.
The clinkers will generally cleave off
without the use of much force the next
morning. From two quarts to one-
half a peck will be sufficient for most
stoves, and the operation can be re-
peated if some of the clinkers still adhere.

REGULARITY IN EATING.—Regularity
of time for our daily meals is a valuable
means of maintaining health. The ap-
petite should never be wasted during
the intervals between meals on pastry,
confections, ice-cream, or anything else
which only gratifies the taste and fails
to nourish the digestive apparatus.
—*Home & Health.*

OYSTER SAUSAGES.—Chop a pint of
oysters with a quarter of a pound of
veal and a quarter of a pound of suet,
and some bread crumbs; season with
salt and pepper; pound them in a mor-
tar; make them into little cakes with
an egg, flour, and fry them dry. Serve
hot.

TAKE CARE OF YOUR HORSES FEET.—
Few who handle horses give proper at-
tention to the feet and legs. Especially
is this the case on farms. Time is
spent of a morning in rubbing, brush-
ing, and smoothing the hair on the
sides and hips, but at no time are the
feet examined and properly cared for.
Now, be it known, the feet of a horse
require more care than the body. They
need ten times as much, for in one re-
spect they are almost the entire horse.
All the grooming that can be done won't
avail anything if the horse is forced to
stand where his feet will be filthy. In
this case the feet will become disorder-
ed, and then the legs will get badly out
of fix; and with bad feet and bad
legs, there is not much else of the
horse fit for anything. Stable prisons
are generally as terribly severe on the
feet and legs of horses; and unless
these buildings can afford a dry room,
where a horse can walk around, lie
down, or roll over, they are not half
so healthy and comfortable to the horse
as the pasture, and should be avoided
by all good hostlers in the country.
—*North British Review.*

A writer in the *Health and Home* vol-
unteers the following excellent advice:
"Mothers, fathers! cultivate 'after-supper-
talk'; play 'after-supper games';
keep 'after-supper books'; take all the
good newspapers and magazines you can
afford, and read them aloud 'after-super-
per.' Let your boys and girls bring their
friends home with them at twilight,
sure of a pleasant and hospitable
welcome and of a good time 'after-super-
per,' and you may laugh to scorn all
the temptations which town or village
can set before them to draw them away
from home for their evenings."

EATING WITHOUT AN APPETITE.—It is
wrong to eat without an appetite, for it
shows that there is no gastric juice in
the stomach and that nature does not
need food; and not needing it, there
being no fluid to receive and act upon
it, it remains there only to putrefy, the
very thought of which should be suf-
ficient to deter any man from eating
without an appetite for the remainder
of his life. If a tonic is taken to whet
the appetite, it is a mistaken course,
for its only result is to cause one to eat
more when already an amount has been
eaten beyond what the gastric juice sup-
ply is able to prepare.

The object to be attained is a large-
supply of food, and whatever fails to
accomplish that essential object, fails
to have any efficiency toward the cure
of dyspeptic diseases. The formation
of gastric juice is directly proportioned
to the wear and tear of the system,
which is to be the means of supplying,
and this wear and tear can only take
place as the result of exercise. The ef-
ficient remedy for dyspepsia is work—
out door work—beneficial and success-
ful in direct proportion as it is agreeable
interesting and profitable.

A House where Men never
Laugh.
How do you think you would like to
live, fearing every moment to be blown
up, not daring to speak loud, to jar any-
thing, for fear of starting an explosion
that would send you in an instant to the
other world?
You don't think it would be very pleas-
ant? Well it isn't; yet hundreds of
men live in just that state, work, receive
pay, and live, year after year, in the very
sight of death, as it were; all, that the
world may have gunpowder.
You can easily guess that those men
go about very quietly, and never laugh.
You know that gunpowder is very dan-
gerous in a gun, or near a fire, but per-
haps you don't know that it is equally
dangerous all through the process of
making it.
A powder-mill is a fearful place to vis-
it, and strangers are very seldom al-
lowed to go into one. They are built far
from any town, in the woods, and each
branch of the work is done in a separate
building. These houses are quite a dis-
tance from each other, so that if one
blows up, it won't blow up the rest.
Then the lower parts of the building are
made very strong, while the roofs are

very lightly set on, so that if it explodes,
only the roof will suffer.
But, in spite of every care, sometimes
a whole settlement of the powder-mills
will go off almost in an instant, and
every vestige of the work of years will
be swept away in a few seconds.

