

Puget Sound Dispatch

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The Farmington River Railroad Disaster.

We gather the following particulars of the frightful railroad disaster which occurred on the Farmington river, Connecticut, on the 17th ult., from the New York Herald. There were at the time of the accident six hundred persons on the train, fourteen of whom were killed outright and twenty severely and many slightly wounded. The passengers were bound for Millerton, to attend a Moody and Sankey meeting at that place. What followed after the bridge gave way can only be gathered by a view of the wreck and from the statements of the passengers who related their experience at that awful moment:

The first engine, the Saulsbury, cleared the yawning chasm of the frozen river, twenty feet below, at one gignatic bound, and so terrific was the force of the leap that the great engine turned fairly over in a somersault and landed upon the dry land opposite with its bottom up, killing its engineer, George P. Hatch, outright. The second engine, the Tariffville, shot against the bank, tearing off its cab in an instant, the roof of which, falling upon its engineer, Thomas Franey, broke his jaw, and leaves him now hovering between life and death. This engine, which rolled back from the bank from the effect of the shock, now lies on its side in a somewhat shattered condition, partially submerged. The baggage car next in order crashed through the bridge down upon the ice, through which it went slowly to the bottom, a depth of five or six feet, but not until its upper part had been smashed to fragments by the first passenger car. This car in turn swung half around, pointing almost up and down the river, and also fell through the ice, and like a great lattering ram descended upon it, the front end of the second passenger car reducing all its upper part to kindling wood. This end of the second passenger car then descended to the bottom, the length of the car resting at a sharp angle to the central pile of the bridge, upon which the rear platform rested. The third passenger car in striking swung diagonally, so that its end passed instead of telescoping the car before, and pitched headforemost into the river, its rear, however, resting against the abutment and remaining there. The remaining car safely kept upon the track, the one in the lead being prevented from going off the bridge by striking against the upturned ends of the second and third passenger cars. This was the effect of the break, as gathered from the present position of the debris, most of which is still submerged, and now ensued what is described by all the saved as a remarkable scene.

It was nearly ten o'clock at night, intensely cold, and, fortunately, a brilliant moon shone upon the victims who tried to effect their escape. The icy water, running in through the shattered windows, doors and apertures in tremendous sheets, was in its greatest force in the first passenger car, and most of those that were killed are supposed to have been drowned outright, as a shriek of horror rang out upon the brilliant, cold night from nearly five hundred throats, and as the ringing of the village bells sounded the alarm the thought probably uppermost in everybody's mind was the Ashabula disaster was to be repeated and the cars would burst forth in flames.

From the ruins of the first passenger car, immersed in five feet of water, one passenger after another was drawn completely soaked, whose garments turned to ice when exposed for a few minutes to the freezing temper-

ature. The timbers of the broken bridge span, crashing down upon the ears lying on the bottom of the river, fortunately made holes in the roofs through which many of the passengers crawled forth with great difficulty, but a great many who had been thrown forward against the stoves and badly burned, and who had been crushed under the seats and shattered woodwork of the car were only extricated after having sustained serious injuries. An occupant of the first car wrecked tells how he saved his life and how a lady in the seat back of him was killed. When he first felt the shock he caught hold of the bracket used for a hat or bag rack just over his head and pulled himself up, so that the effect of the fall from the bridge to the bottom of the river was only to jar him up considerably. The lady sitting back of him, supposed to be Mrs. Carmine, of Winsted, was immediately thrown forward against the back of the seat that the gentleman had occupied, the force being sufficient to break her neck and cause instant death.

We know of nothing that is more soul elevating to the publisher of a newspaper than to see a man refuse to take his local paper, and all the time sponging on his neighbor for the reading of it. When we ask a man to subscribe for our paper we do so simply because it makes our heart "flop" from one side of our breast to the other with joy when we hear him say: "I take more papers now than I read," and then find him seated on his neighbor's door-step eagerly watching our carrier to get a glimpse at the local page before the owner of the paper takes it into the house. There is also an "eternal fitness" in seeing a merchant or mechanic refuse to advertise in his home paper, and then consider himself justly entitled to a share of the trade which a newspaper brings to town.—E.

Seldom has a more tragic crime been brought to light than the murder of Farmer Anderson by his son Abe Anderson, in the State of Minnesota. The father and son quarrelled about five dollars, and Abe, as he confesses, picked up an axe and struck his parent a fatal blow on the head. Then the murderer hid the body under the floor, and a day or two afterward invited a party to the house, and whirled in the merry dance with other youths and young women on the very boards beneath which the father's remains lay.

A lady riding on a slow train handed the conductor a half-fare ticket for her boy. The conductor looked at the young Anakin, and said: "Rather a large boy for half-fare." "Yes," replied the mother, "so he is now. It was all right, though when I bought the ticket; but, you see, he's grown so much since we started." The conductor passed on.

There are 90,000 unsettled pension claims on file in the pension office at Washington, and the number is still increasing. The number of pensioners increased from 207,495, in 1871, to 240,000, in 1876, when about \$30,000,000 were disbursed for claims.

A young man just engaged on a ranch in Truckee, Cal., was set to driving a yoke of cattle, and at noon, when he wanted to feed them, he was observed trying to unscrew their horns in order to get the yoke off the animals.

A school house lot in a New Hampshire district stands in three towns, so that the pupils sit in Rindge, the teacher in New Ipswich, and recess is taken in Ashburnham, Mass.

An Indian said, when he first heard it, he was surprised that the white men killed their savior, but since he knew them, he wondered they did not steal his clothes.

A man in Harow, N. H., has sued the dilatory lover of his daughter for \$300 for room rent, fuel and lights during four years of courtship.

"Fattened calf for one" was a message to his father telegraphed by a young man from Auburn, who went to Texas last spring.

How's your husband this evening Mrs. Quance? "No improvement, Doctor" one way or the other."

Editors' Quarrels.

The "war of the papers" did not have its origin on this continent, although it has been more violent here than in any other country, leading to duels and street fights. It began in England as far back as 1642. Previously the wits of the theatres and coffee houses made butts of the newspapers. The war was the first sign of intellectual vitality in the Press. It was a conflict of brains. Those editors who accuse others of being villains, liars, forgers, blasphemers in our day are not originals. Such epithets were applied to the Mercurius Aulicus and Mercurius Aquaticus by the Mercurius Britannicus in 1642, when the editor of the latter said, "I have discovered the lies, forgeries, insolencies, impieties, profanities, blasphemies of the two sheets." Our modern pen warriors use no stronger expressions. They are a little more sentimentally thrown at each other. They use one epithet at a time. That is all the difference. There is more force and point in the modern mode. When a political friend of Governor Marcy told him of his mistake in the expression of "to the victors belong the spoils," in the heated campaign of Jackson's time, he replied that all politicians held the same opinion. "Yes, yes," said his friend, "but they are not so silly as to put it in half a dozen words that everybody can remember." When Horace Greeley applied to William Cullen Bryant or John Bigelow the epithet, "You lie, villain, you know you lie," he merely condensed the expression of the Mercurius Britannicus of 1642.

Such a warfare was not an evil. It was needed two centuries ago. It vitalized the press. Abuse, like everything else, can be overdone. It will correct itself. All difference of opinion is healthy. All elements need disturbance. If a newspaper goes too far in its criticisms, it suffers. Other newspapers do not. All trades and professions differ in views and in opinions of each other. There is no more esprit du corps among clergymen, lawyers, physicians, or merchants than among editors. Journalists parade their jealousies and differences on the public clothes-line, where everybody can see them. They wash their dirty linen before the people and in the most exposed places. Other professions simply use their own premises for this purpose.

The death is announced, at the age of seventy-eight, of Dr. G. F. Collier, physician-in-ordinary to King William IV., and one of the famous doctors of a generation ago. He was one of three lecturers at Guy's Hospital, the others being Astley Cooper and Benjamin Brodie. Some 3,000 pupils studied under him. Among his medical works were his "Celsus" and his "Code of Safety." Dr. Collier, knowing Wm. Palmer, the prisoner, took great interest in the latter's trial and spent £500 in obtaining evidence for his defense, but some facts coming to his knowledge tending to erminate Palmer, Dr. Collier declined to bring forward the evidence.

The Department of Agriculture announces that the climate and soil of Florida, Lower California, and portions of Texas are well adapted to the growth of the coffee plant. Great warmth of climate is not essential to its development. It thrives best in regions where extremes of heat and cold are not experienced. In Lower California and Florida wild coffee, with many characteristics of the cultivated plant, is very abundant. The importation of coffee into the United States during 1876 were nearly 240,000,000 pounds at a cost of nearly \$57,000,000.

"Some confounded idiot has put that pen where I can't find it!" growled a Radical editor the other day, as he searched about the desk. "Ah, um, yes! I thought!" he exclaimed in a lower key, as he took the article from behind his ear.

GENERAL NEWS.

New York, Jan. 31.—A snow storm has prevailed here since early morning. Communication by telegraph with the south is interrupted.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 31.—After a preliminary hearing to-day, Frank Leslie was held to bail in the sum of \$2,500.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 31.—In the Anderson trial to-day Thomas Franklin, superior of registration in the Vernon parish, testified that the parish returns were altered by four Republicans after he signed them. No news of Wells.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The house public lands committee to-day agreed to recommend the passage of a bill providing that in all cases where the N. P. Railroad Company relinquished to settlers any lands which have been settled upon in good faith, and without the knowledge of their having been granted the company shall be entitled to take in lieu lands to an equal amount within its indemnity limits.

Senor Zamicono, special agent of Mexico, to-day paid a second installment of \$300,000 on account of the award of the joint American and Mexican commission in favor of American citizens.

The Herald's Washington special says a letter was received within a few days from a friend of Gen. Grant who has been with him lately and who reports that he approves Hayes' southern policy. He thinks it was both judicious and necessary and has no doubt of its complete success.

Associate Justice Clifford surprised the Democrats by accepting an invitation to dine at the White House last evening. He has been one of the most bitter in assailing the title of the president, and has declined to call at the White House with the rest of the supreme bench on occasions of ceremony.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—The Times has a sensational dispatch from Washington to the effect that consternation amounting almost to a panic, prevails among Republicans, because of rumors on all hands and from all sources that the prominent Republican statesmen, who visited New Orleans last November, are to be indicted at New Orleans for persuading the returning board to falsify the returns. It is asserted, says this correspondent, that the Louisiana are disposed to make serious trouble; that Nicholls intends to pardon the returning board when convicted, provided they will give up certain records; that Madison Wells is hiding, subject to orders of the prosecution, and will then turn state's evidence. Those who will be indicted are Stoughton, Sherman, Garfield, Matthews, Kelley, Hale, Job Stevens, and White. Yesterday evening Garfield received a private dispatch in the house stating that he, Sherman and Matthews had been indicted. The news gave him a nervous attack. The dispatch is, however, probably premature, but it is believed the indictments will be found. Consultations among the parties concerned are numerous. Anderson's private secretary, Desmaris, is understood to be here with a bundle of documents and demanding protection from the administration.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The house committee on education and labor to-day, after a free interchange of views on the general subject, unanimously agreed that it is advisable and desirable that Chinese immigration into this country should be checked or limited in some way. Having made this much progress toward the settlement of the question, the committee thereupon adopted the suggestion of Chairman Goode and directed Willis and Loring to draft a resolution for consideration by the full committee at the next meeting, which shall in suitable terms instruct the president to invite the co-operation of the government of China and government of Great Britain to prevent the importation of Coolie labor and generally to restrict Chinese immigration to the United States. This action of the committee was distinctly understood to be only preliminary to the further discussion of the subject, and when the resolution is submitted for consideration at the next meeting the question will arise whether the committee should not recommend the enactment of restrictive legislation by congress independently of the slow progress and doubtful results of diplomatic negotiations. Several members of the committee already express themselves in favor of such independent action.

Terrible Marine Disaster.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The signal service observed at Kitty Hawk, N. C., reports to the chief signal officer as follows: The steamship Metropolis started on Currituck beach, three miles south of Currituck lighthouse; a total loss. There were 248 persons on board; 50 swam ashore; no assistance from the life-saving stations. The chief signal officer ordered one of the operators at Kitty Hawk station at once on horseback to the scene of the wreck and open a telegraph station there and forward all information as rapidly as it can be obtained. The wreck is about twenty miles north from Kitty Hawk station. The Metropolis sailed Tuesday from Philadelphia for Brazil. She was dispatched by the contractors for the Maderia and Mamore railroad, carried 200 laborers, 500 tons of railroad iron and several mails for Brazil. The steamer was commanded by Capt. Ankers. Paul J. White, formerly chief engineer of the Lehigh Navigation Company, and James Moore, a well known engineer, were in charge of her cargo of railroad stores, etc. The wife and little boy of Mr. Collins, one of the contractors, were among the passengers.

NOBOLK, Feb. 1.—The steamer Metropolis had heavy weather from the time she left the capes of Delaware. Wednesday night she commenced taking water fast. The leak put out the fires; when the vessel struck, the panic ensued, and all order and discipline were at an end. Many were drowned by a sea dashing them overboard. The vessel is completely broken up, no portion of the wreck being visible except what strews the beach. Dead bodies are lying along the beach for a distance of two miles. Eight out of fourteen firemen are known to be dead.

The signal service station at the wreck of the Metropolis reports that the Metropolis, Capt. J. H. Ankers, left Philadelphia at 9 A. M., the 20th of January, discharged pilot at 11 P. M. at Breakwater; at 8 P. M. on the 30th the vessel started a heavy leak in her rudder case. Finding that she could not gain on the leak with the pumps, concluded to lighten the steamer by over-throwing the coal and hurrying away for Hampton Roads; at mid-night the pump gave out; at 3 A. M. a heavy sea boarded the vessel, carrying away the smokestack, bob and engine room and the doors of the forward saloon, letting in a large quantity of water below; ship completely unmanageable. Nothing could be done for the vessel, attempted to reach the beach to save what lives that could be saved, at 6 o'clock she made the beach; at that time the fires were out and the engines stopped; set all head sail to drive her up the beach; surf very violent. At 4 o'clock passed word for all hands to prepare themselves with life preservers. At 6:45 the ship struck the beach. At 11 a man on horseback made his appearance on the beach, waving his hat and promising assistance. At 12:30 the life saving service made their appearance, but came poorly provided to save life. All the assistance they could render was to get them out of the surf as they came ashore. Had they come to the scene of the wreck during the forenoon, nearly every one could have been saved.

Tit for Tat.

He was the manager of a church fair, and one morning he walked into the newspaper office and said:

"Want an item this morning?" "Of course," replied the editor. Whereupon the visitor laid the following note upon the table:

"The ladies of the — street church will give a festival at their vestry hall next Friday evening. Literary and musical entertainment will be provided and a supper will be served to all who desire. The ladies in charge of the affair have much experience in such matters and are sure to provide a good time. The admission will be only fifteen cents, and it is certain that no one can spend that amount to better advantage. Be sure to go and take your friends."

When the editor had read it, he said— "Oh, I see, an advertisement." "No; not an advertisement. We prefer to have it go in the local columns," replied the manager. And seeing that the editor

looked sceptical, he continued— "It will interest a good many of your readers and help a good cause; besides, we have spent so much money getting up our entertainment that we can't afford to advertise it without increasing the price of the tickets. In such a matter as this we ought to be willing to help each other." "Well," said the editor, "if it goes into the locals, I suppose you would reciprocate by reading a little notice in your church next Sunday."

The visiting brother asked what notice, and the editor then wrote and handed him the following: "The Weekly Chronicle for the coming year will be the best and cheapest family paper in Maine. Its proprietor has had large experience, and has all the helps which a great outlay of money can procure. His paper has a larger circulation than any other published in the country, and is to be furnished at only \$2. It is certain that no one can spend that amount to a better advantage. Be sure to take the Chronicle, and subscribe for your friends."

The manager hemmed and hesitated, and then said solemnly that he doubted whether it would be judicious to read such a notice, but suggested that if it was printed copies of it might be distributed at the door of the vestry on the evening of the entertainment.

"Yes," said the editor, "but it would attract more attention in the middle of a sermon. It will interest a large number of your congregation and help a good cause; and beside, so much money is spent upon the Chronicle that I don't see how the owner can afford to print handbills to advertise it without increasing the subscription price. In such a matter as this we ought to be willing to help each other." Then the gentleman saw the situation.—Fairfield (Me.) Chronicle.

Mrs. Hardy was the first spiritualistic medium who introduced the paraffine mold into seances. A pail of warm water and some paraffine were put out of sight under a table, and presently a mold of a hand was found—made by a materialized spirit, as she declared. A committee of spiritualists investigated, and subsequently published a card in which they declared that Mrs. Hardy was a trickster. They furnished indisputable proof that she carried the ready-made molds to the seances, and cleverly put them where they were subsequently found. Mrs. Hardy died a few days ago, and the Banner of Light says: "She died in the full possession of her mental faculties, quite reconciled to death, and asseverating the truth and genuineness of her mediumship to the last. She declared that the manifestation at her sittings for the production of molds in paraffine of hands, which she knew to be temporarily materialized by spirit-power, was a genuine phenomenon. Almost her last words to her husband were, 'I shall be stronger on the other side, to help on the good work here. I have every assurance from my spirit friends that I can continue my medial labors on the other side with greater strength than ever.'"

One of the most notorious gamblers of the West, Mason Long, was immersed at the First Baptist Church in Fort Wayne, Ind., in the presence of a vast audience of sporting men and saloon keepers. He made an eloquent address, beseeching his old associates in crime to follow his example.

The deacon of a Washington church, while recently counting over the collection money, found an old and faded piece of paper, which proved to be his own nearly outlawed note for \$30, which the holder, unable to collect, had turned in to the treasury of the Lord.

Victor Emanuel's morganatic wife, Countess Rosina Mirafiora, who died on the 22d ult., was the daughter of a wealthy Turin jeweller named Bellezza. She was a great beauty in her youth.

On the 20th of December, Ristori celebrated her birthday in her palace at Rome. The children of Trastevere gave her flowers in return for candies.

