

Puget Sound Dispatch

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 22, 1872. No. 13.

Puget Sound Dispatch.

LARRABEE & CO.
Publishers and Proprietors.

TERMS:
Single Copy One Year..... \$3 00
" Six Months..... 2 00
" Three..... 1 50
Single Number..... 12
Payable invariably in Advance.

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

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

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

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.
KING COUNTY.

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

CITY OF SEATTLE.

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

TERMS OF COURTS.

SUPREME COURT.
24 Monday in January.

DISTRICT COURTS.
SEATTLE—1st Monday in February and August.

PORT TOWNSEND—4th Monday in February and November.

STELLACOOM—3d Monday in January and July.

OLYMPIA—3d Monday in March, and 2d Monday in November.

VANCOUVER—2d Monday in April and 3d Monday in October.

WALLA WALLA—2d Monday in May and 4th Monday in September.

OTSEVILLE—2d Monday in July.

YAKIMA CITY—4th Monday in October.

FORT COLVILLE—2d Monday in June.

MAILS.

The Seattle Mails arrive and depart as follows:

Oregon, California and Atlantic States, via Olympia, Tacoma and Stellacoom: Arrive Mondays and Thursdays, 6 o'clock, A. M. Depart Tuesdays and Fridays, 10 P. M. Close 9 P. M.

Victoria, via Forts Madison, Gamble, Ludlow and Townsend, Tuesdays and Fridays, 10 P. M. Depart Mondays, 6 15 A. M.; Thursdays, 5 15 A. M. Close 6 A. M. and 9 P. M.

Whateam, via Mukilteo, Snohomish, Tulalip, Coupeville, Coveland, Utsalady, Laconner, Flidgo and Samish: Arrive, Wednesdays, 8 P. M. Depart, Mondays, 9 A. M. Close 8 30 A. M.

Franklin, via White River and Slaughter: Arrives, Wednesdays, 7 P. M. Departs, Tuesdays, 7 A. M. Close 6 30 A. M.

Snoqualmie, via Black River and Squak: Arrives, Wednesdays, 8 P. M. Departs, Tuesdays, 7 A. M. Close 6 30 A. M.

Port Orchard, via Port Blakely: Arrives, Tuesdays, 11 A. M. Departs, Mondays, 11 A. M. Close 10 45.

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

Will practice in Supreme and District Courts of Washington Territory.

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

Will attend to business in all parts of the Territory.

GEORGE N. MC CONAHA. WALDO M. YORK.
McCONAHA & YORK,
Counselors, Attorneys, Solicitors in Admiralty.
Offices—No. 1 and 2 Dispatch Buildings,
SEATTLE, W. T.

W. M. YORK, NOTARY PUBLIC. 20

CHAR. E. LARRABEE. WM. B. WHITE.
LARRABEE & WHITE,
Counselors, Attorneys at Law,
AND
Solicitors in Chancery,
(Dispatch Buildings),
SEATTLE.

Will practice in the Supreme and District Courts.

DR. G. A. WEED,
SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN,
Office on Commercial Street, one door north of J. R. Robbins's.
Office hours from 9 to 12, a. m., and from 2 to 5, p. m.
Residence on First street, two and one-half blocks from Mill street, north.

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

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

IRVING BALLARD.

Attorney & Counselor at Law,
Stellacoom, W. T.

McNAUGHT & LEARY,
SEATTLE, W. T.

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

FOR SALE.

LOTS IN CITY OF SEATTLE, improved and unimproved.

Also, LANDS in King, Kitsap, Snohomish and Island Counties.

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

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

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

McNAUGHT & LEARY,
JOHN LEARY,
Seattle, W. T. Aug. 28, 1871. 154.

Seattle BREWERY

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

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

Draft Ale and Porter per gallon..... 50 cents
Bottled Ale and Porter, bottles to be returned, per dozen..... \$2 50
do. do. do. for shipment..... \$2 25

Lager Beer at usual rates.
Orders solicited and promptly attended to. Call and sample the above.