But though you feel like holding your
breath to look at it, it is really a very
interesting process to see. It is made,
perhaps you know, of charcoal, salt-
peter, and brimstone. Each of these
articles is prepared in a house by itself;
but the house where they are mixed is
the first terrible one. In this building
is an immense millstone, rolling round
and round in an iron bed. In this bed,
and under the stone, are put three fear-
ful ingredients of gunpowder. There
they are thoroughly mixed and ground
together.

This is a very dangerous operation,
because if the stone comes in contact
with its iron bed, it is very apt to strike
fire, and the merest suspicion of a spark
would set off the whole. The materials
are spread three or four inches thick in
the bed; the wheel which goes by water
power, is started, and every man leaves
the place. The door is shut, and the ma-
chinery left to do its terrible work alone.
When it has run long enough, the mill
is stopped, and the men come back.
This operation leaves the powder in
hard lumps or cakes.

The next house is where these cakes
are broken up into grains, and of course
it is quite as dangerous as the last one.
But the men can't go away from this,
they are obliged to attend to it every
moment; and you may be sure no laugh
or joke is ever heard, within its walls.
Every one who goes in has to take off
his boots, and put on rubbers, because
one grain of the dangerous powder,
crushed by the boot, would explode the
whole in an instant.

The floor of the house is covered with
leather, and is made perfectly black with
the dust of the gunpowder. It contains
a set of sieves, each one smaller than
the last, through which the powder is
sifted, and an immense graining and
laboring mill, where it is ground up, while
men shovel it in with wooden shovels.
The machinery makes a great deal of
noise, but the men are silent, as in the
other houses. The reckless crashing of
the machinery even seems to give great-
er horror, and one is very glad to get
out of the house.

The glazing-house comes next. Glaz-
ing is done by mixing black lead with
the powder, to give it a black and shin-
ing look. The powder is put into bar-
rels, which revolve for several hours.
That polishes the grain by their rubbing
together. The black lead is put with
them, and they revolve several hours
more. Of course the dust flies from all
these operations, and the workmen sil-
ent, like the rest, look like very black
negroes, working in the blackest of pow-
der in a room whose walls and floors are
blackier than the rest, if possible. It
has a very singular look to a stranger,
and, added to horrible silence, makes
one feel that the whole world has gone
into mourning. Often, the gunpowder,
revolving so rapidly in the barrels, get
very hot; so this, too, is a dangerous
operation.

The stoving house is the next on the
list, and there the gunpowder is heated
on wooden trays. It is very hot and no
workmen stay there. From there it goes
to the packing house, and is put up in
barrels, kegs and canisters.

Safely through all these houses, it goes
at last to the storehouse. One feels like
drawing a long breath to see the fearful
stuff safely packed away, out of the
hands of men, in this curious house.
You've heard of things being dry as a
powder house, but you wouldn't think
this house very dry. It is almost im-
bedded in water. The roof is one big
tank, kept full of water. Did you ever
hear of a water roof before? Instead
of steps to go in, there are shallow tanks
of water, through which every one must
walk to the door.

In none of these powder houses is any
light ever allowed except sunlight. The
wages are good, the day's work is short,
ending always at three or four o'clock.
But the men have a serious look, that
makes one think every moment of the
danger, and glad to get away.
Though curiosity take a man once to
visit a powder-mill, he has no desire to
go the second time; and he feels all the
rest of his life, that for once he has been
very near death.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
THE STEAMSHIP
Princo Alfred,
892 TONS,
CAPT. SCHOLL,
Carrying Her Majesty's Mails,
WILL LEAVE VICTORIA FOR SAN
FRANCISCO on the 7th and 22nd of each
month.
For Freight or Passage apply to
R. BRODRICK & CO.
Agents.
Victoria, Oct. 16, 1871.