Victor Emanuel and Napoleon III. died on the 9th of January, precisely five years apart.

WEEKLY DISPATCH.

BERIAH BROWN & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.

A. W. DE LANT, P. M. WALSH, B. L. NORTHRUP
BERIAH BROWN.

Office--Dispatch Buildings, James Street.

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

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

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

SATURDAY..... FEB. 9, 1878.

The Law of Libel.

The Grand Jury this morning presented to the Court a true bill of Indictment against Thomas W. Prosch, editor of the *Tribune*, for a malicious libel upon the senior editor of this paper, and the Prosecuting Attorney was met by the Court with the statement that inasmuch as the Statutes of the Territory, while defining the offence, had prescribed no remedy or measure of punishment for the crime; hence a trial would only be "for grandeur," involving a large expense to the county without any practical result. This, according to the construction of the Court, reverses the common law maxim that "there is no wrong without a remedy," and leaves the most valued portion of every citizen's possessions—his private character—at the mercy of any malicious and irresponsible scoundrel who may choose to assail it. No public investigation, no judicial vindication involving public expense, no verdict of a jury of his peers, guaranteed for the protection of the rights of every citizen, can be had, because the laws fail to specifically prescribe a penalty to the criminal. Does his Honor mean to be understood as referring the matter to the arbitration of force, with the bludgeon or the bullet as the only redress for wrongs beyond human endurance? Such is the inevitable conclusion; for no man of ordinary sensibility can reasonably be expected to regard laws which afford no protection to his most sacred rights, or fail to avenge one of the most deadly wrongs which can be offered to an honorable man, when neither the law or the Courts afford him any redress.

In this libel, put in print and spread broadcast over the land, we were specifically charged with a dastardly felony, no less than a forgery committed in the name of the Chief Justice, now presiding in this Court, accompanied by the positive statement that the forgery was in our handwriting, and in construction and punctuation bore indubitable proofs of being our composition; that the Court, the bar and the Grand Jury who investigated the forgery, all believed us guilty of the crime, and that we stood before this community a convicted felon, escaping the penitentiary only by failure of legal testimony. The Grand Jury gave to the investigation of this atrocious libel a patient and thorough investigation, extending through two days, during which a score of witnesses, including the Judge, the members of the bar and others were examined, without eliciting a single fact or expression in support or justification of the infamous charges; and the indictment was found accordingly. Now all that we ask is an open trial and a verdict by a jury as to the truth or falsity of these charges. That the law allows. Any thing less than that we should deem a cruel trifling with the most sacred private rights on the score of public economy. We would not desire a greater punishment for our most vindictive enemy than the verdict of a

jury of his neighbors branding him as a malicious libeller; our own public vindication demands it, and the ends of justice cannot be gained without it, and if he believes himself innocent the accused will join in this demand.

The Way to Get Circulation.

A bed-rock Democrat in Jefferson county, on coming home with his mail matter, threw one of his newspapers into the fire with the emphatic declaration: "I will not permit that dirty paper to be read in my house, and the first time I go to Port Townsend I will order it stopped." "No you won't," remonstrated his more prudent wife. "I would gladly have its whole edition burned, every week; but you know, dear, that if you order it discontinued, they will say mean things about you, and for the price of a dozen papers I would not have you made the subject of a scurrilous newspaper article." The reasoning was conclusive; the paper was not discontinued, but is consigned to flames as too vile a thing for home reading.

That is not the only paper that is forced upon unwilling and disgusted subscribers and advertisers by the same means. One publisher we wot of has been frequently heard to declare: "A newspaper never loses anything by making itself feared by business men; we have the drop on them, and they dare not go back on us." Another self-gratulatory expression of the black-mailers is: "There is no law for the punishment of libel in Washington Territory." We know many instances in which business men have been constrained by prudential considerations to pay tribute to that class of free-booters to purchase immunity from damaging statements in relation to their business affairs. Such devices can only succeed for a limited period. Newspapers conducted on that principle will soon exhaust their influence for either good or evil, and with it their power of intimidation.

The Northern Pacific Railroad.

It will be seen by the telegraphic reports, that a majority of the House Railroad Committee in Congress, have agreed to report in favor of the extension of time on the land grant to the N. P. R. R., providing for the construction of the road on the south side of the Columbia river to Portland, to allow the company 25,400 acres of lands per mile for the construction of their coal road, and to restore to the Government all other lands heretofore withdrawn for the use of that company, and no provision for any other road in Washington Territory—the branch over the Cascade mountains, or the connection between Portland and Tacoma; the grant being to the land in fee, without any provision to guarantee the construction of the road between Umatilla and Portland beyond the forfeiture, after a term of years, of that portion of the road the carrying on which is now monopolized by the O. S. N. Co., a private branch of said company, bearing the same relations to it that the Tacoma town site company and the coal road does. The donation to the coal road under the reported bill, extends to the north line of King county, covering the alternate sections on the line of the Seattle and Walla Walla Railroad from Seattle to the summit, thus giving a foreign corporation an immense subsidy of public lands for no other consideration and to be used for no other purpose than to obstruct the settlement of the country and embarrass a railroad being constructed by private enter-

prise, without any Government aid, exclusively in the interest of the settlers. We can scarcely imagine an act of legislation more manifestly discriminating against the rights of the people in favor of corporate monopoly. The minority of the committee, it is stated, will make an adverse report, and we cannot believe that the House will accept the report of the majority with its manifest wrong to the people of this Territory.

Another proposition, which asks for no land monopoly or Government subsidy, would be infinitely more advantageous to the whole of this Northwestern Pacific country, is reported as follows: "The bill introduced in the Senate to-day by Spencer, proposes to incorporate David P. Draper of Cincinnati, John E. Brush and Lyman Elmore of New York, J. J. Noah of Tennessee, W. H. Loveland and J. Tuck of Colorado, T. L. Kimball and S. H. Clark of Nebraska, C. A. Broadwater of Montana, Amasa R. Converse of Wyoming, and others as a body politic under the title of the National Pacific Railroad and Telegraph Co. with a capital of \$35,000,000, to conduct and operate railroad and telegraph lines from Cheyenne, via Fort Laramie to Deadwood, and from Fort Laramie via the Yellowstone to Helena, Montana, and thence to the Pacific ocean on the coast of Washington Territory. The bill grants the right of way and use of timber and other materials from public lands; also the right to issue mortgage bonds to the extent of \$25,000 per mile, secured by the property of the company, and exempts its property from all taxation for ten years after the completion of the line. The work of construction is to be commenced within one year and be prosecuted at the rate of fifty miles per year until the main line reaches Helena.— Authority is given to consolidate or make arrangements with other railroad companies.

The Prosch Libel.

We publish to-day the decision of Judge Lewis in the case of The Territory vs. Thomas W. Prosch, on the motion of defendant's Attorneys to stay proceedings. From this it will be seen that the Statutes of this Territory, while defining Libel as a criminal offence, repealed the clause fixing the measure of punishment, and the Court sustained the motion to stay proceedings upon the express grounds that as no judgment could be entered upon a conviction, a trial would be useless. Mr. White, the Prosecuting Attorney, gave notice of appeal, on the ground that the offence charged was a crime at common law, and the common law remedy could be enforced in the absence of statute law.

We are informed and believe that the repeal of the penalty clause of the libel law was lobbied through the Legislature by publishers of newspapers whose vocation is libelling their neighbors, chief among whom is W. H. Newell, of the Walla Walla Statesman, and the same parties have actively and successfully opposed any re-enactment of the wholesome restraint upon the practice of the most dastardly crime that can be perpetrated upon any citizen, entering as it does into the social relations and stabbing like a dagger the innocent members of the domestic circle. Where the malicious and irresponsible slanderer has not the fear of the law before his eyes, and while newspapers are supported by the community whose editors live by defamations, what public man and those

associated with him by the ties of consanguinity, are safe from the assassins of character, more malicious and more fatal to social and domestic peace than the murderer whose crime ends in the death of a single victim and his own expiation upon the gallows. Under this legal license the newspaper press of Washington Territory has achieved an infamous notoriety. No public man, from the Chief Justice to a ward Constable, has been exempt from its malicious slanders. "No law for the punishment of libel!" is the incentive and the shield to the foulest crime against personal rights.

In the matter under consideration, this young man, Thomas W. Prosch, having control of a newspaper, in retaliation for a legitimate criticism upon his management of a public office, positively, specifically and circumstantially, charged the author with the felonious offence of committing a forgery upon the Chief Justice, backing up the charge with the positive statement that the forgery was in the hand-writing, style of composition and punctuation of the person so charged; that the Court, the bar, the Grand Jurors, and the public generally had no doubt of the guilt of said person, and that he only escaped the penitentiary because no one saw him commit the act. This was published and sent all over the Union to malign and blacken the character of the person assailed where the circumstances could not be known. When Prosch learned that he was to be prosecuted, he rushed to a lawyer and exclaimed in a trembling voice: "I thought there was no law in this Territory for the punishment of libel!" He feigned Attorneys, not with any view to successful defence, but to stay proceedings and avoid a trial.

The Grand Jury, in investigating this matter, summoned before them and examined under oath the following persons, including the Court and every member of the bar present at Court, not one of whom gave the slightest endorsement to the allegations made by Prosch, viz: Joseph R. Lewis, Chief Justice; John B. Allen, U. S. Attorney; W. H. White, Prosecuting Attorney; Charles H. Larrabee, James McNaught, H. G. Struve, I. M. Hall, John Leary, I. N. Navarre, C. D. Emery, Cornelius Hanford, D. P. Jenkins, L. B. Nash, H. A. Hathaway, Thomas Burke and W. R. Andrews. The most of these gentlemen had examined the forged papers alluded to, all were familiar with our hand-writing, and not one could trace the slightest resemblance between them, or had ever before heard of such an intimation from any one who had ever seen the forged papers. The testimony was full, complete and conclusive, without a doubt or mitigating circumstance to relieve it from the odious character of a deliberate attempt to injure, vilify and defame by false and malicious charges; and so the Grand Jury, sixteen good and lawful men, householders from the body of the district, upon their oaths found a true bill of indictment against Thomas W. Prosch for a willful and malicious libel. In the nature of the case, no proof can be more conclusive; all the witnesses he cited to prove his charges, swear positively against him. He did not escape the penitentiary by failure of proof, but through the laches of the law.— He goes forth with the brand of crime placed upon him by the grand inquest of his county, to be detested and despised by all persons who honor truth and virtue. What father who respects himself and his family

would not rather see his son stricken dead by the hand of Providence than to see him sent forth from the judicial tribunals of his country with the seal of infamy upon him as a common liar and malicious defamer of private character? Yet Thomas W. Prosch, without apparent sense of shame, plies his vocation as a common slanderer daily under the delusion that "there is no penalty for libel."

DECLINES.—Hon. J. S. Smith, of Oregon, whose name has been frequently mentioned in connection with the nomination for Governor of that State, his written a letter for publication positively declining a nomination, on account of the state of his health which demands a change of climate. We are sorry for it, because we regard Mr. Smith as one of the purest and best of the representative men of Oregon.

Staying the Hangman's Hand.

[From the Placerville News.]
Ables is an old man and had a young wife. She ran away with one Dodson, and Ables hired Lane to help him search for them. The two men went together with one horse (Lane's) and took turns in riding. They traveled up Sugar creek together, and when at a lonely spot near Granny's branch Ables shot Lane. The body was found by horse hunters next day. Ables took Lane's horse and still kept on the pursuit of his wife and her paramour. He was tried for the murder nearly two years ago and convicted. The case was appealed to the Supreme Court, reversed, and a new trial granted. He was again convicted and is under sentence of death.

[From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.]
CARTHAGE, Mo., Jan. 17.—The excitement over the hanging of Ables to-morrow is intense. Ladies are flocking to jail to see the old man, but few are admitted. The scaffold is erected immediately in front of Ables' cell window, where he can see it. As yet he does not quail. Last night he spent in bitter curses against certain persons in McDonald county, but to-night he is more quiet and less defiant. He persistently refuses spiritual advice from the ministers.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 17. At 10 o'clock to-night Governor Phelps granted a respite of four weeks to John Ables, sentenced to be hanged in Carthage to-morrow, in consequence of a telegram just received signed by Josiah Lane, Judge of the County Court; D. H. Budlong, United States Collector; Col. John M. Richardson and others, of Carthage. The telegram reads as follows: "New and startling developments in Ables' case positively true; stay execution thirty days, and prevent the man's life from being wrongfully sacrificed."

Nasby Wants a Leather Dollar.

[From the Toledo Blade.]
Wat the Corners want and wat the Corners must hev, is a medium wich is more easily procured than silver. The remonetization uv silver wood help out the bonanza men and them ez hev snithin on wich they kin git silver at a discount it will go to, but that don't do us here in the Corners. For while I wuz advocatin' the silver bill the other day, and argin' that it wood enable us to pay off our debts at a discount, Joe Bigler kum up, and sed he: "But, parson, s'pose yoo cood pay off at 75 cents on the dollar with silver. Wher are yoo goin' to git the 75 cents?"

That remark uv his opened to me a wide field uv conjecter. Silver won't do for us for it hez some intrinsic valyoo. The dactor class wants to be releived in hole—not in part. We want a currency wich is available to the meanest ez well ez the noblest. I sejest leather. Do I heer a carper say that other countries won't take leather currency? Wat do we, wich are in debt, care about other countries? My dealings hev never bin in furin countries. I deel principally with Bascom, and of I kin hev a currency wich will pay him I don't keer for much else. Wat I want is sathin that will stimulate trade here and let me out. That done everything is done so fur ez I am concerned, and wat do I keer for anything else? Nothin'.

A little fellow, five or six years old, who had been wearing undershirts much too small for him, was one day, after being washed, put into a garment as much too large as the other had been small. Our six-year-old shrugged his shoulders, shook himself, walked around and finally burst out with, "My, I do feel awful lonesome in this shirt!"

A Terrible Case of Suicide.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 21.—The suicide of Grove Camp of Birmingham is the talk of the county, throughout which he is well known. For the past week or so he has been acting strangely, the burden of his cry being that he knew he was a bankrupt, and that he was sure his wife and himself would be turned out of doors to beg or starve in their old age. He had all that any reasonable man could desire. His house, on one of the pleasantest streets in Birmingham, was as handsome a country residence as one could desire. Back of it was a large and substantially constructed barn. He owned carriages, horses and houses, and better than all, had a faithful and loving wife, the daughter of Alfred Todd, a well known New Haven resident.

He was shaving himself yesterday, and of a sudden walked out into the barn, razor in hand. His wife soon afterward heard a noise there and hurried out, and up to the upper floor. As she reached the top of the stairs she was met by her husband with outstretched arms, and his throat horribly gashed, who exclaimed, "I have done it," and clasping her to his bosom, both fell together over the hay mow. The screams of the wife soon brought to the scene one of the neighbors, who immediately went for medical assistance. T. B. Jewett, a young medical student, was the first to arrive. The scene that greeted his vision was terrible. The wife was sitting upon the floor absolutely covered with blood, with her husband's head pressed frantically to her bosom, begging and imploring him to look at her—to speak to her once more. But he was past all that, though he seemed to recognize the doctor and others. He lived only one hour.

The inquest brought out the fact that the suicide was most deliberately planned. One deep gash with the razor had cut his throat from ear to ear, and was undoubtedly the cause of death, severing as it did the carotid artery on the left side. But before inflicting this wound he had cut the thyroid cartilage three times, besides making two deep incisions in the left side of his neck. On the floor near him was lying a small bottle, half full of tincture of aconite, and the physicians gave it as their opinion that he had taken enough of it before using the razor to produce death.

All of the witnesses at the inquest averred that he had been acting very strangely of late, haunted by a dread fear that his few creditors would come down on him and take all he had. Nothing could reason him out of this, though friends clearly showed him that he had enough and plenty.

Nathaniel V. Simpson, a St. Louis lawyer, had bad luck in business, and was gradually reduced from affluence to straitened circumstances. On every anniversary of his marriage he and his wife had celebrated the occasion with a family feast; and, for the fifth year, he determined that the custom should be observed in spite of poverty. He set about procuring the luxuries for the table, but found that he had already exhausted his ability to obtain money from his friends or credit in the stores. Made despondent by this unpleasant evidence of fallen fortunes, he put a bullet through his heart.

The executors of the estate of Horace Greeley have made their final settlement. The estate consisted largely of stocks and bonds that have greatly depreciated in value, and the executors have deemed it advisable to distribute them among the heirs. There are \$163,000 of such assets, inclusive of *Tribune* stock, that was once valued at \$60,000. It seems to have been the purpose of the executors to convert only as much of the estate into money as was necessary for the payment of the legacies left by Mr. Greeley to his sisters. Among the assets there are at least \$50,000 of worthless promissory notes, in addition to the \$49,000 due the estate from Cornelius J. Vanderbilt.

SOME days ago about forty tons of hay was shipped from Black river to Port Blakely, where it was rejected as damaged. The shippers refused to receive it again, and it was unloaded from the barge on Marshall & Knipe's wharf. Yesterday it was sold at prices ranging from \$1 to \$5 per ton, the former price being aid for about half of the hay.

GENERAL NEWS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—Ex-Senator Genet, of Harlem court house notoriety and one of the ring fugitives, surrendered this morning and gave bail in \$25,000.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 4.—Ex-Governor Wells was brought to this city to-day by the morning train on the New Orleans and Mobile railroad, and was taken to the parish prison. He is suffering from a slight attack of pneumonia. Wells declines to answer questions as to his reasons for leaving town or surrendering. The current report is that he has surrendered to save the sureties on his bond, but the fact is his counsel expect to get a favorable jury out of the new panel which was drawn last Saturday.

OMAHA, Feb. 4.—Information is received at military headquarters that 80 more lodges of agency Indians have left the new agencies on the Missouri, intending to go on the war path. This makes 500 lodges that have left altogether. Military officers here predict another Indian war, and that it will commence early in the spring. They expect that serious depredations will be committed on the northern and north-western borders of Nebraska.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—All the bodies recovered from the wreck of the Metropolis have been buried along the beach from the scene of the wreck to a distance ten miles north. The graves are simply marked by two stakes, indicating the head and foot of the grave. There are no marks identifying the corpses within the graves. The survivors having all left, there remains no one that can identify the dead.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—A Washington dispatch says the house committee has agreed to report a bill extending the time for the completion of the Northern Pacific railroad.