Call for Crichton's Ale, Porter or Lager Beer when you want a good drink, and be sure you get it.
Seattle, Nov. 13, 1871.

Stoves and Tin Ware.

S. P. ANDREWS
Offers to the public the largest and best assortment of

COOKING,
PARLOR
AND BOX

STOVES!
AND

PORTABLE RANGES
Ever brought to Puget Sound.

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

Will practice in Supreme and District Courts of Washington Territory.

BUCK'S CELEBRATED
COOK STOVE,
With or without extension, and for either Wood or Coal.

Also, a General Assortment of
Kitchen Furniture
French and English Wares,
Japan, Tin, Copper and
Sheet Iron Wares,
Tin and Metallic Roofing,
Lead and Iron Pipe.

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

JOB WORK.
All work pertaining to the business done at short notice and in a workmanlike manner.

GIVE ME A TRIAL.
Orders from abroad promptly attended to.

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

STORE ON
COMMERCIAL ST., SEATTLE, W. T.

S. P. ANDREWS.

Law Department.

DISTRICT COURT DECISION.—The Olympia Transcript contains an opinion by Judge Greene, to the effect that all crimes must be proceeded against by indictment, and that the practice as adopted by the U. S. Courts, does not permit of a proceeding by Information. It appears the U. S. District Attorney had filed an information against one CULRUS JOX for selling liquors to an Indian, and Judge Greene held the proceeding not warranted.

The same question recently arose in the United States Circuit Court for the District of California. In the case of United States v. Waller, it was held by Field, Judge of the Supreme Court sitting at Circuit with Sawyer, Circuit Judge, that crimes not capital or otherwise infamous, may be prosecuted by information filed by the U. S. Attorney. Had this decision been brought to the attention of Judge Greene, no doubt it would have had great weight.

A note of the case is found in the American Law Review for January, 1872.

Professional Department.

The following are a portion of the rules laid down in "Hoffman's Course of Legal Study," "by adherence to which the lawyer may reasonably hope to attain eminence in his profession":

1. I will never permit professional zeal to carry me beyond the limits of propriety and decorum, but bear in mind, with Sir Edward Coke, that "if a river swell beyond its banks, it loseth its own channel."

2. I will espouse no man's cause out of envy, hatred, or malice, toward his antagonist.

3. To all judges, when in court, I will ever be respectful; they are the Law's viceregents; and whatever may be their character and deportment, the individual should be lost in the majesty of the office.

4. Should judges, while on the bench, forget that, as an officer of the court, I have rights, and treat me with disrespect, I shall value myself too highly to deal with them in like manner. A firm and temperate remonstrance is all that I will ever allow myself.

5. In all intercourse with my professional brethren, I will be always courteous. No man's passions shall intimidate me from asserting fully my own or my client's rights; and no man's ignorance or folly shall induce me to take any advantage of him; I shall deal with them all as honorable men, ministering at our common altar. But an act of unequivocal meanness or dishonesty, tho' it shall wholly sever any personal relation that may subsist between us, shall produce no change in my deportment when brought in professional connection with them; my client's rights and not my own feelings are then alone to be consulted.

6. To the various officers of the court I will be studiously respectful, and especially regardful of their rights and privileges.

7. As a general rule, I will not allow myself to be engaged in a cause to the exclusion of, or even participation with, the counsel previously engaged, unless at his own special instance, in union with his client's wishes; and it must, indeed, be a strong case of gross neglect or of fatal inability in the counsel, that shall induce me to take the cause to myself.

8. If I have ever had any connection with a cause, I will never permit myself (when that connection is from any reason severed) to be engaged on the side of my former antagonist. Nor shall any change in the former aspect of the cause induce me to regard it as a ground of exception. It is a poor apology for being found on the opposite side, that the present is but the ghost of the former cause.

9. Any promise or pledge made by me to the adverse counsel shall be strictly adhered to by me: nor shall the subsequent instructions of my client induce me to depart from it, unless I am well satisfied it was made in error; or that the rights of my client would be materially impaired by its performance.