LOCKE & MONTAGUE,
IMPORTERS OF
Stoves and Metals,
112 and 114 Battery Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

The Eureka Range,
The Best Portable Range in
the Market.
LOCKE & MONTAGUE,
San Francisco.

DISPATCH BUILDINGS.
North Western
LAND AGENCY,
SEATTLE, W. T.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE ESTABLISHED
an Agency for the

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

In each County, guard Tim-
ber Lands against depreda-
tions.
C. H. LARRABEE, & Co.
OFFICE DISPATCH BUILDINGS.

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

OLYMPIA.

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

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

WHIDBY ISLAND, CAMANO ISLAND.
3,160 ACRES, suitable for farms,
towns and cities, on Crescent
Harbor, Oak Harbor, Penn Cove and Holmes
Harbor. Price from \$5 to \$50 per acre.
ON WHIDBY ISLAND—80 acres at \$12 50; 100
acres at \$8; 60 acres at \$6; 40 acres at \$4.

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

PORT TOWNSEND.
A THE THIRD GREAT CITY OF THE SOUND.
40 acres slightly located, \$40 per acre; 60
acres adjoining present town, \$30 per acre; 600
acres on east side of Townsend Bay, \$10 per
acre. 20 acres at \$4; 15 acres at \$25.

SEATTLE.
2,322 ACRES on Lake Washington,
choice selections. Farming
and timber lands. Water front. Price \$5 to \$20
per acre according to location.

CITY LOTS.
North West Land Agency.
VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY!
FOR SALE—Sixty feet front-
ing on the Bay, in the business part
of Seattle. Inquire of
C. H. LARRABEE & CO.

N. W. Land Agency.
FOR SALE.
ON WHIDBY ISLAND—80 Acres at \$8; 60
Acres at \$6.
ON CAMANO ISLAND—80 Acres at \$4 50; 40
Acres water front, \$5.
MUKILTEO—30 Acres at \$8.
PORT TOWNSEND—15 acres at \$25.
BELLINGHAM BAY—60 Acres at \$12 50.
SEATTLE—20 Acres at \$20.
C. H. LARRABEE & CO.
(Dispatch Buildings.)
Seattle, Oct. 16, 1871.

DISPATCH
JOB PRINTING.

Having made large addi-
tions to our Job Department
of the
Latest Styles
OF TYPE,

We are prepared to execute
on the shortest notice and in
the best manner,
Every Variety of
POSTERS,
BILL HEADS,
Letter Heads,
CIRCULARS,
CARDS,

Legal Blanks,
Lawyers' Briefs,
And all other printing in
our line, on the most reason-
able terms.

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

D. B. LORD. G. W. HALL.
LORD & HALL,
CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.
Also, Dealers in
DOORS, WINDOWS, BLINDS, STEELIGHTS
AND TOP LIGHTS, OF ALL DESIGNS.
WEIGHTS TO WIN-
DOWS, BLIND AND
DOOR HANG-
ING.

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

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

MOVE & RAISE BUILDINGS.
Agents for the Celebrated
"O K" WASHING MACHINE.
WESTERN TERMINUS BUILDING,
Commercial Street, Seattle, W. T.
June 19th, 1871. LORD & HALL. 5-6m-e

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

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING BOUGHT
out his partner, has thoroughly refitted his
store and replenished his stock, and offers super-
ior inducements to the trade, both

Wholesale & Retail!
His stock consists of a large assortment of
Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Lamps, Lamp-
Chimneys, Oils, Fancy Goods, Druggist's Sund-
ries, &c., &c.

Agent For
MERCER'S PANACEA,
UNIVERSAL FAMILY SCALE,
STUDENT'S SAFETY LAMP,
LEWIS'S WASHING RECIPE
AND DOWNER'S COAL OIL.
MATTHEW A. KELLY.
Seattle, June 26th, 1871. 6-2m-e

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

has a complete Abstract of Title to all
Lands in King County. Will attend to
the purchase and sale of Lands any-
-where on Puget Sound. Special atten-
tion paid to the transfer of Real Estate
and payment of Taxes. Patronage so-
lited and satisfaction guaranteed.
Office with County Auditor, Seattle,
King Co., W. T. 6c23f

SEATTLE
Market.
BOOTH, FOSS & BORST,
Commercial Street.