Page also introduced a bill declaring the forfeiture of all lands granted to the Atlantic and Pacific railroad, not already patented to it, and restoring them to the public domain, and to be subject to the disposition of the government like all other public lands.

Commissioner General McCormick, in order to accommodate Pacific coast exhibitors, has arranged to hold the United States steamer Wyoming at the port of New York until after the arrival of the Pacific Mail steamship connecting with the steamer which leaves San Francisco on the 13th inst., and the Pacific Mail Company has made reduced rates for all such exhibits. Gov. McCormick thinks it is particularly desirable that exhibits of minerals, wines and native woods, and also of blankets and other fine Pacific coast manufactures should be large, but suggests that the exhibits of purely agricultural products should be limited in quantity, and that duplications be avoided, as large amounts of agricultural products have been already offered by the Atlantic states and the space provided for them by the French government is small.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 5.—The billiard match between Sexton and Cyril Dion—1,000 points for \$2,000 to-night resulted: Sexton, 1,000; Dion, 765, including odds of 200. The best runs were, Sexton, 177, 228 and 138, Dion, 99 and 74. Average, Sexton, 27½; Dion, 19.

Assistant Attorney General Egan opened the argument for the state, arguing that forgery was committed and proven clearly. District Attorney Fane followed on the same side, giving legal points, and Judge Ray opened for the defense. Judge Callum argued over three hours. Holding that the charge was not substantial.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—The National Rifle Association directors have decided to invite a convention of all rifle clubs in the country at Creedmoor next spring to take action on points of interest to their organization.

BUFFALO, Feb. 5.—Sweet, Cool & Co. wholesale boot and shoe dealers, have suspended; liabilities, \$150,000; assets, not given.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—Because Major Burke specifically charged W. E. Chandler with corrupt practices while assistant secretary of the treasury the case will probably be looked into by one of the investigating committees. Major Burke will be communicated with on the subject.

The wedding gifts of the French Government to the young King of Spain consist of two vases of Sevres porcelain three and a half feet high, with a central bowl of corresponding size, all of a light blue color, decorated with exquisite paintings. A quantity of the celebrated Gobelin tapestries, illustrating religious subjects, was also sent to decorate the oratory of the future Queen.

VISITOR—"I see you have a new girl." Housekeeper—"I took her a week on trial." Visitor—"And how do you like her?" Housekeeper—"The trial is almost more than I can bear."

THE EASTERN WAR.

BELGRADE, Feb. 4.—The government, having received a dispatch from Russian headquarters announcing that the armistice has been signed, has ordered the different Serbian commanders to stop hostilities.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 4.—The Czar yesterday, after inspection, addressed the troops as follows: I congratulate you upon an armistice, the satisfactory conditions of which are due to our brave troops, who proved that for them nothing is impossible of accomplishment. We are still, however, far from the end, and must continue to hold ourselves prepared until we obtain a durable peace worthy of Russia.

Public opinion here, and even more at Moscow, regards the projected conference with disfavor. Some papers speak of the conference as a mere device of the European powers to deprive Russia of all she gained after so heavy an expenditure of blood and treasure without themselves spending a dollar or losing a man.

VIENNA, Feb. 4.—The cabinet yesterday issued formal invitations to the signatory powers to the treaty of Paris, to send representatives to the conference to be held at Vienna.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—A Vienna correspondent says Count Andrassy's formal invitations to the signatory powers of the treaty of Paris for a conference fixes no date for the assembling of the same.

A Paris correspondent says he has received on high authority some confirmation of the rumor that Russia is negotiating for the surrender of the whole Turkish fleet.

A St. Petersburg dispatch says the cessation of hostilities has produced more anxiety than rejoicing.

VIENNA, Feb. 5.—The situation is still regarded here as serious. It has transpired that Russia is concentrating troops in the interior of Roumania, and 120,000 men will be massed toward the west and north, evidently for defense against Austria.

Most of the powers accepted the invitation to participate in the conference Russia consented to at the outset in principle, but has not yet formally accepted.

The situation is still considered critical. The czar's address to his troops at St. Petersburg on Sunday, and the calling out of forty new battalions, have further checked public confidence in an early re-establishment of peace.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 5.—While M. Trepoff, prefect of St. Petersburg, was giving to-day the usual audience for the reception of petitions, a woman fired upon him twice with a revolver. The prefect was dangerously wounded. The Emperor and Prince Gortchakoff have visited him. The city is greatly excited. The woman, who was immediately arrested, preserves complete silence in regard to her motives.

EASTERN STATES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The bill reported to-day by Representative Rice, from the committee on Pacific railroads extends for ten years the time for completion of the Northern Pacific railroad. It provides for the construction of not less than 160 miles a year, and that the main line between Portland and a point as far east as Umatilla, Oregon, shall be located and constructed on the south side of the Columbia river. Actual settlers on surveyed lands within the limits of the railroad grant are secured in their rights by paying \$2 50 per acre. Pre-emptors of homesteads are also protected. The company is authorized to issue bonds and secure the same by mortgage on the whole or any part of its road and property. The bill does not extend the time to build a branch line through Washington Territory—from the mouth of Snake river to Puget Sound—but only gives the company land earned by it on the thirty-one miles already built. The bill agrees upon by the house committee on Pacific railroads for the benefit of the Northern Pacific railroad, extends the time for its completion ten years, and reduces the land grants in Washington Territory, taking away such portion of lands as was heretofore embraced in the appropriation for the construction of the road from Pen d'Oreille to Puget Sound. Morrison and Luttrell will probably sign a minority report declaring against the passage of the bill for extending the time of building the Northern Pacific railroad.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—Buckner will bring his bill to substitute treasury notes for national bank notes before the banking and currency committee tomorrow. It is now generally understood the real object of this bill is to pave the way for a further attempt to get unlimited issue of greenbacks, the entering wedge for a new inflation movement, and will be supported and opposed as such.

The Tribune says: "During the last three weeks \$3,000,000 U. S. bonds have been sold in this city on English

account; \$3,000,000 more are on their way, and orders were received yesterday to dispose of \$2,000,000 more.

Trade dollars have been refused by the Brooklyn tradesmen and the conductors on horse cars have also refused them.

PACIFIC COAST.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 4.—In the sedition case of Lennie McCormick vs. E. J. Baldwin, the plaintiff this morning, on the witness stand, made so bad a showing for herself that her counsel made a proposition to the attorneys on the other side for a dismissal of the suit. She testified falsely, according to her own evidence, denying that she had ever been married. On examination of the records of the county clerk of Alameda county it was shown she married David P. Riekey on the 30th of October, 1877. It also transpires that she has been guilty of bigamy. The jury brought in a verdict for defendant.

The workmen held a large street meeting this afternoon. Speeches made by members of the local organization were very severe on Kearney and his coadjutors for their incendiary and dictatorial course. The meeting seemed in harmony with the speakers, except a few Kearneyites who attempted to interrupt the speakers but signally failed. Resolutions to the following effect were unanimously adopted: Indorsing the resolution introduced in the senate by Satterwhite, of San Benito county, favoring the repeal of the resumption act; abolition of the national banking system; remonetization of silver; opposition to any further contraction of the currency, issuance directly by the government of paper money as a legal tender for all debts and dues without exception, and the issuance of a sufficient amount of legal tenders to pay the principal of all U. S. bonds, unless the particular act under which any bonds were issued expressly provides that the principal shall be paid in coin; opposition to further issuance of any more bonds for any purpose.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 6.—The chamber of commerce held a special meeting to-day to consider the question of the remonetization of the silver dollar. The subject was discussed at considerable length and preamble and resolutions adopted and ordered telegraphed to the congressional delegation. The preamble recites the beneficial effect upon California of adhering to the coin basis during the fluctuations of the currency, and that the recuperative energies of the country and the act of congress fixing resumption on January, 1873, are rapidly bringing the currencies of the country to an equilibrium, therefore, resolved,

First. That we view with alarm the proposed passage of the Bland silver bill, remonetizing the silver dollar of 412½ grains, and with its unlimited silver clause, as a killing blow at private and national faith, and at the best interests of the country.

Second. That we view the proposed repeal of the resumption act as ill advised, and in the highest degree disastrous to the agricultural, manufacturing and commercial interests of the country; a step backward in our prosperity at home and financial credit abroad.

Third. That this chamber is opposed to any congressional action that will increase the legal tender quantity of silver coin, or to the use of silver other than as subsidiary coin.

To the vulgar mind the word "educated" has a magical effect, impressing it with a sort of reverential awe for the person said to possess such endowments, hence the success of so many charlatans in small, uncultivated communities. It is stated that, for three years past, certain students at Harvard University, more wealthy than studious, have been accustomed to purchase examination papers from the printer. By thus knowing in advance the questions to be asked at examination, they were enabled to pass perfect examination papers. It is said that as many as twenty members of the last graduating class at Harvard would have failed to pass the degree of A. B. but for this underhand purchase system. The corruption has lately come to the ears of the Faculty, and the printer who has been making money by a breach of trust, has been discharged. This is the second case of recent occurrence of students buying up examination papers—the first being the bribery of a tutor, by freshmen, to show the paper he was to give at an examination about to take place.

A kitten that is drowned before it gets its eyes open is saved the pain of growing up and getting its tail pinched by the woodshed door.

A man never uses his thumb-nail for a screw-driver but once.

It will be agreed that in general if all men are in danger of endless hell and this present life offers their only chance of escape, they ought to be distinctly warned. The Scripture must not be so interpreted as to contradict itself, and that isolated texts which by themselves seem to contradict the general drift of the Scripture must be interpreted in accordance with proper principles. The tyranny of isolated texts is the disgrace of the Bible, and give force to the expression that anything be proved by the Scriptures. The English word hell occurs in the New Testament twenty times, and is a translation of hades, gehenna, and tartarus. Mr. Pullman said, and his proposition was that neither of the three Greek words were intended when they were used by Jesus and his Apostles to convey any such meaning as is now conveyed by the English word hell, a place of endless or unending, profitless pain. Mr. Pullman affirmed that some of these words were intended and did convey the assurance of severe retribution—a doctrine expressed by St. Paul's formula. "Whatever a man soweth that shall he also reap." St. Paul never once used the word hell, and it occurs only once in the Acts of the Apostles (Acts 2:31). There it is a quotation from the Psalms of David. The result of a critical examination of the whole text confirms the truth that while Jesus and his Apostles declared a doctrine of strict and equitable retribution, their words give no sanction to the modern metaphysical notion of endless punishment.

A Portsmouth man was going East with his wife last week, and the train started off very suddenly while he was talking with his friends. He grabbed hold of a woman, chucked her on the train, jumped after her, and away they went fifty miles an hour, with his wife shrieking and tearing her hair on the platform, and a woman he never saw before going into high pressure hysterics in the car, calling him a monster and yelling, "Save me!" By a terrible mistake he had got hold of the wrong woman, and the conductor, refusing to listen to his explanations, kicked him out of the car, the brakeman chucked him into a ditch, the Sheriff met him before he was half way back to town and put handcuffs on him, and when at last he got home he saw his business partner holding his wife on his lap and telling her that there were men in the world who loved her much better than her faithless husband ever did. He says the next time he travels he will walk.

If you do what is right you can endure the sneers of your enemies. When Noah built the ark he had something better than Old Prob. to guide him. The world said it was nothing but a shower; but

Old Noah kept a naffin' an' a chippin' an' a sawin', while de wicked neighbors kep' a laughin' an' a gawwin'; and after a while they found the storm had regularly set in, and learned that Noah had his full complement of passengers engaged.

Louis Hall, a noted gambler, shot and killed Dave Hall, a cousin, on Beaver creek, in Floyd county, Ky., last Monday. They had been drinking and gambling all day, and Louis had lost all his ready cash, and while he had gone home for more, Dave pretended to get so drunk he couldn't play. Louis, thinking this rather unfair, drew his pistol and shot Dave dead, and then coolly turned him over, closed his eyes, and struck for the State line. Several citizens started in pursuit, and finding it impossible to arrest the fugitive shot him dead.

They have been engaged for a long time, and one evening not long since they were reading the paper together. "Look, love," he exclaimed, "only \$20 for a suit of clothes." "Is it a wedding suit?" she asked, looking naively at her lover. "Oh, no," he answered, "it's a business suit. 'Well, I mean business,' she replied.

An intelligent German thus expressed his preference for a quack doctor: "I wouldn't call him or mine cat was dead."

Judge Westbrook reminded a Utica grand jury that church lotteries are as unlawful as any others.



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SATURDAY..... FEB. 9, 1878.

The McGilvra Appropriation.

In the District Court yesterday Chief Justice Lewis granted a perpetual injunction, restraining the Treasurer of King County from paying the warrant for \$600, drawn for the purpose of paying McGilvra's expenses to Washington; whereupon the *Intelligencer* glorifies itself by maligning the County Commissioners, as follows:

FULLY VINDICATED.—Several months ago, when a corrupt and venal Board of County Commissioners, manipulated by one of their own number, whose principle is interest on all occasions, sought to appropriate six hundred dollars of the people's money for a holiday trip to Washington for an attorney of this city, this paper had the manhood and fidelity to oppose it as a scheme to benefit a few at the expense of the many.

This, and much more of the same sort. Now, while we do not doubt that the decision of the Court is strictly according to law, yet there is just as much reason for questioning the motives and assailing the integrity of Judge Lewis in this matter as there is for attributing to the gentlemen who compose the Board of Commissioners venality and corruption in office. If they were actuated by corrupt motives, then are a large portion of the heaviest tax-payers and most respected citizens of the county equally guilty; no citizen who urged the measure can escape the censure; if the measure was venal and corrupt, the inevitable logical conclusion is, that all who aided and abetted its passage were actuated by venal and corrupt motives—Messrs. Horton, Denny, Gatzert, and others, no less than Messrs. Maddocks, O'Brien and Stearns. But there was not an incident connected with the affair to indicate an ulterior or corrupt motive, or to raise a suspicion in the mind of any honest man that it was anything in the nature of "a scheme to benefit a few at the expense of the many."

We confess that we were not among those who petitioned for this appropriation, for the simple reason that we questioned the legal authority of the Board to make it. But we assented to it as justified by much legal interpretation as to the discretionary powers of municipal government, repeated precedents, and extraordinary exigencies. The employment of legal counsel for extraordinary occasions is not an uncommon thing by municipal corporations; the employment of experts in the investigation of records is frequently done and paid for out of the public treasury, and no appeal taken to the Courts, because public sentiment assented to the higher law of necessity. If there ever was an occasion demanding the exercise of extraordinary powers by the public authorities for the protection of the rights of their constituents, this was one. That the wisest and best thing was done to meet the emergency is not now the question; but that the Commissioners acted in good faith, without a corrupt motive, and with reference to public interests, according to the best lights before them, no one not blinded by prejudice or frenzied by malice will question. The N. P. R. Co. had a large and influential lobby, with the ablest

attorneys that money could procure, before the department and Congressional committees, urging a measure which would surrender one half of the unoccupied territory of the county in perpetuity to a corporation hostile to our local interests, to build a railroad solely in the interest of a rival section. There was not a citizen and tax-payer in the county who was not interested in defeating a measure calculated to put the people of this county under perpetual bondage to a common enemy. Urged by those who had the largest taxes to pay, the Commissioners ordered this appropriation solely for the common defence, and the *Intelligencer* out-cries all the other subsidized organs of the monopolists in denouncing the men who were at least trying to serve the best interests of their county in the best manner presented.

"Toward Mr. McGilvra," says that paper, "we had not the slightest objection, but when Orange Jacobs receives \$5,000 a year to represent Seattle in particular and the Territory in general at Washington, we could not see the sense of wringing money out of the people by taxation to send an extra man there." The *animus* of this suggestion is manifested in the fling at Judge Jacobs as the representative of "Seattle in particular," which is only an echo of what has been iterated and reiterated by every subsidized organ of the railroad land ring. Show us a man who is offensive to Gen. Sprague or E. S. Smith, and we will show you one who will never have a friendly notice from the *Intelligencer* while those relations continue. It occasionally advocates some special interest of Seattle in a careless, desultory manner; but always warms up when assailing any man or interest supposed to be adverse to the Tacoma land ring. It sees no wrong in a corporation sending attorneys and a large lobby to Washington, at the expense of a Government subsidy, to gobble up half the lands in King County for private benefit, but cannot see the sense of levying a tax of \$600, amounting to 25 cents on each thousand dollars, to defend the interests of the people. As to our Delegate, no reasonable man could expect him to devote his whole time to a matter which is represented by a whole corps in adverse interest. He has done all that could reasonably be expected under the circumstance. We have a printed copy of an argument made by him before a committee, prepared with great labor and care, which we will give to our readers next week. Some estimate may be made of the labors required of Judge Jacobs, by the fact that 300 letters addressed to him accumulated during an absence of ten days from Washington.

The record of last year's failures compares favorably with that of previous ones, despite the frequency of financial disasters in November and December. The total number for the twelve months in the United States was 8,872, or 220 less than in 1876; total liabilities, \$190,669,000, half a million less than in the year before, but a sum largely above the average of years since the panic of 1873.

Residing near York, Pa., is a farmer who has kept a record of the number of tramps visiting his premises. From April 1st, 1877, to November 18th there were 545, or an average of 16 per week.

Timothy O. Howe, of Wisconsin wants to have railroad strikes on trunk lines ("inter-State") lines made an offence against the United States, punishable by fine and imprisonment.

Seattle Post Office.