10. Should my client be disposed to insist on capricious requisitions, or frivolous and vexatious defenses, they shall be neither enforced or countenanced by me. And if still adhered to by him from a hope of pressing the other party into an unjust compromise, or with any other motive, he shall have the option to select other counsel.

11. If, after duly examining the case, I am persuaded that my client's claim or defense (as the case may be) cannot, or rather ought not to be sustained, I will promptly advise him to abandon it. To press it further in such a case, with the hope of gaining some advantage by an extorted compromise, would be lending himself to a dishonorable use of legal means, in gaining a portion of that whole of which I have reason to believe would be denied to him both by law and justice.

12. I will never plead the Statute of Limitations, when based on the mere

efflux of time; for if my client is conscious he owes the debt, and has no other defence than the legal bar, he shall never make me a partner in his knavery.

Political.

Politics.

The Atlantic Monthly for January has an excellent article on Politics from which we make the following extracts:

If De Toqueville were travelling here now, he would be struck with the changes which time has produced. Imagine him in New York, fairly passed through the clutches of Mr. Thomas Murphy or his successor, and beginning to occupy himself with the observation of the features of society. If he entered the courts he would find justice administered by Barnard and Cardozo; if he inquired into the character of the Legislature, he would find that for years its members had been bought and sold like sheep in the market. If he asked an explanation of the charges of fraud and robbery filling the air, he would be told that the absorbing occupation of the inhabitants of the principal city of America was the recovery of public funds, stolen from them by men whom they had, year after year, elected by overwhelming majorities to govern them. If he went to Pennsylvania, he would find the Pennsylvania Railroad, stretching like one of the old crown grants, from ocean to ocean; buying legislatures, intimidating courts and gradually establishing a despotism of wealth on pretence of misfitting to a public necessity. In the South he would find open plunder the order of the day, and organized violence only suppressed by the intervention of the military arm. In the adjacent islands he would learn that the United States fleet is carrying on war with a nation with which the United States are at peace. In New England the career of General Butler would explain to him the present condition of the New England town. In Illinois and Indiana he would learn something of the American system of divorce. In all these matters he would find, also, a singular unanimity; no one would question the facts. Some people would laugh at them; some would bewail them; all would admit them. If De Toqueville were living he would allow that forty years may make great changes even in Utopia.

It is, perhaps, hardly necessary for us to say that we do not intend to weary our readers with Utopian politics. The day for that has gone by. Our ancestors discovered Utopia, lived in it, made themselves happy in it, and finally departed their Utopian life. We have succeeded to the inheritance. What the inheritance will finally prove may be a matter of dispute, but at all events, it is admitted that it is not what it was in their day. We have already seen what it is, in some regards, and we may profitably glance at other aspects of it. In the first place, an auspicious event, which has been often predicted during the past ten years, has at last taken place. The death of the Democratic party is announced; the most reliable authorities are agreed that the untried Democracy is no more. The question which now agitates those who lately called themselves Democrats is whether they will make a Democratic nomination for the next Presidential election and be beaten, or will help to elect some Republican. This alternative shows more plainly than anything else could the present condition of the party. Its "passive future" need not be discussed. It has no future before it. It is dead, having in its last delirium dreamed of Mr. Thomas Scott, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, as a candidate for the Presidency.

On the other hand, what is the position of the Republican party? The fall elections were generally expected to strengthen the ranks of the Democracy. They have, on the contrary, proved a complete triumph for the Republicans. Their immediate effect seems to be to render certain the renomination and reelection of General Grant. There are, it is true, a good many influential journals and a good many influential men of his own party who are now opposed to him. Neither the Cincinnati Commercial, nor the Chicago Tribune, nor the Springfield Republican, nor the New York Tribune would be displeased if General Grant failed in securing a renomination. There are many reasons, too, why General Grant's continuance in office would be regretted by other people. As a rule, military men are not the stuff to make good statesmen for an unimpaired and commercial society. For the most part they entertain a professional contempt for law, even when they avow their loyalty to it. Of this peculiarity General Grant's administration has given at least one signal illustration. Declaring himself firmly opposed to intervention in the affairs of foreign nations, he has for some time past maintained a protectorate of San Domingo, which is in reality an illegal war against Hayti, carried on in the teeth of a distinct provision of the Constitution. Again, General Grant seems ignorant of the elementary principles of