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

Meat and Vegetables,
Corned Beef and Pork, per barrel; smoked
Meats, Pork, Sausage, Bologna Sausage, Head
Cheese, Tripe, etc., etc.
Special Care will be given to the retail trade.
Purchasers from abroad can rely on their
orders being promptly attended to.
Patronage respectfully solicited.
Seattle, Oct. 30, 1870. 6c30f

CITY MARKET,
MILL STREET, SEATTLE.
F. V. Snyder & Co.,
PROPRIETORS.

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

Meat and Vegetables
for sale. Also Corned Beef and Pork; smoked
Meats, pork and Bologna Sausages; head cheese,
tripe, etc., etc.
All those favoring us with orders from abroad
may rely on particular attention being paid to them.
It shall be our utmost endeavor, by strict at-
tention to business, to merit the patronage of the
public.
F. V. SNYDER & CO.
Seattle, Oct. 30, 1870. 6c30f

RUSSEL & SHOREY'S
FURNITURE
Establishment,
Commercial Street.

Having received a new and extensive
assortment of all kinds of
Furniture, Pictures,
Frames, House Trimmings, etc.,
We are now ready to display to those
wishing to examine our stock, and which
we will sell at such prices as will suit
the times.
RUSSEL & SHOREY,
Proprietors.
Seattle, W. T., Dec. 3, 1870. 434f

Divorce Notice.
Territory of Washington, }
County of King } ss
In the District Court of the 3d Judicial Dis-
trict of Washington Territory, holding terms at
Seattle, for King, Kitsap and Snohomish coun-
ties.
To James F. Ferguson:
You are hereby notified that Francis A. Fer-
guson has filed a complaint against you in the
above entitled Court, which will come on to be
heard at the first term of the Court, which shall
commence more than six weeks after the 18th
day of December, A. D. 1871, and unless you ap-
pear at the said term and answer, the same will
be taken as confessed and the prayer thereof
granted. The object and prayer of said com-
plaint is to secure a Decree of Divorce from you,
on the ground of neglect and refusal to make
suitable provision for your family, and for other
relief as therein prayed for.
McNAUGHT & LEARY,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Complaint filed the 14th day of December, 1871

Alhambra Beer Hall!
THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD INFORM
the public that the above establishment
having undergone extensive renovation, is re-
opened.
Having made arrangements for a constant
supply of Smeg & Brown's
PREMIUM BEER,
He will be happy to serve his customers
with that favorite beverage by the Quart, Bot-
tle, or Single Glass.
CALL AND SAMPLE IT!
FRANK GUTTENBERG
Seattle, October 9, 1871. 214f.

BOWEN BROS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
GROCERS,
Tea and Wine Merchants,
Nos. 428, 430 and 434 Pine
Streets.
San Francisco.
December 1, 1871. 11f.

PONY SALOON,
KEPT BY
McDONALD & MURPHY,
Commercial Street,
Opposite Schwabacher's.

This is the place to visit to have the in-
ner man replenished—and not drugged.
Cigars, Tobacco, Wines and the best of
Liquors always on hand.
151f

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

The Great Medical
Discovery of Wash-
ington Territory!

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

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

It promotes digestion and stimulates the dif-
ferent organs into healthy action.
AS AN APPETIZER IT HAS NO EQUAL

It is particularly beneficial in eradicating
from the system the Effects of Syphilis,
AS A CATHARTIC it is unsurpassed,
being unaccompanied with griping and pain.
DR. MERCER has also a preparation,
which he calls

THE LADIES BALM,
Being expressly designed for female derange-
ments.
He has also prepared a
Pulmonary Syrup
Which is unsurpassed for COUGHS, COLDS
and all derangements of the lungs.

For Sale
AT THE DRUG STORES AT SEATTLE.