Since our allusion to the manner in which the Post Office in this city is managed and conducted, we have not gone upon the street, or entered a place of business, without being urged to keep up the fight. "It is a disgrace to the city, and the public interests and convenience demand an immediate change," is the expression of every disinterested business man in the town. There is no doubt or question of the facts; then why do not those persons interested—which include almost the entire community—take measures, by concert of action, to remedy an evil so manifest to all? There is no reason to doubt that if the facts were properly presented to the Department, the remedy would be instantly applied. While we never shirk or evade a manifest public duty, we are among the last who should be expected to prosecute this matter, simply for the reason that the incumbent publishes a newspaper, and so do we. This is the sole reason why we did not call public attention to the subject before, and never communicated the facts to the Department. The bare allusion to facts which no one will presume to question, has called down upon our head an avalanche of personal defamation, including specific charges of felony. This attempt to change the issue to a personal one does not at all affect or influence in any degree our relations to the same.

The facts, which nobody will attempt to controvert, are these: Mr. Pumphrey resigned the position of Postmaster because he could not give the office his personal attention. Thomas W. Prosch was appointed to the office at the instance and through the influence of Capt. E. A. Starr, the mail carrier between Olympia and Victoria, without consultation with any considerable portion of the citizens of Seattle, Starr at the time being a large proprietor in a rival town to the interests of which, and to the detriment and damage of Seattle Prosch's paper had theretofore been chiefly devoted; that the said Prosch had not a dollar's interest in this town outside of his printing office at the time, and had left Tacoma to come here in search of business, under an implied promise, expressed in parting salutations, to the people of that town, to return there when business would warrant it. These facts we should have regarded as secondary, if the public service had been well performed. But he has used the office as a source of personal revenue solely, in utter disregard of public interest or convenience. He farmed it out for a stipulated sum without giving to it any personal attention which would interfere with his daily avocation in his own private business. To save rent, he removed the office to an unpainted and unplastered board shanty but 12 feet in width, the cases through the center leaving a passage not much over five feet on either side, that on the public side not extending beyond the cases, not swept oftener than once a week and lighted only by a half window in the door. This low, dark, dirty passage, where two persons can barely pass, is all the public accommodations for the delivery of the mails to nearly five thousand people. It is not only a disgrace to the city, but a burning shame to an Administration which is earnestly seeking to establish civil service reform by the best methods that can be devised.

The money paid to Prosch for the use of his name would not

only pay the rent of a respectable and convenient office, but would pay for sufficient additional force to ensure a prompt delivery of the mails. Now, the mails arriving here at 10 o'clock at night are rarely distributed and ready for delivery before 10 or 11 o'clock the following day. No one blames Mr. O. J. Carr, the lessee, for this. All admit that he is faithful and accommodating to the extent of his physical ability; but Prosch does not allow him a sufficient portion of the earnings to employ necessary assistance. The wrong is in allowing a public office to be farmed out for private profit to the detriment of the service.

The Constitutional Convention.

The people are being constantly warned by the newspapers of smaller calibre of the danger to be apprehended from "ring" control in the approaching Constitutional Convention. Of whom or what these ring combinations are composed, or what special purpose they are intended to serve, or end they have in view, we have not been able to learn from the most diligent inquiry. In searching for the "Federal ring," more commonly called the "Ferry ring," at Olympia, we could find no more concert of action than between a like number of citizens of any other class belonging to the same political party—lawyers, merchants or mechanics—and we have never known them to act as a unit in any party caucus. A portion of them are enthusiastic admirers of the "Hayes policy;" the others "don't go a cent on it." If there is any ring there, it is like the ring broken between lovers, of which each has a separate portion which is treasured in secret. The act under which the Convention is called has not a feature in it recommended by Governor Ferry, nor one to which he did not give his official approval reluctantly. Another imaginary ring which is frequently alluded to, is called the "Custom House ring," located at Port Townsend. All the persons connected with, or under the control of the custom house, does not exceed a dozen, with no more political influence than any other dozen men of the same social standing. All the ring that we could ever discover at that place was composed of about an equal number of representative men of either political party, drawn together in intimate social relations by kindred tastes and habits, and equally the objects of the envy and hatred of the baser social elements who naturally hate what they have not the disposition to emulate. That is all that we know about rings. The natural conclusion is, that those who cry out about rings, adopt this subterfuge to commend themselves to the public favor which they cannot hope to win by their own merits, by plying the role of the people's defenders against imaginary conspiracies; fighters of wind-mills. The zeal of men who are always exposing public wrongs and never bring anything to light of any practical account, may be properly regarded as actuated by some other motive than that professed.

We do not believe that the Act of the Territorial Legislature for the organization of a State Government, was the result of a ring combination for ulterior purposes, and we do know that it was not got up under the advice or through the instrumentality of any of the men whose names have been associated with the imaginary rings above alluded to. But, nevertheless, the most skillful caucus manipulator and ring politician could not

devise a scheme so well calculated to throw the whole management into the hands of a small combination of active and unscrupulous politicians. The number and distribution of the delegates, their election at a special election, and the early day at which the election is to be held and the Convention to be assembled, all tend to defeat and delay the project of State Government, or to place the whole matter in the hands of a few active and unscrupulous politicians if any such choose to embrace the opportunity.

No Convention was ever before called to form or amend a Constitution for any State in the Union with a less number of Delegates than were comprised in both branches of the Legislature; the true theory being to give every class, party and section a voice in forming the fundamental law of the State; and in selecting the Delegates, special attention has usually been given to the distribution of the Delegates in such manner as to give all a hearing, without reference to party majorities. With only 15 Delegates, the candidates for which are to be selected by 13 conventions of each party, which will be composed mainly of interested and self-elected partisans, and a special election which will not probably bring out one-half of the popular vote, the chances are almost entirely in favor of the mere professional politicians, so far as the law goes, and will be made a mere struggle for party ascendancy, which should have no place in a Convention to form a State Constitution.

All the control over the matter that is now left to the people is, to see to the election of Delegates who will carry out their wishes, regardless of party. Let no man slide in under the color of party nomination who will not openly and unequivocally declare himself upon every question which may properly come before the Convention. By vigilant discrimination the worst consequences of an unwise and unstatesman-like Act may yet be avoided.

ANTICIPATE TROUBLE.—From Mr. Jehu Switzer we learn that the Spokane chief Smokholly has sent word to the old stock chief of the Columbia river Indians for all his tribe who do not wish to go on the reservation to come to him, and that a great portion of them have already gone and others are going soon. Those that have gone took all their stock, and some that belonged to the whites. Stock himself says he will remain on the Columbia, but his people will mostly leave. This information was obtained from old Stock himself. Since the above was in type we learn that Messrs. Morse and J. Switzer, who were the losers of the horses referred to, called on Major Cornoyer who informed them that he had no control over those Indians and was apprehensive of trouble with them.—*East Oregonian*.

Russian cotton spinners will obtain, in time, a very important position in the manufacturing world. More than 3,500,000 pounds of cotton now come yearly to Russia from Central Asia, chiefly by the Orenburg railway, to Nijni Novgorod and Moscow, from Bokhara and Khiva. Large quantities also begin to come from Turfan, and of a quality quite equal to any short cotton of the United States. Twenty years ago, the arrival in Russia of a caravan from Asia was regarded as an extraordinary event.

The General Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons for the United States of America has recognized the Mark Grand Lodge of England as the legal authority in Great Britain for conferring the Mark degree. The effect of this recognition will be that English Royal Arch Masons who are also English Mark Masters will not be required to again take the latter degree before joining an American Royal Arch Chapter.

A Philadelphia woman is suing a horse railroad company for damages. She was thrown down in a car by a collision, breaking her leg. The company introduces proof that she was not grasping the straps, or she would not have been hurt. She swears that her corset was so tight that she could not reach up to the straps.

At the College Chapel, Cambridge January 17th, Edith, daughter of Professor Henry W. Longfellow, was married to Richard A. Dana, son of the Hon. Richard Dana, Jr. There was a reception in the evening at the residence of the host.

Northern Pacific Railroad.

[Special Washington Corr. to Evening Dispatch.]
WASHINGTON, January 21, 1878.

On the 20th ult. Hon. O. Jacobs and John J. McGilvra appeared before the House Committee on Pacific Railroads, and to the bill for extension of time for ten years on both the main and branch lines of the Northern Pacific Railroad, introduced amendments of which the following is a synopsis:

1. For the immediate restoration of all the land withdrawn on the main line north of Tacoma, and which was not contiguous to or continuous with their completed main line. The reasons urged in favor thereof were the same as those stated in the printed argument of Delegate Jacobs sent you.

2. For the restoration of all the lands withdrawn on the old branch line—for the very obvious reason that the route on which they were withdrawn had been abandoned by the company.

3. For the perfection of the Branch Grant. The reasons for this amendment are fully set forth in the printed argument sent you.

4. That if the time be extended the lands be thrown open to settlement under the pre-emption law at \$2.50 per acre, and that the company receive the proceeds of all the lands sold up to the time the lands become earned by the completion of the road. I would have preferred \$1.25 per acre, but am satisfied that I could not get that. I am satisfied the other will be granted. The reasons for this amendment are obvious to every one who has given the subject any attention. The principal ones presented were these: 1st, you have no guarantees save the words of the company that a road of this road will be built within the extended time—hence at the end of that time we may find ourselves in the same condition we are to-day—the lands tied up and no road built. 2. In the mean time the settlement of the country will be retarded, and the development of its resources delayed. 3. It is bad policy for the government to place in the hands of any corporation the disposition or ownership of such vast quantities of the public domain. The government ought to retain the disposition of its own lands, and to grant them on such conditions as it may seem just to actual settlers, etc. 5. The fifth amendment offered made the earned lands of the company taxable the same as other property. The lands are earned when every condition is performed named in the charter, and when that fact is duly found by the commission provided for in the charter. When these conditions are performed and the fact is so found the title vests absolutely in the company. The patent when granted is but the evidence of that title, but is not the title itself. It always, by relation, reaches back to the time of the full performance of the conditions. Hence the company are the absolute owners of these earned lands, and they ought not to be permitted to escape a reasonable taxation, for that portion of them, at least, which are surveyed. But the law casts upon them the burden and duty of the survey of these lands, and they ought not, beyond a reasonable time at least, to escape taxation by a voluntary neglect to discharge that duty. But the injustice is deeper. The company have sold and are constantly selling these earned lands, and they not only protect themselves from taxation by refusing to receive a patent, but they are successfully covering the property of their vendors. I but state the fundamental propositions urged. I cannot state the argument fully for want of space.

6. Amendment offered proposes to save the rights of those settlers who have made contracts of purchase from the company and who have exhausted their pre-emption and homestead rights and also purchasers from the government.

All of these amendments are not only right and proper in themselves, but they are all supported by the memorials of the Legislature, which have been presented.

Bridgeport, Conn., is taking great interest in a genteel tramp who strolled into a music store the other day in his dirty and ragged habiliments, and performed a number of difficult compositions in very brilliant style. According to his story he belongs to a titled German family, and was once Wurtemberg Consul at Paris, where he moved in good society. He became dissipated, ran through his property, and fled to America, and after a few weeks of fruitless efforts to obtain employment, took to the road to keep from starving. His manners are those of a gentleman, and the Bridgeport people believe there is something in his story.

The following remarkable entry appears on the registry list of Stanislaus county, Cal.: "John L. Crawford; veting number, 393; register number, 808; age, 29; country of nativity, England; occupation, hog thief."

A Lowell boy took a hot brick to bed with him to keep his feet warm. They saved the boy and the house, but the bed was reduced to ashes.

TOWN AND COUNTRY.

From the Daily of Saturday.

A MAN TRAP.—About the center of Yesler's wharf there is left open a space of about 20x30 feet for the purpose of filling under the wharf with slabs. Until lately this opening has been guarded by a temporary fence, which prevented accident. The night before last, however, the fence was left down, and a person who had arrived on the Alida, in passing that way fell through the opening, going down a distance of some ten feet. His cries soon attracted the attention of passers-by, who extricated him from his unpleasant, if not dangerous position. Fortunately he received but slight injuries, but was considerably shocked and scared by the fall. Last night a similar accident occurred at the same place, with like results. Certainly such dangerous places should at once be made safe, particularly in that locality which is nightly visited by hundreds of our citizens, as well as strangers not acquainted with the "ways that are dark."

YESTERDAY'S MEETINGS.—At three o'clock yesterday a very interesting Bible meeting was held at the Congregational church. It consisted of ten or twelve five minute explanations of some Scripture passages, unfolding the nature and offices of the Holy Spirit. The meeting last night at the same place was well attended, and proved to be one of the most interesting of all. Prof. Bonnell first addressed the audience on "What is Truth?" Then followed thirty or more brief testimonies from those who had been more or less benefited by these union meetings. Eight persons arose for prayers. Services to-morrow morning as usual at all the churches. To-morrow night there will be services in the Presbyterian and Methodist Episcopal churches. The public cordially invited to attend. The union services will be continued next week in the Presbyterian church, under the leadership of Chaplain Stubbs.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.—We clip the following from the Vancouver Independent: A wicked piece of villainy was practised yesterday on Mrs. Eliza Bonah, a lady resident of this place, by one Carl Steinberg, a German who was boarding in her family during the absence of her husband. It seems the lady had \$20 in gold coin, which the fellow persuaded her might get stolen, as the doors of the house where they lived had no locks. At his suggestion, she foolishly gave him the money to take care of. Yesterday the fellow absconded and left the woman penniless. She offers a reward of \$50 for his capture. He is a large man, six feet, two inches high, and weighs about 200 pounds; has dark complexion and hair; no whiskers, but wears a dark mustache; speaks broken English, and is about 33 years of age. When he left he was dressed in a brown suit and checkered shirt.

JUBILANT.—The Tacomaites rejoice and are exceeding glad. The Herald says: "By a dispatch received here last evening, from an officer of the North Pacific Railroad Company, we are informed that the House Subcommittee on Pacific railroads voted on Wednesday to report favorably upon the bill before them, extending the time for the completion of the main line of the road ten years, and the branch line eight years.—This is better news for Western Washington than we had allowed ourselves to hope for, as it was feared the committee would recommend that the extension be granted upon the main line only."

FAILED.—Our two cotemporaries have attempted to resign Mr. C. B. Shattuck from the superintendency of the Seattle Coal and Transportation Company. They have failed in this, as that gentleman still holds the position, and will reside both in San Francisco and in Seattle, as occasion may require. Chas. H. Burnett has been appointed superintendent of the mine.

INDIAN SUPPLIES.—The steamer Nellie came in from Snohomish at an early hour yesterday, and after leaving her passengers and freight for this city, proceeded at once to the Skokomish Indian reservation, at the head of Hood's Canal, with supplies. She will return and go to Snohomish City to-morrow, or Monday morning.

The regular monthly meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association will be held in the hall of the association on Front street, next Monday evening. The meeting will be opened at 6:30, that those desiring may attend the union meetings afterwards.

A LETTER has been received on the subject of proposed county aid to the Seattle and Walla Walla railroad, which we cannot publish because the writer does not give us his name as an indication of good faith.

Rev. T. W. McCoy, of Snohomish City, will preach at the Young Men's Christian Association's hall to-morrow at 4 p. m.

DISTRICT COURT.—In the case of Ah Chee, indicted for petty larceny and burglary, the jury found a verdict of guilty. The case of Howe vs. Hicks was on trial this afternoon, and was given to the jury at half-past 3, and they were still out when we went to press.

The sailing of the steamer California from Victoria for Wrangell has been postponed to Saturday, February 9th, at daylight, as she does not leave Portland until the 5th.

A NEW church building will shortly be erected at Port Ludlow, the lumber now being on the ground for that purpose. Rev. T. J. Weekes will probably be the pastor.

DIED.—We are pained to learn that the wife of Judge Haskell, of Snohomish, died Thursday, of typhoid fever, after an illness of ten days. She was an estimable lady, and will be sadly missed by her family and the entire community.

STARR MILLS.—This week Mr. Buzby started the new French burr recently added to his mill. He finds business rapidly increasing, and the Starr Mills are gaining a place among our leading manufactories.

A MEMORIAL to the Secretary of the Interior has been prepared and presented to some of our citizens for signature, remonstrating against the proposition to station more Indians upon the Payallup reservation.

DELEGATE JACOBS writes that in all human probability he will be able to secure steam service on the Neah Bay mail route. The *Argus* claims a foremost position in this move.

BEDS.—A number of rooms have been furnished over the Maison Doree for the accommodation of travelers. The beds are models of comfort.

LAURENCE Nessel has been removed from the position in the Smith's Island light house, and Mr. Chas. Richardson, the former incumbent, reinstated.

POSTPONED.—The sale of furniture belonging to Mr. C. B. Shattuck has been indefinitely postponed, owing to sickness in the family.

GRAND dinner at the Saddle Rock restaurant to-morrow. Green turtle soup and other rare delicacies served in Charley's old-fashioned style.

The O. S. S. Co.'s steamship City of Chester, Capt. Mackie, will leave Portland for San Francisco on Tuesday, Feb. 5, at 4 p. m.

The household furniture of Mrs. R. J. Moore was sold at auction to-day.

BORN.—In this city, Feb. 2d, to the wife of H. Nixon, a son.

The witty editor of the *Prompter* is a very Merry writer.

From the Daily of Monday.

NARROW ESCAPE.—On Tuesday, the 22d inst., says the *Transcript*, Hon. C. A. Reed, of Ilwaco, Pacific county, while driving the mail wagon along the ocean beach to Oyster-ville, was wrecked by the breakers turning the wagon over and leaving its contents to the mercy of the sea. He was washed insensible on the rocks, when Mrs. J. L. Stout and some children came to his rescue, and saved the horses, mails, part of the wagon, and freight. The tide was unusually high, with a heavy swell, which struck Mr. Reed as he was passing a point of rocks. Mr. Reed was a member of the last legislature, and made many friends while here. Mrs. Stout deserves great credit for her brave conduct, for without the resoluteness which enabled her to darily take the step she did, all would have been lost.

The people of Olympia are very indignant at being left out in the new mail contracts. The *Transcript* says: "Managers of the Northern Pacific, postal agents, and representatives of steamer lines, have made misrepresentations to this effect, and succeeded in getting it left out of the list of contracts. They represented that it should only be a messenger route; that the business did not justify anything further." The people propose to petition for a special mail service, to be performed by the swift steamer Messenger.