economical science to the extreme of believing that the chief source of the wealth of this country is to be found in the mines of California. His system of appointments has been unintelligible. Appointments such as Mr. Murphy's and Consul-General Butler's are possible, we see, because commissions have been issued to them; but how the same man who appointed Mr. Murphy and Consul-General Butler should also have appointed Mr. Fish and Judge Hoar is inexplicable. Besides all this, he has shown a singular want of delicacy, to say the least, in receiving innumerable presents, and indirectly profiting himself out of government contracts. To own stock in a commercial enterprise is one thing, but to own stock in a corporation which is daily making valuable contracts with the departments at Washington, is, for the President of the United States, quite another. We do not impugn his honesty. He is no doubt innocent of all share in the management of the "administration quarry" but such a scandal ought not to be possible.

If the only question in American politics were the election of Presidents, the Republican party would have before it a prosperous career of indefinite duration. But unfortunately, there are other problems of government which must be solved, and political interests which deeply concern any party desiring the public good, or even its own ascendancy. There is a movement—it is yet too early to call it a party—of large numbers in different parts of the country whose aims, desires and intentions the Republicans will do well to consider earnestly. They are commonly said to be reformers of the civil service, to abolish the protective system, to return to specie payments; the new movement also includes those who desire in the various States to introduce minority representation, to abolish the elective judiciary system, greatly to reduce the number of other elective offices, and to lengthen official tenures to such an extent as to secure responsibility, and to prevent, at least for the present, any extension of the elective franchise to women. To those who are given to retrospective politics, there may seem in this list of principles no common bond of sympathy; no doubt it appears to many wise politicians that the new movement merely represents the local and personal discontents always ready to array itself against the party in power.

But there is a feeling common to all those interested in the reforms we have mentioned, that the course of administration in this country during the last forty years has been in the direction, not of good government, but of anarchy. The method of selecting judicial officers, the tenure of office, representation, the circulating medium, the civil service, the collection of revenue, the limits of the franchise, all questions relating to these subjects belong to the department of administration. They have little to do with the form of government; they do not touch upon natural rights; they are questions of administration, pure and simple. The new movement, then, is to effect reforms in the machinery of politics and in administration; it is to evolve order out of chaos, government out of anarchy.

The political ideal of the Anglo-Saxons is liberty. With Englishmen and Americans the most perfect government is that which governs least; the most perfect state is that in which moral self-control is substituted for the sanctions of government. This is the goal at which we are always aiming. If ideals were the only political realities, the goal would have been reached long ago. But the measures of politics are always carried by a compromise between the real and the ideal. The real in political matters consists of the habits, customs, dispositions and interests of society. The ideal consists in aspirations, which must be reconciled with these. For forty years the country has been pursuing an ideal end, and has at last attained it. Meanwhile the realities of the national life have been quite disregarded. It is the aim of the new movement to take these into account.

GREELEY ADVISING THE DEMOCRACY.—The following letter from Horace Greeley, which is published in the Lexington (Mo.) Caucasian, was written in reply to one addressed to him by the editor of that paper:

NEW YORK TRIBUNE, }
New York, Oct. 18, 1871, }
P. DONAN, Esq., Lexington, Mo.

My Dear Sir: I have yours of the 14th inst. I have no doubt that the policy you suggest is that which your party ought to adopt. They should have run Salmon P. Chase in 1868. Then, as the result of that contest, the return of genuine peace and thrift would have been promoted. That policy gave you more last year in Missouri than could have been achieved by a party triump.