Dr. Mercer refers to the citizens of Seattle
and Puget Sound generally, who have used his
medicines.
THOMAS MERCER.
Seattle, W. T., June 5th, 1871. n3-4f-e

R. ABRAMS'
LIVERY STABLE,
Cor. Commercial and Washington Sts.
SEATTLE, W. T.

This Livery Stable is in the centre of
the city, and to persons desirous of
having Buggies, Carriages, and spirited
saddle animals, can find them at this
stable.
Horses boarded by the day or week.
R. ABRAMS.
n61f

Notice.
The assignees of Lydia A. Maynard }
D. S. Maynard }
U. S. Land Office, Olympia, W. T., Dec. 11, 1871.
In the matter of the Division of the Donation
Claim of D. S. Maynard and wife.
[N compliance with instructions from the
Commissioner of the General Land Office,
under date of July 21, 1871, you are hereby no-
tified that the Donation Case of D. S. Maynard
and wife, Certificate No. 440, has been returned
to this office. It appears from the settler's af-
fidavit, D. S. Maynard, that he was a married
man and a resident of Oregon prior to the 1st
of December, 1850, by virtue of which he claims
intermarried with Lydia A. Maynard, who lived
with him upon the claim until her death on the
24th day of December, 1852. She was therefore
by virtue of her widowship legally entitled to one
half of her husband's claim in her own right,
and at her death that right descended to her
heirs at law.]
You are hereby notified to appear at this office
on the 6th day of March, 1872, at 10 o'clock, a.
M., and furnish proof of the marriage of said D.
S. Maynard with the said Lydia A.
J. P. CLARK, Register.
ROBERT G. STUART, Receiver.



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

They are a Gentle Purgative as well
as a Tonic, possessing, also, the peculiar
virtue of acting as a powerful agent in relieving
Constipation or Inflammation of the Liver, and of all the
Visceral Organs.
FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS, whether in
young or old, married or single, at the dawn of
womanhood or at the turn of life, these Tonic
Bitters have no equal.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheu-
matism and Gout, Dyspepsia or In-
digestion, Bilious, Remittent and
Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the
Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder,
these Bitters have been most successful. Such
Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood,
which is generally produced by derangement of
the Digestive Organs.
DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION,
Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Conghs, Tight-
ness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of
the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious
Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation
of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and
a hundred other painful symptoms are the off-
springs of Dyspepsia.

They invigorate the Stomach and stimulate the
torpid Liver and Bowels, which render them at
the unequalled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all im-
purities, and imparting new life and vigor to the
whole system.
FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Tetter,
Salt Rheum, Itches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules,
Boils, Carbuncles, Ring Worms, Scald Head, So-
res, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of
the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of what-
ever name or nature, are literally dug up and car-
ried out of the system in a short time by the use of
these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will con-
vince the most incredulous of their curative effica-
cy. cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its
impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples,
Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it
obscured and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it
when it is hot, and your feelings will tell you when.
Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system
will follow.

FOR TAPE, and other WORMS, arising
in the system of so many thousands, are effectually
destroyed and removed.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.
J. WALKER, Proprietor, R. H. McDONALD & Co., Dispen-
sary, Commercial and Genl. Agents, San Francisco,
Cal., and 32 and 34 Commerce Street, New York.

BUY THE BEST.
STRAHE & CO.'S
BILLIARD TABLES

DeLaney's Patent Wire Cushions.
Patented November 23, 1869, in the United
States, in France and Belgium
in March, 1870.
We keep on hand the Largest Stock of
Billiard Goods on the Coast, and sell
LOWER than any Eastern House.
Orders solicited from the country for Tables,
Cushions or Material.
JACOB STRAHE & CO.
548 Market Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

California Veneers and Fancy
Woods of all kinds. 4-30-e

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

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
AGRICULTURAL AND MINING TOOLS,
ROPES, STEEL, POWDER,
FUSE, SHOT, LEAD, ETC.
Also Manufacturers and Proprietors of the
Garish Submerged Double-Acting
FORCE PUMPS,

THE CHEAPEST,
SIMPLEST, and
MOST DURABLE PUMP
In the World.
Agents wanted for this Coast.
County rights for sale.

JAS. R. ROBBINS,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Foreign and Domestic Wines,
Brandy Whiskies, Etc., &c.
No. 15 Commercial Street, Seattle W. T.
Genuine Cutter Whiskey Always on
hand. 151f