Last Saturday a boat was observed adrift in the bay opposite the store of S. Baxter & Co., with a little dog seated in the bow. There was no person in the boat. Observing the canine voyager, a man put out from shore in a skiff and securing the drifting boat, took it to the shore. Arriving at land the dog jumped out and ran away. There is no explanation of how the dog and boat got adrift, or whether a man was lost overboard.

CLAMS, smelts, and other delicacies are being shipped from Olympia to San Francisco.

THE CHURCHES SUNDAY.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

Daniel Bagley, Pastor—Morning subject: "Pure Religion, and undefiled before God the Father," etc. James i. 26. A Bible reading was given by way of introduction, the speaker emphasizing the writer's statement, that he was a servant of God and the Lord Jesus Christ. Religion was defined, obedient to God, the first act of obedience because God claimed it as the entrance upon the Christian life; that first act was declared to be faith in the Lord Jesus Christ, enjoyment was considered as the result or consequence of Divine obedience. Holy baptisms as on the day of Pentecost were regarded as the heritage of the Church, as essential to Christian labor in and for the Divine cause. Statements from President Finney were read and commented upon in connection with this thought, the power of the Holy One resting upon the assembly.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Chaplain Stubbs spoke in the M. E. Church at 11 A. M., taking for his text: Acts v. 19-20 and part of 21 verse. Subject: The missions of Christians, by Divine appointment, is to *Speak in the Temple all the words of this life.* 1.—Qualifications to speak the words of the eternal life; to set forth the science of life in the temple, are: 1.—The authorized text book, a *supper*—natural treatise, the volume of inspiration, the Word of God. 2.—A release from bondage through the Word, and by the power of God i. e., an experience of the life, concerning which they are authorized to speak.

"What we have felt and seen, With confidence we tell, And publish to the sons of men The story of the life."

II. The effects of speaking "all the words of this life." 1.—On the speakers, a simplifying and dignifying their discourse "in the temple," i. e., in religious assemblies, by harmonizing Christian testimony. 2.—On the hearers; convincing them of the reality and divinity of discourse of the speakers, and of "the words of this life."

At night the pastor presented the subject of Christ's willingness to save all who are willing to be saved. Text. Rev. iii. 20: "Behold I stand at the door and knock," etc. 1. The door of man's heart is naturally shut. 2. Christ will not force his entrance thereto. 3. But will do all things necessary to induce each one to open his heart. 4. When open, He will come in, bringing with him the blessings of a present salvation and will ultimately bring such to the felicities of the heavenly world. "I will sup with him, and he shall sup with me." Dr. Lane, P. Anderson and T. Colter followed with appropriate remarks.

CONTRADICTION.—Last Saturday a woman came to this city from Newcastle with a little child in her arms, and made a statement to Justice Snyder that a man came to see her about a quarrel between some children, and abused her, spitting in her face, and offering other indignities. She says he afterwards caught her by the hair and beat her. The trial was set for next Wednesday at one o'clock. This morning the man came in and told his story to Justice Scott. He says the woman abused him, and caught him by the hair, when he applied a mild epithet to her, at which a man who saw the dispute, interfered and beat him, and then pushed him into a shanty and locked him in. The man has several severe bruises about the face, but the woman did not appear to be injured. Two or three trials, and numerous fees for the legal fraternity will probably be the result of this little quarrel between some children.

GOLD IN KITTITAS.—The *Transcript* learns that Hon. Wm. B. Kelly, a member of the late legislature for Pierce county, went over to Yakima in November, and was so well pleased with the prospects of the Pe-shastin quartz mines that he has concluded to invest in them. He will leave for the mines about the middle of this month. There are several ledges there, on one of which a miner obtained \$3,000 last season. The one in which he is interested (the Boys & Goodwin claim) extends for two or three miles, and from 12 to 18 inches in width, and assays from \$700 to \$1,000 per ton, free gold. The company will immediately sink a shaft and during the coming summer expect to put in a five stamp mill.

INDIGNANT.—A subscriber requests us to publish the following short communication: "I noticed an item in this morning's *Intelligencer* saying that Prof. Cosgrove's pupils were going round the saloons singing 'It's nice to be a Father.' I wish to state that Prof. Cosgrove and any of his scholars do not go round saloons singing for beer, and I think that the editor or local item man of the *Intelligencer* must have been drunk, or dreaming he would like to be a father."

The union meetings will be held this week in the Presbyterian church. An afternoon meeting will be held at three o'clock.

DISTRICT COURT.—Two indictments were found against Pat Quinn and Dan. Sullivan for grand larceny. In the case of Howe vs. Hicks, jury returned verdict for defendant. Case of Jennings vs. Ferguson, concerning validity of bill of sale of logs, still pending.

The Dakota proceeded up Sound this morning after landing passengers and freight at this port. She will probably return during the night, and will be the first vessel to coal at the Seattle and Walla Walla railroad wharf with Newcastle coal.

PROF. WELLS has rented White's Hall, where he will give lessons in penmanship every morning at ten o'clock, his class at the University and at the Central School being so full that no more scholars can be taken in them.

COMMISSIONERS' COURT.—The County Commissioners met this morning. Present, Messrs. Maddocks, Stearns, and O'Brien. Minutes of the Sept. meeting were read and approved. Certain licenses were granted. Road and other matter were discussed.

TIME.—W. G. Jamieson has arranged to have the correct time telegraphed to him from the government signal station every day at noon, so persons can get the correct time of his chronometer.

INJURED.—Capt. Jackson, of the Zephyr, yesterday fell from a ladder, sustaining serious injuries. He is confined on board the steamer, and is thought to be ruptured. Dr. Bagley is in attendance.

I. O. O. F.—Lodges of Odd Fellows will shortly be instituted at Tacoma, Snohomish City, and Port Gamble. The flour in this Territory is in a very flourishing condition.

MR. J. BUZBY, who drives the delivery wagon for the Starr Mills, in stepping out of the wagon last Saturday slipped and fell, striking his head against the wagon tire, cutting a severe gash in his scalp.

JOHN SMITH was taxed \$1 and cost by Justice Scott this morning for being drunk and disorderly. First offense. We have heard the name of John Smith before.

From the Daily of Tuesday.

UNION MEETINGS.—The meetings for religious purposes held yesterday at the Presbyterian church were well attended notwithstanding the severe rain storm which prevailed. The meeting last night was led as usual by Chaplain Stubbs. Rev. Mr. Worth opened with prayer. Rev. D. Bagley occupied fifteen minutes with an instructive explanation of Acts xvi. 25-32. Rev. J. F. Ellis followed with further comments and an urgent appeal to all to seek Christ. Several others gave testimony of their personal experience of saving grace. Deep thoughtfulness and solemnity seemed characteristic of all the services. A Bible reading service is held each day at 3 o'clock p. m., and the union meeting at night—all at the Presbyterian church.

THE DOG.—The mystery of the dog and boat found floating on the bay is explained. A little sloop is at anchor in the bay, and the owners keep a little curly dog. On Saturday last they came ashore leaving the dog on board. The little fellow did not like to be left, and sat about contriving a plan to get ashore. He discovered a little skiff fastened to the sloop by a rope, and a bright idea struck him. He at once sat about gnawing the rope off with his teeth, and soon the skiff was adrift. He now took up his position in the bow and awaited for the skiff to drift ashore, but the wind was blowing from shore, and he would have drifted out into the Sound but for a man who rowed out and brought the boat and dog to shore.

Y. M. C. A.—At the monthly meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association last evening, the resignation of Mr. Webster, vice-president, from the Baptist church, was received, and Mr. Geo. W. Ward was elected to fill the vacancy.—Thomas Lyle was elected vice-president from the Presbyterian church. Prof. Anderson was elected a member of the Committee on Benevolence, Employment, etc. Various plans were discussed for advancing the interests of the association. One new member was elected, and two names proposed for membership.

STORM.—There was a heavy wind last night for a time, and the waves on the Sound ran high. The only damage we have learned of was the beaching of the bark Mary Glover, opposite John Nation's machine shop, and the breaking in of Marshall & Knipe's wharf, by which about three tons of baled hay was pitched into the water. The bark has sustained no injury we believe. It will cost from \$200 to \$300 to repair the damage to the wharf.

Fish are peddled in portable tanks in Japan, the law requiring them to be sold alive.

The Moss Case.

At half past one o'clock this afternoon the case of the Territory vs. John Moss, in which Moss is charged with the shooting of Mat Peterson on the 5th of last October, was called. The large courtroom was filled with anxious spectators, all of the space being occupied. Moss looks somewhat wan from his long confinement, but does not appear to be disturbed in mind. Peterson appears to have almost wholly recovered from the effects of the wound received in his lungs. About 45 minutes were occupied in empanelling and examining a jury. The first witness called was Mat Peterson.—He stated that he saw John Moss in this city about the 4th of last October, and had some talk with him about his farm at Snoqualmie, which he had just sold. The next morning, Oct. 5th, he saw Moss, who said he was going to Renton on the cars. Peterson, who was going on horseback, requested Moss to take his carpet-sack along as far as Renton. This Moss agreed to. About one-half mile above Steels' landing he saw Moss in the road, with the carpet-sack in his hand, and said: "I thought you was at Renton long ago." Moss replied, "Yes, but I got off the cars at Henry Vanasselt's." He (Peterson) then tied the carpet-sack to the saddle, and allowed Moss to ride awhile, then got on the horse again. As they were going down the hill near Black river he remarked: "I think we are near Black river bridge." "Yes," said Moss. Peterson then described the shooting substantially as it was published in this paper at the time. We will not give this portion of the evidence in full, as we do not wish to influence public opinion in the case. Our report of the case ceases with the testimony of Peterson.

THE LAST.—Thirty appointments are necessary under the free scholarship act, to make the Territorial aid to the University available. The appointment of Francis A. Wood, of Thurston, by Representative Samuel G. Wood, of that county, making the 30th, appointment under the act, was received by the regents this morning. There is now but little doubt that the required number will report within the time specified.

JACOB NIEDERAUER, of Astoria, recently imported a pair of carrier pigeons from Europe. Recently the female was given her liberty for flight, and it was feared she had strayed and become lost. She was nesting, and it is remarkable that the male bird covered the eggs until her return, leaving the nest only for very brief periods, during her absence.

DISTRICT COURT.—The case of Territory vs. Cochran, in which Cochran is charged with wilfully and maliciously cutting a rope belonging to Capt. Britton, occupied the morning session. The jury returned a verdict for the prosecution, assessing Cochran \$1 and costs. The afternoon was occupied in hearing the facts in the case of the Territory vs. John Moss.

SHUT DOWN.—Under this head the morning paper says:

"The American Hotel is now in the hands of G. L. Hatch, as receiver, the furniture having been closed down by Wiggin & Fox, the former proprietors." This base falsehood is printed to injure the business of the house, simply because Messrs. Wiggin & Fox refuse to advertise in that paper.

REV. C. A. HUNTINGTON, late Indian agent at Neah Bay, has addressed a letter to Dr. Atkinson of Portland, concerning his suspension as Indian agent. He thinks the men in power are not disposed to give him a fair hearing.

FOUND AT LAST.—The people of Seattle are now happy. Charley Ross has been seen at the Centennial Saloon, going for the free clams.

The Oliver Wolcott is anchored in the bay again. She is here on business connected with the revenue service.

The King County Democratic Convention will meet at Seattle on the 22d of February, instead of the 23d. C. D. EMORY, Chir'n.

The Judiciary Committee of the California Assembly have under consideration a bill providing that silver to the extent of fifty dollars may be used in the payment of taxes, gold being now the only legal tender for State and municipal taxes in California. The bill was intended to relieve persons of limited means from the burden incident to the purchase of gold when paying their taxes. Should it pass, the effect would be seriously felt in San Francisco, where one-half of the assessments do not pay more than \$50 each in taxes.

Every male citizen of Atlanta, Ga., is taxed \$5 for the maintenance of the streets. The fifteen State Legislatures now in session cost \$33,000 a day.

A Denial.

On the 30th of November last the *Reformer* and *Jewish Times* of this city printed the following editorial paragraph:

"The report that a daughter of the Rothschilds is engaged in marriage to a Christian is not only denied in a private letter received from London. The Rothschilds family are strenuously opposed to marriages out of the faith, and since the daughter of Sir Anthony Rothschild married the Hon. Mr. Eliott Yorke she has been virtually ostracized by her relatives. The Rothschilds are everywhere orthodox Jews and the most liberal supporters of the synagogue."

This paragraph, it seems, found its way across the Atlantic, and was read at Frankfurt by the Baroness Charles de Rothschild, the mother-in-law of Sir Nathaniel de Rothschild, of London, from whom it has drawn forth a letter which, we are informed, will be published in the *Reformer* to-morrow, together with some comments on the recently announced engagement of Lord Rosebery to Miss Hannah de Rothschild, written before the letter of the Baroness Charles had been received. The Baroness's letter is as follows:

"FRANKFORT ON-MAINE, GERMANY, December 25, 1877."

To the Editor of the *Reformer*: "As a member of the family of Rothschild, Baroness Charles de Rothschild thinks it advisable to notice a short paragraph which appeared in the *Reformer* and *Jewish Times* of the 30th of November.

"Although the marriage of the second daughter of Sir Anthony de Rothschild with the Hon. Eliott Yorke may not have met with the entire approbation of some members of her family, still, instead of being virtually ostracized by her relatives, she continues to be received by them all, whether in England or on the Continent, with the same kindness and affection as before her marriage. It is to be hoped that being a liberal supporter of the synagogue does not preclude liberality of thought and sentiment, and also that the Rothschilds, as a rule, are not so bigoted or so narrow-minded as to disown any member who chooses to deviate from the beaten path; leaving all to follow the dictates of their own conscience, they show no difference to those who may differ in opinion and practice. Religion is between man and his God, and needs no human interference."

In connection with this excellent letter it may be worth while for us to revive a delightful old London story of the Baroness Lionel de Rothschild, the mother of Sir Nathaniel. Some twenty years ago, when Cardinal Wiseman presided over the Catholic Church in England, he had occasion to consult with Baron Lionel on a matter of business, and for that purpose accepted an invitation to lunch at the Baron's seat of Gunnersbury. While the party were at lunch an English lady, the wife of a cabinet minister, called on the Baroness, who went out and asked her to join the party at lunch, explaining that the only stranger present was the Cardinal. The ministerial lady drew herself up rather coldly and begged to be excused, as she "made it a matter of principle never knowingly to break bread with a Romish priest." The Baroness, with the sweetest of smiles, assured her how sorry she was to have wounded her unwittingly, and added: "You know, my dear, I am not a Christian, and so can't be expected to enter into those feelings."—N. Y. World.

Oregon Steamship Company.



For San Francisco.

The new and splendid steamer

CITY OF CHESTER,

Will leave the Company's Wharf at Foot of F Street, Portland, Oregon.

Tuesday, February 5, at 4 P. M.

—PASSAGE—
From Seattle to San Francisco First Class, \$14 50
From Seattle to San Francisco 2d Class, 8 00

Parties wishing to go to San Francisco via Portland can procure tickets from

D. T. WHEELER, Agent,

feblit SEATTLE W. T.

\$250 Reward!

On Sunday night, January 30th, 1878, the following named prisoners, confined in the King county jail for various offences, escaped therefrom: Pat. Shay, Peter Murray, Hong Ah Haw, James Kelly and Dan Lynch. Now, therefore, I will offer the above reward for the apprehension and delivery of all of said prisoners to me at said county jail, or \$50 for each one so apprehended and delivered. L. V. WYCKOFF, Sheriff King County, Seattle, Jan. 31, 1878. Jan 31st

From the Daily of Wednesday.

LAND SLIDE.—A large land slide has occurred on the bay below Front street, parallel with Lenora street. Some weeks ago the earth cracked at this point, and a family residing in a house below Front street on Lenora became alarmed and moved out. The house was afterwards moved to another portion of the lot. The land from this point to the bay, including four or five acres, has gradually settled until the lower blocks that the house formerly rested on are now ten feet below their former level. The rear end of the fence has broken off and is still standing, having been carried to an adjoining street. Along the bank which marks the extent of the slide large roots have been torn from stumps and trees, and at the water's edge trees have fallen into the bay. The cause of this slide does not appear, but it is probably caused by quicksands underlying the bed of clay at this place. A small stream of water runs from under the clay into the bay, and this probably has worked the sand from underneath. A short distance north of this the soil is cement for a depth of seventy feet, and there is no possibility of a slide extending in that direction.

CITY TAXES.—H. W. Rowland, City Treasurer, has furnished us some facts concerning city taxes. The total amount assessed was \$16,486.94. Of this amount \$11,034.73 have been collected, leaving \$5,452.21 delinquent, which amount will be turned over to Capt Hill, the County Treasurer, for collection about the first of next week. A most remarkable thing occurred in these assessment rolls. The list which was made out by J. T. Wheeler, City Clerk, comprises 60 pages of seven columns of figures each. These figures were checked off as the taxes were paid. The Treasurer in footing up the amounts paid and the delinquent list, found them to correspond to a cent with the list made out by the Clerk. Had either of these persons made the slightest mistake in this multitude of figures it would have been impossible to make the accounts balance.

DANGERS OF THE DEEP.—Last night's dispatches state that a good deal of uneasiness is felt in regard to a number of coasting vessels now overdue at San Francisco. The schooners Abbie, B. H. Ramsdell and Lizzie Madison are out 22 days from Humboldt, while from Puget Sound the Courser is 35 days out, Lizzie Williams 33, Alice 30, Roswell Sprague and Oregon 29 days, and Melancthon 29 days from the Columbia river; while several others from the Sound are out longer than usual. A government cutter was dispatched from San Francisco on the 4th to the northward to render what assistance she can if any of them are discovered. Damage to the vessels and suffering on account of the lack of provisions are feared, as it is not their custom to carry a large supply of eatables.

COMMISSIONERS' COURT.—Yesterday the report of Henry Adams and others on the practicability of building a bridge across White river at the confluence of White and Green rivers, was accepted by the Board, and the bills ordered paid out of the road fund. The Auditor was instructed to prepare two jury lists and have them ready for the board at its meeting on the first Monday in May next. Road district No. 21 was ordered extended down to the city limits. To-day the bid of A. W. Hawks to bury the county deceased county poor was accepted. The Board appointed judges and inspectors for the special election to be held on the 9th day of April next.

SETTLED.—The counter assault and battery cases between parties from and near Newcastle, which were set for to-day in Justice Snyder's and Justice Scott's Courts, respectively, were compromised. As it was, the costs amounted to upwards of \$60, and if we include the time and traveling expenses of the complaining witnesses, would be upwards of \$80. If the cases had come to trial the expenses would have been much higher. This quarreling and fighting is expensive business.

DISTRICT COURT.—The case of the Territory vs. John Moss was given to the jury last night about ten o'clock, and that body after considering the case nearly an hour, returned the following verdict: "We the jury, find the defendant guilty of an assault with intent to commit murder." The morning session was occupied in considering the charge against a Chinaman of selling liquor to Indians. The grand jury found an indictment against Thomas W. Presch for libel.

RETURNING.—Commodore Nutt is reported to be a passenger on the incoming Portland steamer. The Lilliputians may favor our city with another visit.

The steamship Dakota returned from up Sound at noon to-day. She will probably leave this port on Saturday morning and call at Utsalady for grain.

The majority of men make their mark in this world by tearing off the corner of every Jack in a euchre deck.

From Honolulu.

We are permitted to make a few extracts from a letter written by a citizen of Seattle, who is now in Honolulu:

Have been at work steady for the last three weeks, but now that the election printing is nearly completed I will not average more than a day or two each week. The wages paid are \$3 a day, but it is very hard to get into an office, as they had rather work their regular hands as a general thing over time, than hire a stranger, especially if he does not intend to remain in town long. The climate here is delightful, and my health is improving all the time. I advise no one to come here unless he has money or a good trade, as it is no place for a day laborer. B. Brown, Jr., arrived here a few days ago from Australia, and is in the employ of a ship chandler. I like Honolulu first-rate, with the exception that it is too much like Seattle, being the only town in the group. The only place I have been out of town is out to the "pali" or precipice, overlooking a small valley on the beach, at the other side of the island, six miles from town. There are two subordinate lodges of Odd Fellows here and one encampment. The first lodge was installed in 1846, and the meetings were held for a long time in the parlor of the charter members. There are only two white men besides myself working at my trade here. There are three American papers printed here, two weekly and one monthly, and about three native journals printed weekly. I have purchased a Hawaiian grammar and phrase book, and am going to try to learn the language.

I. O. O. F.—The steamer Zephyr will leave Yesler's wharf for Tacoma next Saturday night, to take members of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows from this city to Tacoma on the occasion of the institution of a new lodge at that place. The Zephyr will return early Sunday morning. Fare, \$1 each way.

Mr. E. P. BUCK is erecting a residence near Second and Blanchard streets, in the Belltown suburb.

From the Daily of Thursday.

NEW HEAD.—The Portland Bee announces that the West Shore has another new head. It happened in this way. Samuels, the publisher, had a personal spite against the firm of De Lashmuth & Oatman, and informed those gentlemen that he had an article in type concerning their business which he would not publish if they would pay an amount he named. These gentlemen very justly refused to pay blackmail, and the next issue of that paper contained the following announcement on the first page: "It is currently reported that a retail banking institution in this city in engaged in some very crooked business. As soon as we gather the indisputable facts, we shall give our readers the full benefit of them." One evening after the paper appeared Samuels, De Lashmuth and Oatman met in the postoffice, when De Lashmuth proceeded to "put a head on" Samuels much to the amusement of the crowd. The next morning Samuels brought suit, and the court imposed a fine of \$10 and costs on De Lashmuth.

THE KILLING OF CAPT. BLINN.—The particulars of Captain Blinn's death are as follows: When well out on the bar a breeze sprang up; they were on the point of letting go the hawser, and had thrown off some of the turns from the bits when the wind died out. The captain and mate sprang to the bits to put the turn around again, when the ship lifted, and the hawser surged and was pulled completely off the bits. The end struck Captain Blinn, breaking one leg in two places and knocked him off the forecastle to the main deck, a distance of twelve feet. He lived four hours afterward.

PLANT NUTS.—The almond is of the same family as the peach, and both flourish in this Territory. English walnuts can also be successfully grown. These nuts can be had at any of the grocery stores in this city, and if covered with boiling water and allowed to stand for a day or two will readily sprout and grow. A few almond and English walnut trees will be very ornamental in the gardens of this city, and might be made very profitable on the farms near the city. Now is the time to plant them.

LARGE CROP.—We frequently hear of large crops, as well as large trees in this Territory. Last summer some Chinamen on the farm of Dr. Kellogg, Whidby Island, raised 1,200 bushels of potatoes from two acres of ground. This is the largest yield of potatoes we have heard of for the last year, though one man claims to have raised 1,000 bushels of potatoes from one acre several years ago.

ONE MORE.—And now comes the appointment of Miss Lizzie Brown, by Hon. C. A. Reed, of Pacific county, to a scholarship in the Territorial University, this being the 31st appointment, and one more than is necessary to render the appropriation necessary.

THE MEETINGS.—The subject of discourse last evening by Chaplain Stubbs was, "Reconciliation." Text ii Cor. 5, 18 and 20 verses. This subject was presented as having divine and human aspects. These aspects are the substance of the Gospel are denominated a "ministry of reconciliation;" God is represented as "in Christ reconciling the world unto himself." The ministry "are ambassadors for Christ," etc. in Christ's stead, beseech men to "be reconciled to God." Contemplated on its divine side—God's reconciling work, visibly achieved, by the incarnation, suffering, death, resurrection and ascension of Jesus Christ—is REDEMPTION. Contemplated on its human side—God's reconciling work experimentally realized in individuals, and wrought in human hearts by the Spirit of God, and the word of God—is SALVATION. The world is redeemed, but multitudes of human beings are not saved. Humanity, thro' the redemption accomplished by Jesus Christ, is redeemed; i. e., are placed on salvable ground; and whosever will may partake the truth of life freely. To induce all men to partake of this "truth as it is in Jesus" is the purpose and aim of the ministry of reconciliation. To be reconciled to God our Savior is the most exalted privilege and the paramount duty of every created intelligence. "How shall we escape if we neglect so great salvation." We know not that during any meeting of the series there has been so large an attendance or so much interest and solemnity on the part of hearers. In many respects these meetings have been attended with encouraging indications, and the desire on the part of many is that this religious work should go on. Chaplain Stubbs will justify to-night on the subject of "Justification by Faith." Services at the Presbyterian church. All are cordially invited to attend.

INDIAN TROUBLES.—A letter from George Chapin, Goose creek, is published in the Idaho Statesman, which states that there is a prospect of an Indian outbreak in that section of Idaho; that the people are organizing for protection against raids, and that a considerable number of horses and cattle have already been run off. There are about fifty Shoshones in Marsh Basin who say they left the reservation in consequence of threats made against them by the Bannocks. It was rumored that the Utes were to cooperate with the Bannocks in hostilities. Colonel Wood is captain of a company of volunteers recently organized in the Basin. Companies are also being formed at Cassia creek, and the Governor has been asked to send 200 stands of arms there; also to Baft river and Rock creek. There has been considerable alarm felt in that section, but it has probably subsided some since the prompt action recently taken by the commanding officer at Fort Hall in placing some half hundred of the unruly Bannocks under arrest.

THE DISTRICT COURT now in session has a salutary effect upon the morals of a portion of our community. Before the court convened, in certain localities the sound of concert pianos and cracked fiddles smote the ear from early evening till long past midnight; "there was a sound of revelry by night" on every corner, and a "hurrying to and fro" of parties bent on pleasure or mischief. Now all this is changed. The localities once so lively wear a subdued air; no more is heard the silvery notes of instruments, but all is dark and desolate. Thus at each recurring session of the court law and order takes the place of crime and licentiousness and for the time peace and security reign supreme. This blessed state, however, will be of short duration, and in a few days more the old scenes of riot and debauch will be re-enacted as vigorously as ever.

DISTRICT COURT.—Yesterday afternoon three persons were admitted to citizenship. In the case of Tong Yee Chong vs. D. N. Hyde and H. A. Webster, the jury returned a verdict for plaintiff for thirty-nine boxes of opium, valued at \$8,500 per box. In the case of the United States vs. Charlie (Chinaman), defendant was found guilty of selling spirituous liquor to Indians. In the case of the United States vs. William Gibbon, the defendant was found guilty of smuggling, and ordered to pay \$200 fine and costs, or remain six months in prison. This morning's session was occupied in considering the case wherein Thos. W. Presch is charged with libel.

A GENEROUS ACT.—A woman living near the corner of Main and First streets, in this city, the other day complained to Mr. L. C. Harmon, proprietor of the New England Hotel, that she was in a state of complete destitution, her husband having abandoned his home several months ago, leaving her and a small family without resources of any kind. Upon hearing the woman's story, Mr. H. immediately set about relieving their necessities, and himself circulated a subscription for relief, raising a considerable sum of money, besides a quantity of groceries, clothing, etc., sufficient to place the family beyond contingencies for some time. Mr. H. is not only deserving of praise for this but for his many acts of generosity during the past winter.

H. A. ATKINS has the contract for repairing that portion of Marshall & Knipe's wharf which fell down last Monday night.

COUNTY FARM.—This morning the County Commissioners went out to the County Farm and made a thorough inspection as to the manner in which that institution is managed and the paupers are treated. They express entire satisfaction at the manner in which the contractors are doing things, and say that the sick have good food, good beds and good treatment.

SOME persons from Oakland, California, are in this city looking for suitable business locations. It will be to the advantage of property owners to secure them as permanent additions to our business population.

THE wreck of the bark King Philip ashore on the south beach, San Francisco, was sold at auction on the 26th ult., to John Molloy, for \$1,050, and will be broken up immediately.

MILD.—The old settlers near Walla Walla regard the present as the mildest winter in that locality since the country was first settled. Many of the farmers were plowing in January.

THE good people of La Conner will give a grand masquerade ball on February 22d (Washington's Birthday). It will doubtless be a very pleasant affair.

Long Delayed Justice.

(From the New York World.)

ST. ALBANS, Vt., January 19.

In the case of Edward Tatro the Supreme Court to-day overruled the exceptions, and sentenced him to be hanged on the first Friday in April, 1880. His offense was the murder of Mrs. Alice Butler at Highgate Centre on June 2d, 1876. Tatro is a young Frenchman of 22, and was employed on the farm of his victim's husband. Mrs. Butler was of about the same age, and had been married three years. On the evening in question Butler went to the village on business, leaving only Tatro and his wife in the house. Returning about ten o'clock he found the house all dark, and upon entering he stumbled over the dead body of his wife, her head crushed, her hands beaten black, her shoulders and neck bruised and scratched and her person almost devoid of clothing. Rushing aghast from the house he met a crowd of men led by Tatro, who was clothed with only a shirt, but besmeared with blood and howling and sobbing like a lunatic. He had told them that Alice was being murdered, and now repeated a long and a very absurd story about a fight in the dark with a man who, he supposed, had attempted to rob the house. He was taken into custody, and three days afterwards made full confession, according to which he went to Mrs. Butler's room during the evening, and after talking with her a short time, attempted to make an outrageous assault, which she resisted. A long struggle ensued, which was conducted in different parts of the house, during a part of which he claimed to have acted on the defensive. However, he acknowledged he knocked her down three times—once with a chair, once with a stick of wood and once with an axe. He meekly added that he did not intend to kill the poor woman, but had been drinking that night.

A prodigal son, having journeyed to a far country and spent his substance with riotous living, finding the labor market overstocked and a lamentable depression existing in Commercial circles, resolved to arise and go unto his father. His father saw him coming while he was yet afar off, and hastened and fell upon his neck, and asked him what the people in—that far country thought about the silver question. Justly incensed at this reception, the prodigal son declared that he couldn't be hired to eat veal, and departed to accumulate a vast fortune by lecturing (at \$300 a week and expenses) on the superior economy and healthfulness of hucks as an article of diet. Moral.—Parents, provoke not your children to wrath. When the hunger is in the patience is out.

He had been gone from the parental home six months—left home in the first bloom of summer, with a smile upon his brow and a pickaxe in hand. The Black Hills his destination, glory and gold the goal. A summer spent amid the auriferous rocks—industry, perseverance and a rare knowledge of chemistry and mineralogy his useful tools, in addition to the pickaxe. Results are such that he is enabled to return sooner than his most sanguine expectations had allowed him to dream of doing. Almost home, he pauses outside the town until night fall and sends to his waiting, expectant parent the following suggestive message: "Bring me a large blanket and a pair of old pants—I've got a hat!"

MORE GRADING.—L. V. Wyckoff and Frank Mathias are considering the matter of bringing that portion of Washington street in front of their property up to the grade. Now that their buildings are raised to grade it would make their property much more convenient and valuable if the street should be filled in to correspond with the filling on Commercial street.

Decision of Judge Lewis.

TERRITORY vs. PROSCH—Indictment for Libel.

Motion to quash.—Because the indictment cannot be proceeded with advantageously to public justice, there being no law authorizing a judgment to be rendered for the offense attempted to be charged. Because the indictment contains no averment that defendant wilfully published the libel.

Questions presented are of much importance, and necessarily involve the construction of the repealing act of the Criminal Practice act of 1873, section 325, as also section 9 of act of 1873.

In 1869 the Legislature enacted a statute defining libel and providing for the punishment thereof. The repealing clause of act of 1873 repeals "all laws heretofore enacted upon any matter provided for by this act," and "hereafter judgments shall only be pronounced and enforced for crimes and offenses prescribed by this act."

Section 9 of the act of 1873 provides that "offenses cognizable at common law, if not controlled by statute may be indicted in the District Court."

The act of 1873 is an "act relative to crimes and punishments and proceedings in criminal cases."

The first question to be determined is, was the act of 1869 repealed by the act of 1873.

The act of 1873 repeals all acts before enacted provided for by the act of 1873.

Counsel for the Territory insist that the act of 1869 was repealed by the provisions of section 325, act of 1873. It is not claimed that there is an express repeal, but a repeal by implication. Rule is elementary that repeals by implication are not favored.

Sedg. Stat. Conn., 105.

The repeal is of all laws before enacted, upon any matter provided for by the act.

A careful examination of act of 1873 discloses that no provision is therein made as to the crime of libel; no mention is made touching the punishment of libel or the definition thereof. It is urged, however, by counsel, that this being an offense at common law, is provided by section 9 of the act of 1873.

Noting the language of this section—"offenses cognizable at common law if not controlled by statute"—now here we have an express statute defining libel. Hence the definition of this offense is wholly and specially controlled by this statute of 1869, which is in no wise in conflict with the provisions of the act of 1873. We are bound to uphold the act of 1869, if the two acts may subsist together.

I am fully convinced that the act of 1869 is not repealed by that of 1873, and hence to that act we must look for a definition of this offense. Libel, therefore, is here a statutory crime, the punishment whereof was fully provided for by the statute of 1869, and unless provision now exists under the statute for the punishment of the offense, this Court cannot pronounce and enforce judgment therefor.

At the May term, 1874, of the District Court of the First Judicial District of Walla Walla, at which time the writer was the presiding Judge, a party was convicted of the offense of libel, and on motion in arrest of judgment, it was held by the Court that under the repealing clause of the act of 1873, section 325, no judgment could be pronounced and enforced for the crime of libel since the enactment of the statute of 1873. The defendant was discharged. I am fully convinced that such decision was correct, and as the law has not been changed, we have no criminal law in force within this Territory for the punishment of libel. I am fully confirmed in my opinion that it is the legislative will that the publication of a libel shall not be punished under our criminal law, not only from the laws upon the subject enacted in 1869 and 1873, but from the further fact that bills providing for such punishment were introduced at the sessions of 1875 and 1877, which failed to receive the legislative sanction, thereby expressly showing that they wished no law upon the subject.

The language of the act of 1873 is broad and plain. No judgment can be pronounced for crimes unless the offense be "prescribed by the act of 1873." As we have seen, both the crime and punishment for libel are prescribed by the act of 1869; hence no judgment can here be pronounced for such offense.

The remaining question is, whether the Court will proceed with the trial of an indictment upon which no judgment can be pronounced against the defendant if he be found guilty.

It is stated by Bishop that "when-ever, for any reason which seems good to the Court, an indictment cannot be proceeded with advantageously to public justice, the presiding Judge may in his discretion quash it."

1 Bish. Cr. Pro., sec. 443.

And the Court will look at the face of the indictment as well as what is brought to its attention outside the indictment.

Ibid, sec. 448. Under the provisions of our statute, if the facts stated in the indictment do not constitute a crime, the Court, either on its own motion or that of defendant, will arrest the judgment.

Act 1873, sec. 268. If the District Attorney should insist upon going to trial upon an indictment which charged no public offense, I would not hesitate to arrest the proceedings and quash the indictment.

The question here is, whether the Court will proceed with the trial of this case, knowing that no judgment can be pronounced against the defendant upon any verdict which the jury may find. Would such proceedings be of any advantage to public justice? Would it in any wise tend to vindicate the majesty of the law to proceed with a trial knowing that no punishment can be inflicted for the violation thereof? Manifestly no public good can result from such trial. This is not a private action; it is a criminal case instituted and prosecuted for the public good by the Territory.

"The court may refuse to try an indictment on which plainly no good judgment could be rendered."

1 Bish. Cr. Pro., sec. 444.

The law aims to do no vain thing, and assuredly it would be exceeding vain to try this case knowing the court can render no judgment upon a verdict of guilty.

It is perhaps unfortunate that we have no law in this Territory for the punishment of libel as a crime, but such is the legislative will. It is the business of the court to expound the law, not to enact it.

Touching the question as to the sufficiency of the indictment in charging the act as defined by statute, the law declares that the publication must be "wilfully made." The indictment charges that it was "maliciously done." I think the word malicious, as here used, is a proper equivalent to the word "wilfully" in the statute. The proceedings will be stayed and indictment quashed.

LEWIS, Judge.

Prosecutor excepta.

A few days ago internal revenue officers went to the residence of Mrs. Lyda Wings, of Taswell county, Va., for the purpose of arresting her on charges of illicit distilling and violating the whisky laws. They found her in bed. She refused to get up, and told them if they wanted her they would have to take her by force. In this dilemma two officers promptly set to work. While one pulled on her stockings and garters, and shoes, the other, raising her to a sitting position, bunglingly endeavored to put a mass of skirts, waists, dresses, and other articles of attire in their proper places. As soon as the officers had put on as many clothes as they stipped a woman should wear, they stood her up, shook out her skirts, tied a shawl about her head, and carried her between them to the county jail.

New Advertisements.

Cigars, Confectionery Etc., Etc., Fred. Barkers, FRONT STREET, SECOND DOOR FROM MILL

Democratic Convention. A Convention of the Democrats of the Third Judicial District of Washington Territory will be held at Seattle on FRIDAY, February 22d, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Delegate to represent the District in the Constitutional Convention to be held at Walla Walla, and to transact such other business as may properly come before the Convention. The reconvention will be the same as in the last Territorial Democratic Convention. By order of the County Committee: C. D. EMBURY, King county. H. L. ELANCHARD, Jefferson co. M. H. FROST, Snohomish co. ROBERT KENNEDY, Whatcom co. H. B. EMERY, Kitsap co. M. H. WARBASS, San Juan co. WALTER CROCKETT, Island co. SAM'L McCRAW, Pierce co. feb 2w

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP. The firm of CUSHMAN & ZIMMERMAN, carrying on the business of logging on Wildby Island, has been dissolved by mutual consent. GEORGE A. CUSHMAN, CHRISTIAN ZIMMERMAN. The undersigned will continue to carry on the business at the old camp. feb 1m CHRISTIAN ZIMMERMAN.

\$250 Reward! On Sunday night, January 20th, 1878, the following named prisoners, confined in the King county jail for various offences, escaped therefrom: Pat Shay, Peter Murray, Hong Ah Haw, James Kelly and Dan Lynch. Now, therefore, I will offer the above reward for the apprehension and delivery of all of said prisoners to me at said county jail, or \$50 for each one so apprehended and delivered. L. V. WYCKOFF, Seattle, Jan. 22, 1878 Sheriff King County. jan 22f

OYSTERS! OYSTERS! —AND ALL THE—

Delicacies of the Season, SERVED IN THE BEST MANNER, At PIPER'S. sep 13m

From the Daily of Friday.
COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

SEATTLE, Feb. 7th 1877.

The Common Council met for their regular monthly meeting.

Mayor Weed in the chair.

Councilmen present, Messrs. Deny, Matthias, Gatzert, Hall, Piper, and Kenney.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Report of Justice Scott read and filed.

Report of Acting City Attorney, Thos. Burke, Esq., on the legality of opening the alley through block 19. Boren's plat read and filed.

Report of Powder House keeper read and filed.

Moved and seconded that the road pole tax of D. B. McKinley be refunded, he being a fireman, and the clerk is authorized to issue a warrant on the road fund for the amount. Carried.

The fire warden was allowed further time to procure a suitable place for the engine.

The following bills having been audited by the finance committee, were ordered paid by warrants drawn on the Treasurer from proper funds:

E. A. Thorndyke.....\$125.00
S. W. Veazie..... 30.00
Hugh M. Wright..... 80.00
W. H. Shundy..... 83.54
Seattle Truck & Dray Co..... 1.00
D. T. Wheeler..... 41.67
H. W. Rowland..... 12.00
R. Scott..... 8.20
Schwabacher Bros & Co..... 36.47
Wm Blackman..... 105.00
Waddell & Miles..... 5.00
H. Quinn..... 12.50
Mines & Quinn..... 12.00
Seattle Gas Co..... 63.00

Mr. Hugh M. Wright was unanimously elected policeman in place of W. L. Jordan resigned.

Moved and seconded that action on the matter of opening the alley through block 19, of C. D. Boren plat be deferred until the return of the City Attorney. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the petition of H. W. Hendricks be received and the clerk be instructed to drop his name from the tax list. Carried.

On motion Council adjourned.
D. T. WHEELER,
City Clerk.

COMMISSIONERS.—The most of the time yesterday afternoon was taken up in considering road matters and issuing licenses. The viewers appointed to view a road from George Oulet's to the old Lewis place on Duwamish river, deem the road necessary and practicable, and it has been ordered opened by the commissioners. They have also ordered the road opened from the junction of the H. A. Smith road with the Belltown road near the Fisher farm, via the H. A. Smith and the Edmund Carr donation claim to the mouth of Salmon Bay.

COMPANY DISBANDED.—In the weekly (Denver) News of Jan. 23d, we observe the following: "Deakin's liliupian opera company disbanded at Council Bluffs. The trouble was between Colonel Goshen, the giant, and Commodore Nutt. The giant refused point blank to ever appear on the stage with the commodore, and after being entreated by the balance of the company for the past two days to stay, he positively refused to do so. Mr. Eberhart, the manager, of course could not continue to show the company without him, and was compelled to disband the company."

MARRIED.—In this city, Feb. 7th, at the residence of the bride's parents, by A. M. Sawyer, J. P., Mr. J. Anton Mueller and Miss Frances Hess, all of this city.
California Democrat copy.

Mr. Muller is well known in this city where he is at present engaged in the tannery business. The bride is the daughter of Mr. Hess, proprietor of the Tivoli saloon, and is a young lady of amiable disposition and rare accomplishments. The union of these young people is a particularly happy one. In the words of our somnolent friend R. V. Winkle, "May they live long and prosper."

INVITATION HOP.—At a meeting of the Myrtle Social Club held last evening, Messrs. McAleer, Yesler, Wyckoff, Chilberg and Meydenbauer were elected honorary members. It is the intention of the club to give their first invitation social on the evening of the 14th inst. (St. Valentine's Day), and as the young gentlemen composing this club are fully competent in such affairs, there is no doubt their first party will have the full measure of success.

STOPPED.—Some persons who have been doing business on Cherry street yesterday quietly packed their trunks and attempted to leave the city, and at the same time leave confiding creditors. They nearly succeeded in accomplishing their object, but were stopped at the wharf last night before going on board the steamer. Their trunks are now in Justice Scott's office.

The college presidents are one by one expressing their opinions on the coeducation of sexes. President Bascom of the University of Wisconsin argues for the mixing of boys and girls, as in his institution. He says that the only trouble there arises from the fact that the girls stand higher in scholarship, which makes the boys jealous. The girls stand study equally well.

Report of the Grand Jury.

SEATTLE, W. T., February 7, 1878.

To the Honorable District Court, Third Judicial District, greeting:

We, the Grand Jurors for the January Term, have completed our labors, and respectfully submit the following:

That owing to the fulfillment of the duties of our various officials we are happy to state that we find crime much diminished, whereby the labors of the Grand Jury are less laborious than formerly.

We have examined the offices of our various county officials, and are proud to state that we found them very courteous and obliging, and their books and accounts kept in a very neat and business like manner.

The county jail is well kept, and the prisoners apparently well cared for.

We deem it highly necessary for this county to have a court house of its own, and would recommend the erection of one as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made, the present accommodations for holding court being inadequate as well as injurious to the health of those necessarily in attendance.

We are credibly informed that our Sheriff is now using the property of this county for the accommodation of the Territorial prisoners without any recompense for the same.

We further recommend, and think it highly necessary for the Sheriff to engage none but competent persons to guard the prisoners, in order to prevent their escape in the future.

We also recommend the building of a woodshed for the accommodation of the county officials, to enable the removal of the fuel box out of the county building.

We would also recommend the purchase of a fire-proof safe sufficiently large to hold the books and papers of the Auditor's office, said office not having safes enough at the present time, and many of such books and papers being kept in open wooden boxes.

We also find the Treasurer's office needs more safe room, but by furnishing the Auditor's office with a fire-proof safe, the one now in the Auditor's office—burglar proof—might be transferred to the Treasurer's department, where it is very much needed.

Also, that certain wooden tenements in rear of the county offices be removed, or provided with brick chimneys, said tenements now having only common stovepipes from which said tenements have in the past caught fire, thereby endangering the safety of the Auditor's office and county records in same.

BAILEY GATZERT,
Foreman of the Grand Jury.

DISTRICT COURT.—Yesterday afternoon in the case of Sutcliffe Baxter vs. Peter McClosky, judgment for plaintiff for \$41.82. Geo. P. Boye vs. Weber, judgment for plaintiff for \$200 and \$14.40 costs. United States vs. John E. Smith, defendant found guilty of selling spirituous liquors to Indians. Knox & Co. vs. Seattle & Walla Walla Railroad, continued. Territory vs. Thomas W. Prosch, indictment for malicious libel. Territory vs. Henry Higgins, Richard Denton, E. Gimmond and N. T. Phillips, grand larceny, jury found not guilty. In the case of John Krumm vs. M. B. Maddocks, defendant's motion for non-suit sustained.

SAMUELS now claims that he lost half a pint of blood in the recent pummeling he got for an attempt to levy blackmail, and sues for \$250 damages. Money is what he wants, and it makes no difference whether it is paid in hush money, or for damages.

The first steamer leaving New York for California, via Panama, sailed in 1847, and entered the port of Chagres. It was under contract with Mr. George Law. The first steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company were the California steamers California and Oregon, in 1848.

I. O. O. F.—The steamer Zephyr leaves for Tacoma to-morrow night with members of the lodges of Odd Fellows in this city, who wish to be present at the institution of a new lodge at New Tacoma to-morrow night. The steamer will return early Sunday morning.

The last appointment to a free scholarship in the University is that of George H. Smith, by Hon. Edward Whitson, of Yakima, this being the thirty-second appointment under the free scholarship act.

DIED.—Capt. Cosgrove, of the steamer Blakely, died very suddenly this morning. He dropped down in a fit of apoplexy and died in a few moments.

FOUND AT LAST.—The people of Seattle are now happy. Charley Ross has been seen at the Centennial Saloon, going for the free claims.

INSANE.—Rufus Merritt, of Snoqualmie, was adjudged insane by Judge Burke last Wednesday. He was taken to Steilacoom yesterday.

THE Nellie came in from Tol's Landing, on the Snoqualmie, this afternoon. She leaves for Snohomish at 7 o'clock to-morrow morning.

TIME.—Jamieson gets the correct time daily by telegraph. feb7/18

Cool Outlook.

The San Francisco Commercial Herald informs us that the consumption of hard coal on this coast is steadily falling off, being displaced principally by the cheap bituminous article from the mines of Washington Territory and British Columbia.

Prices reached a lower figure in 1877 than ever before, English, Australia, Nanaimo, Coos Bay and Seattle coals ranging from \$6.25, \$6.50 and \$7.50 per ton by the cargo near the close of the year, to \$7.50, \$9, \$10 and \$11 in the earlier months. The future supply of the market depends, that journal thinks, chiefly upon Washington Territory and British Columbia, and between them the contest is one of economy of working and transportation. The Seattle coal is sold at the lesser rate and is generally regarded as of good quality compared with other coals. It is preferred by the Central Pacific Company to all others, on the ground of economy, and is largely consumed in the city for household purposes on account of its low prices, being to-day offered at a lower rate at retail sale than any other in the market. The outlook for 1878 is one of continued low prices, and the foreign coal dealers are alarmed therefore. January 1st, 1877, sixty thousand tons were afloat en route for San Francisco from foreign ports. One year later and the quantity coming was but 28,000 tons. Nearly all dealers in foreign lost heavily last year—from one to two dollars a ton on one-third of all importations. These experiences will not hurt coast coals during the present year. Seattle will be the principal source of supply for 1878, as the mines can be worked much cheaper than ever before. Importations of 1877 were 71,628 tons less than in 1876, and for the two years were as represented in the table following:

1876. 1877.
TONS. TONS.

Australian.....131,695 100,513
English.....121,948 89,362
Vancouver Island.....100,965 102,421
Chili.....3,150 8,145
Anthracite.....11,871 21,791
Cumberland.....12,520 10,608
Mount Diablo.....108,078 96,172
Coos Bay.....41,388 30,941
Bellingham Bay.....21,335 10,475
Seattle.....95,314 102,333
Recky Mountains.....204 133
Summit.....22

Lone.....3,458
Ounalaska.....190
Buckeye.....41
Carbondale.....176

648,388 576,760

I will furnish teams for funerals to Masonic Cemetery for \$3 each.
dec20/18. W. H. Bow.

"BEHOLD we came Quickly," Hendricks & Curtis are still here in the town of Seattle, and are offering their services to any and all that may want gas or steam fitting done. They keep all kinds of water, steam and gas pipe at low, yes, very low figures. Pumps of the best sort, saws gummed, filed and put in good shape. Remember the place, corner Front and Cherry streets. j24/18.

See Here!

Three reasons why you don't want to buy a sewing machine on the installment plan: 1. Because you can't afford it. 2. Because you pay ten or fifteen dollars more for them. 3. Because you can buy a Celebrated Willson Machine for 30 per cent. less than any other first-class machine. Every machine warranted for five years. B. C. GRAVES, Agent.

MAISON DORRE RESTAURANT has removed one door above the Arcade, on Front street. The best furnished table in the city can always be found at this restaurant. j24/18.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.
SEATTLE, Feb 8, 1878.
OCCIDENTAL.

W. Crockett, Coquille; C. Roy, Sa. home; J. W. Jones, do; A. Sathill, Mukilteo; M. D. St. Clair; J. R. Spray, Lak. Wash; M. Wakeman, White riv; M. Frost, Mukilteo; J. G. S. S. F.; E. Blackman, Tacoma; J. T. McNaught, Renton; M. Gerow, Whidby.

DENTISTRY.
Dr. J. C. GRASSE, DENTIST. Office in Stone & Burnett's new building on Commercial street. All work warranted. oct. 4/18

MOSES KEEZER.
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER,
Is prepared to do
CARPENTER AND JOINER WORK,
AND GENERAL JOB WORK
Buildings Raised and Moved.
SHOP ON MILL STREET, Opposite the Mill feb/18

Now is the Time
TO PRUNE YOUR TREES.

THE undersigned is prepared to do all kinds of PRUNING on short notice and at reasonable rates. JOHN SCHWEITZER.
Leave orders at Washoff & Wald's hardware store, Front street, Seattle.

N. B.—I have been in the business of Pruning trees for ten years, and can guarantee satisfaction. Best of references furnished if required. dec18/18

Special Notices.

"Hello, Jones, where are you going?" "Oh, come along; I'm going down to the Centennial saloon, to have a mess of clams. Yum-yum, they're good."

THE NATIONAL GOLD MEDAL WAS AWARDED to Bradley & Bulfoen for the best Photographs in the United States, and Vienna Medal for the best in the world. 429 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

NO. 2 for 50,
3 for 50,
4 for 50.

HAVANA CIGARS, at Jack Levy's.

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

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

A Card.—To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. ISMAN, Station D, Bibles House, New York City. nov5/18

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

W. M. TIRTLOT,
ATTORNEY AT-LAW, SNOHOMISH CITY,
and Washington Terr. j23/18

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

D. P. JENKINS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW & SOLR IN CHAN.
Particular attention given to Chancery cases. OFFICE.—On Commercial street opposite the U. S. Hotel. ap14

F. M. ELLSWORTH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SEATTLE, W. T.
Will practice in all Courts of the Territory. Special attention given to bankruptcy cases. sep19/18

W. H. WHITE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SEATTLE, W. T.
Prosecuting Attorney 3d Judicial District. j7/18

C. D. EMERY,
COUNSELOR-AT-LAW AND PROCTOR
IN ADMIRALTY,
jo2 d&w-3m SEATTLE, W. T.

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

M'NAUGHT & LEARY,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,
SEATTLE, WASH. TERR.
nov3

CHAS. H. LARRABEE. C. H. HANFORD.
LARRABEE & HANFORD,
COUNSELORS AND ATTYS-AT-LAW.
dec22/18 SEATTLE, W. T.

EDWARD HOLLAND NICOLL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SNOHOMISH, W. T.
Will practice in all the Courts of the Territory. jan5/18

DR. F. W. SPARLING,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Also, U. S. PENSION SURGEON.
Office in Tremont Building, Lower Floor. nov10

Kelsey's Nurseries
OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA.
ESTABLISHED 1852.
LARGELY STOCKED THE PRESENT SEASON WITH EVERYTHING IN THE
NURSERY LINE.
FRUIT TREES, ALL KINDS—
FLOWERING TREES & PLANTS—
SHRUBS, ROSES, BULBS—
GARDEN SEEDS, ETC., ETC.—
Send for Catalogues, Free.
dec18/18 W. F. KELSEY, Proprietor.

HAS REMOVED

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

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

FOR SALE—HANDSOME FIXTURES, MIRROR, GAS CHANDSLIERS, AND WALNUT SIDE CASES AT A BARGAIN. APPLY AT ONCE TO

W. G. JAMIESON.

STETSON & POST,
SEATTLE PLANING MILLS,
Commercial St., adjoining S. and W. W. R.

Sash and Doors,
Blinds, Frames, Shutters, & Wood Finish
Of every Description. Seasoned Lumber of all Kinds Constantly on Hand.
Our Cedar Doors the Best in America

Schwabacher Bros. & Co.,
Seattle, Washington Territory,
General Merchandise Jobbers.

READ, REFLECT, AND THEN RUSH
TO THE WELL KNOWN STORE OF
Schwabacher Brothers & Company,
In order to secure your bargains, we are now enabled to Sell Goods, particularly

Dry Goods,
Clothing,
Boots and Shoes

at immensely reduced rates, to which we call the attention of the public.
CALL EARLY, SECURE YOUR BARGAINS
And take the Goods Away

In order, to make room for an IMMENSE SPRING STOCK now on the way.
Schwabacher & Bros.

CHILBERG BROTHERS,
Jobbers and Retail Dealers in

Choice Groceries, Oregon Flour,
CORN MEAL, RYE MEAL, BUCKWHEAT FLOUR,
RICE FLOUR and FEED. Also, a Well Selected Stock

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, and TABLE CUTLERY.
Which they propose to sell Cheaper than any other house in Seattle.
ang1 **FRONT STREET, SEATTLE**

GET THE BEST! R. C. GRAVES,
COMMERCIAL STREET, SEATTLE,
—DEALER IN—
Pictures, Frames, Mouldings,

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

Can be churned in from six to ten minutes.
Shop with B. A. HILL and OLE SCHILLES-TAD, on Mill street. Address by mail,
HUNT & ALBRIGHT, SEATTLE
nov21/18

UNDERTAKING.
The undersigned is prepared to do all styles of UNDERTAKING. And all orders left with
Messrs. HALL & PATLSON or HOLMES & GLO
will be promptly attended to. I also have charge of the Masonic Cemetery.
Residence, Front street, Seattle.
m23-1m T. S. RUSSELL. oc10-18

BRACKETS, MIRRORS,
Window Shades,
Baby Carriages, Etc.
PICTURE FRAMES A SPECIALTY
an10/18

\$777 is not easily earned in these hard times, but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country, who is willing to work steadily at the employment that we furnish. \$60 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. We have agents who are making over \$20 per day. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made so easily and rapidly at any other business. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and \$5 outfit free. Address at once H. HALL & Co., Portland, Maine. oc10-18

Picture Frames, Mouldings,
Dolls
Mortice

BRACKETS, MIRRORS,
Window Shades,
Baby Carriages, Etc.
PICTURE FRAMES A SPECIALTY
an10/18

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Window Shades,
Baby Carriages, Etc.
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CATARRH

NEVER-FAILING RELIEF

AFFORDED BY

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE.

It is a fact that can be substantiated by the most respectable testimonials ever offered in favor of any proprietary medicine, that the RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH does in every case afford instant and permanent relief. No matter how long standing, or how severe the disease, the first dose gives such evidence of its value in the treatment of Catarrhal affections that confidence is at once felt in its ability to do all that is claimed for it. The testimony of physicians, druggists, and patients is unanimous on this point, and the accumulating evidence is in point of respectability superior to any ever before obtained in favor of a popular remedy. The proprietors, therefore, may justly feel proud of the position this remedy has attained, and believe it worthy of its reputation.

10 YEARS A SUFFERER.

From Hon. Theo. P. Bogert, Bristol, R. I.

Messrs. WEEKS & POTTER: Gentlemen.—Feeling thoroughly convinced of the efficacy of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH, I am induced to drop you a line to say that although I have been sceptical of all the nostrums advertised as "radical cures," I have never found anything that promises such relief and ultimate cure as that of SANFORD'S. I have been afflicted with this dreadful disease for more than ten years, and I am sure that I could not be induced to persevere with any until I read the letter of Mr. HENRY WALKER, which truthfully says that after using five or six bottles I am thoroughly convinced of its curative properties. Hoping that others similarly afflicted with myself will be induced to make the trial, I am, gentlemen, very truly, etc. THEO. P. BOGERT. BRISTOL, R. I., July 24, 1877.

CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS,

Such as Sore, Weak, Inflamed, Red, and Watery Eyes; Ulceration and Inflammation of the Ear; Ringing Noises in the Head; Sore Throat; Stomachic Pain; Headache; Swelled Glands; Nervous Headache; Neuralgia; Dizziness; Constipated Bowels; Loss of Nervous Force; Depression of Spirits; and all carefully and scientifically treated with this remedy according to directions which accompany each bottle, or will be glad to send you a receipt of stamp.

Each package contains Dr. Sanford's Improved Inhalant Tube, with full directions for use in all cases. Price \$1.00. Sold by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists throughout the United States and Canada. WEEKS & POTTER, General Agents and Wholesale Druggists, Boston, Mass.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTER

Affords the most grateful relief in Rheumatism, Weak Spine, Local Pains, Nervous Affections, Local Rheumatism, Tic Douloureux, Nervous Pain, Affections of the Kidneys, Fractured Ribs, Affections of the Chest, Colds and Coughs, Injuries of the Back, Strains and Bruises, Weak Back, Nervous Pain of the Bowels, Cramp in the Stomach and Limbs, Heart Affections, Enlarged Spleen, Bruises and Punctures, Rheumatism of the Wrists and Arms, Asthma, Gout, Local and Deep-seated Pains, Pain in the Chest, Stitch in the Back, Pain in the Hip, Varicose or Enlarged Veins, Crick in the Back and Neck, Pain and Weakness in Side and Back, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Lumbago, Whooping Cough, Sharp Pains in the Breast, Heart Disease, Quinsy, Diabetes, and for Lameness in any part of the Body.

Price, 25 Cents.

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Sold by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists throughout the United States and Canada, and by WEEKS & POTTER, Proprietors, Boston, Mass.

TO PRINTERS!

THE undersigned, desiring to close out his jobbing business in Seattle, will sell the following materials at very low rates for cash:

SUPER ROYAL HAND PRESS, \$150

50 lbs. METAL FURNITURE, \$15 15,

9 JOB CASES, \$1 50 EACH,

And the following assortment of Wood Type, consisting of 11 fonts; Eight line Gothic Tuscan condensed, 4c; ten line Clarendon condensed, 4c; ten line Columbian, 3c 3/4; with figures; twenty line Roman extra condensed No. 1, 3c 3/4; with figures; thirty line Roman extra condensed No. 1, 3c 3/4; with figures; eight line French Clarendon, 4c 1/4; with figures; six line Antique condensed, 3c 3/4; with figures; eight line Lightface, 3c 3/4; with figures; fifteen line Roman extra condensed No. 1, 3c 3/4; with figures; twenty four line French Antique, 3c 3/4; with figures; the above lot is worth new, \$216 85; is as good as new, and will be sold for the small sum of \$160.

AUSTIN A. BELL,
Address, DELAINE BROWN & CO., Agents, Seattle, W. T.

New Restaurant.

WASHINGTON, NEAR SECOND ST.

JACK CEE, Proprietor.

MEALS, 25 CTS.; OYSTERS, 25 CTS. each.

SEATTLE STONE YARD.

JOHN KEENEN

ON CRAWFORD & HARRINT WHARF.

Marble Monuments, HEADSTONES & TOMBS,

And furnish Stone for building purposes. Cemetery work of all kinds neatly executed. Persons living at a distance, by sending a description of what they wish, can have designs, prices, etc. sent to them to choose from. feb25

Wanted!

A smart, intelligent boy, eight years of age wishes to procure a home with some respectable family in the country. He is large and stout of his age, and fully able to do all the ordinary chores about a place. The object is to secure a good home for him, where he can receive kind treatment and schooling.

Address: S. F. HOSKINSON, Seattle, W. T. dec14/77

STOVES

ALMOST GIVEN AWAY!

Extraordinary Notice!

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

ALL KINDS

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

Cheap for Cash.

Call soon and make your selections.

T. P. FREEMAN,
PIONEER VARIETY STORE, SEATTLE
nov28/77

In Probate.

In the Probate Court of King County, Washington Territory.

In the Matter of the Estate of Josiah Gellerson deceased.

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

Done in open Court December, 31st, A. D. 1877

THOMAS BURKE,
Judge of Probate Court.

Territory of Washington, County of King, ss. I, Thomas Burke, Judge and ex-officio clerk of the Probate Court of said King County, do hereby certify the foregoing to be a true and correct copy of an order made by the Probate Court of said County, and entered upon the records thereof, December 31st, 1877.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Court this 18th day of January, A. D. 1878.

THOMAS BURKE,
Judge and ex-officio Clerk of the Probate Court of King County, Wash. Ter.
jan19/78

BY THE GOVERNOR OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Washington by an act approved the 9th day of November, A. D. 1877, provided that a special election should be held in said Territory, on the 9th day of April, 1878, for the purpose of choosing delegates to assemble at Walla Walla, in said Territory, on the 11th day of June, A. D. 1878, to frame a State Constitution; and

Whereas it is further provided in said act, that delegates to said Convention shall be elected in the Territory at large and in districts as follows:

Three delegates in the Territory at large.

One delegate in the First Judicial District.

One delegate in the Second Judicial District.

One delegate in the Third Judicial District.

One delegate in the County of Walla Walla.

One delegate in the Counties of Thurston and Wahkiakum.

One delegate in the Counties of Pierce, Chehalis and Mason.

One delegate in the Counties of Clallam, Island, Jefferson and San Juan.

One delegate in the Counties of Kitsap, Snohomish and Whatcom.

One delegate in the Counties of Columbia, Stevens and Whitman; and

Whereas it is further provided in said act, that the Counties of Idaho, Shoshone and Nez Perce, in the Territory of Idaho, may be represented in said Convention by one delegate who shall have the privilege of the floor, but shall not be entitled to a vote.

Now, therefore, I, ELISHA P. FERRY, Governor of the Territory of Washington, by virtue of the power and authority in me vested by said act, do hereby call a special election to be held in the several counties in this Territory on the

NINTH DAY OF APRIL, A. D. 1878,

For the purpose of electing the delegates hereinbefore mentioned. The said election to be conducted and returns thereof made and transmitted as is now provided by law in cases of general elections for delegates to Congress, Prosecuting Attorney and members of the legislative Council of the Territory. And the said counties of Idaho, Shoshone and Nez Perce, in the Territory of Idaho, are requested to elect the delegate to said Convention provided for in said act, at such time and in such manner as may be deemed advisable by the citizens of said counties.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the [U. S.] Territory to be affixed at Olympia, this 24th day of January, A. D. One thousand Eight hundred and Seventy-eight.

ELISEA P. FERRY.

By the Governor,
N. H. OWINGS,
Feb24

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of two several executions issued out of the District Court for the Third Judicial District of Washington Territory, holding terms at Seattle, in and for the counties of King and Kitsap, in the civil actions—First, Wherein Charles Hansen, J. W. Ackerson and W. P. Wallace, doings business under the firm name of Hansen, Ackerson & Co., are plaintiffs, and A. C. Campbell is defendant for \$39 94 gold coin, interest, and cost.

Second, Wherein A. S. Miller is plaintiff and A. C. Campbell is defendant, for \$71 00 gold coin, interest and cost.

Now therefore, by virtue of said executions, I have levied upon the following described real property, to-wit: Block sixty-one (61), containing eight lots in Terry's first addition to the city of Seattle, in King county, Washington Territory, and will sell all the right, title and interest of the said A. C. Campbell in the above described real estate, at public auction, on Monday, February 6, 1878, at 10 A. M., in front of the Court house door, at the city of Seattle, King county, Washington Territory, to the highest bidder for cash, gold coin, or so much thereof as will satisfy said judgments, interest, costs and wrecked costs.

L. V. WICKOFF,
Sheriff King County, Washington Territory.
Dated December 18, 1877.

McNaught & Leary, Attorneys for Plaintiffs.
dec22/77

Tax Notice!

The Tax List of King county for the year 1877, is now complete and in my hands for collection. All taxes remaining unpaid on the first day of February, 1878, will by law become delinquent, and a penalty of 10 per cent. be added thereto. Those desiring credit for road work performed, or money paid Supervisors, will be required to present Supervisors' receipts for such work, or their road taxes will be retained delinquent.

GEO. D. HILL,
Treasurer of King County.
Office of King Co. Treasurer, Seattle, Dec. 5, 1877.
dec5/77

In Probate.

In the Probate Court of Snohomish County, Washington Territory.

In the matter of the estate of Eli J. Mone, deceased.

Upon reading and filing the petition of W. M. Tirtlot, administrator of the estate of Eli J. Mone, deceased, by which it appears that there is not sufficient personal estate in his hands as such administrator to satisfy the claims and demands against said estate, and the expenses of administration, and that it is necessary to pay said claims and demands together with the expenses of administration:

It is hereby ordered that all persons interested be and appear in this Court on the 25th day of February, 1878, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any there be, why an order should not be made authorizing said administrator to sell the whole of said real estate, or so much thereof as shall be necessary to pay said claims and demands together with the expenses of administration.

Dated Snohomish City, 15th January, 1878.

R. HASKELL, Judge.
Edward Holland Nicoll, Atty' for Adm'r.
feb24/78

Cheapest and Best!

WEEKLY PUGET SOUND DISPATCH.

THE PEOPLE'S PAPER!

The Fearless Champion of Right, and Uncompromising Enemy of Wrong.

Subscription Reduced to \$2 PER YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

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

TERMS:

By Mail, 1 copy per year, postage paid \$2.00

By Mail, 6 " " " " " 10.00

By Mail, 12 " " " " " 20.00

By Mail, 20 " " " " " 32.00

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CORNER OF FRONT AND SENECA STREETS, SEATTLE, W. T.

I. W. BUZBY, Proprietor.

Extra Family Flour, Graham, Cracked Wheat, and Corn Meal always on hand. Ground Feed, Bran, Shorts, Middlings, and Chicken Feed.

Goods delivered to any part of the city.

HUGH McALEER & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

STOVES, TINWARE, COPPER SHEET

Iron and Granite Ironware, Wood and Willow-ware.

Particular Attention Paid to General Jobbing and Tin Roofing

Orders Promptly and Satisfactorily filled.

Commercial Street, Seattle.

STEEL'S PAIN ERADICATOR.

The Most Wonderful Discovery of the Age.

The World moves, and unless we Progress we must go Backward. Nothing remains Stationary.

In offering this medicine it is not intended to deceive the people as a cure for every complaint on earth; but a really scientific article of the greatest merit, which will prove a boon to suffering humanity—both on account of its adaptability to both man and beast, its readiness of application, and the price being within the reach of all. It will actually cure

Rheumatism, Lameness, Neuralgia, Swellings, Contracted Joints, Contracted Muscles, Cuts, Stiff Joints, Sores, Sore Throat, Sprains, Lamé Back, Bruises, Diarrhea, Cramps, Headache, Colic, Faceache, Burn and Scalds, Earache, Inflammation of the Kidneys,

And all Nervous and Inflammatory Aches and Pains.

Dr. Steele, who has for years been in the Proprietary Medicine business, and who has visited in various parts of the world in search of information, has great confidence in the ERADICATOR as the "No Plus Ultra" of safe, sure and reliable remedies for general use as a Family Doctor.

Provide yourself with a bottle without delay, as you will always keep it in the family and save money. Don't be put off with some other preparation. Take only STEEL'S PAIN ERADICATOR. We can produce thousands of testimonials as to the cures made; but a trial will prove to the most skeptical that it is truly an Eradicator of Pains, Aches and Inflammations. It has been, and is now, constantly used by horsemen as a Liniment, and has saved more valuable property of that kind than any other preparation. Take pains to see that you get the genuine. Put up in large bottles, and for sale by druggists and dealers. If you happen to be in a locality where STEEL'S PAIN ERADICATOR cannot be obtained, send to the nearest wholesale druggist, or to the Agents,

CRANE & BRIGHAM, Wholesale DRUGGISTS.

322, 324 and 326 Front Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Price \$1 Per Large Bottle. Six Bottles for \$5.

M. KELLY & CO., Seattle, W. T., Jobbing Agents for the Sound ports.

The North-Pacific Rural

Will be furnished to subscribers of the DISPATCH at \$1.00 a year.

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'PUGET SOUND DISPATCH,'
Seattle, W. T.

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

MANUFACTURED BY THE PERLESS MFG CO. OF PHILADELPHIA,

does the same work as a machine you pay eighty dollars for, rapid, smooth and firm work, and makes a seam so strong the cloth will tear before the stitches rip apart. Agents only need show them in operation to sell in every house they enter. Thirty dollars and upwards cleared daily by smart agents. No such machine was ever offered at any such price.

HIGHEST AWARDS AT CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION. THOUSANDS OF EMMILES USING THEM

Demand increasing every day where they become known. Ministers, judges, lawyers, editors, tailors, machinists, &c., recommend them perfect. Rights given free to first applicants. If there is no agency in your place write for it or buy a machine for your family or relative, there is none better or so cheap. Machines sent to all parts of the country, on receipt of price, \$18. Read advertisement beginning.

Farm for Sale!

A GOOD FARM OF FORTY ACRES

Two acres cleared, situated NEAR LAKE UNION,

Will be sold for \$700 CASH.

Good Farming land, covered with small hard wood timber, easy to clear. For particulars enquire at this office. nov15/77

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Demand increasing every day where they become known. Ministers, judges, lawyers, editors, tailors, machinists, &c., recommend them perfect. Rights given free to first applicants. If there is no agency in your place write for it or buy a machine for your family or relative, there is none better or so cheap. Machines sent to all parts of the country, on receipt of price, \$18. Read advertisement beginning.

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The most simple and compact! The most durable and economical!!! A model of combined simplicity, strength and beauty!!!! New and numerous patented attachments. No complicated machinery to be constantly getting out of order.

So easy to learn that a child can run it. WITH all kinds of sewing from the finest to the coarsest. It will sew before, behind, gather, embroider, etc.; uses self-adjusting straight needles, and all description of cotton, silk and thread. Makes the strongest stitch known—the cloth will not break. The seam will rip—use the thread direct from the spool. The machine is beautifully finished and highly ornamented, and

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CAUTION!

All persons are cautioned not to make, deal, sell, or use any sewing machines that sew with our needle, and make the Elastic stitch, or that have the new Patent self-feed attachment, unless the same are purchased from this company or their agents or licensees, and stamped under our patent. Beware of worthless imitations and unscrupulous parties who have copied our circulars, advertisements, etc., and buy only the machine manufactured by us.

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Sample machines with table and treadle forwarded to any part of the world on receipt of

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Special terms and extra inducements to male and female agents, storekeepers, &c. Country rights given to smart agents free. Samples of sewing, descriptive circulars containing terms, testimonials, engravings, &c. sent free. All money sent in Postoffice Orders, Drafts, or Express, are perfectly secure. Safe delivery guaranteed.

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