You only err as to the proper candidate. I am not the man you need. Your party are mostly free trade and I am a ferocious protectionist. I have no doubt that I might be nominated and elected by your help; but it would place us all in false positions. If I, who am

adversely interested, can see this, I am sure your good sense will, on reflection, realize it. You must take some man like Gratz Brown, or Trumbull, or Gen. Cox. (late Secretary of the Interior) and thus help to pacify and reunite our country anew.

Yours,
HORACE GREELEY.

San Francisco Correspondence

Since my last the great feature of this big town has been the

JAPS.

We have had Japs for breakfast, Japs for lunch, and Japs for dinner. That not being enough, we have been compelled to take some Japs for tea, and wind up with Japs at the Theatre, and then home with Japs, and Japs it is, and Japs it has been for two solid weeks last past this day.

Now in a utilitarian sense this has been well enough; to secure confederation and trade, if our toadies can only succeed in making these Japs believe them sincere; but unfortunately for the genus toady, the Japs know too much; besides the clergy in the person of Rev. Dr. Stebbins, left them no excuse for ignorance, at the Grand Banquet, the other night, for, said the Rev. Doctor, addressing directly Gov. Booth:

"While here to-night, wooing the commerce of old empires, you, Governor, as the representative of one political party, and you, ex-Governor Haight, as the representative of the other, are committed to a policy excluding these people from our shores! The position is absurd and ridiculous. As a policy it is nonsense; as a principle, it is no where; it is rag-tag and bob-tail. If any of you cheap politicians have won a penny by it in the passions of your purses, let the eagle on the reverse stick his talons through and clutch the face of liberty."

I was not present, but was told that the effect was tremendous, for the Hon. or rather his Excellency the presiding officer, Gov. Booth, soon ordered the band to play "Home, Sweet Home," and thus terminated the grand banquet to the officials of one of the nationalities proscribed by both political parties in California.

A few days previous to the banquet our "Citizen Soldier" tendered the Japs a "Review." And, Oh! ye shades of Napoleon I, and Wellington, and Grant and Sherman! it was a review—a horrible failure; and to cap the climax, during the evening of the same day, at an exhibition of a quasi military drill of some twenty young men at Platt's Hall, attended by the Japanese magnates, Minister DeLong gratified the exhibitors by informing them that among the Japs present there were men of military skill, in the habit of commanding their thousands of men, and that only a few days before he left Japan, he had witnessed the drilling of over 30,000 men with the Prussian needle gun. So you may judge these orientals understand what ninnies the magnates of San Francisco have made of themselves.

Snow blockade on the U. P. Railroad continues with little prospect of relief. No Eastern mail since the 22d inst. Central Pacific on time every day.

Telegraph informs us that the Committee (Military) recommends donating 1,600 acres of the Presidio Reservation for Park purposes, and which will doubtless pass, and then ho! for the most magnificent park in the world. No other city on earth has the like for mountain, plain, bay and ocean scenery.

But I am over my space and your printer will grumble. So cut down as much as you please and I'll give you some more next time. OCCASIONAL.

Victor Hugo on the Commune and Thiers.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—A Paris correspondent of the World says he had an interview with Victor Hugo. In answer to a question regarding the Commune, Hugo said in relation to the last revolution and the principles on which it was made by its members: "I despise the Commune, who compromised by their follies and crimes one of the grandest popular movements the world ever saw. Only think if the army had not been hooted on by Thiers to strafe the young Republic and murder her children, how easily the vagaries of the Commune would have been arrested by the co-operation of other great towns and of the centre of civilization, how thoroughly we should be laying by this time the foundation of social organization. I have no hesitation in telling you that I consider Thiers a meaner spirit than Louis Napoleon. Those who call him a great statesman know as little of men as they do of French history. From the experience of the past he is capable of conceiving a liberal plan for the future. His name will go down to posterity with the blood of the misled men he massacred on the streets of Paris. Tens of thousands fell under his chaspelets. Napoleon le petit has been surpassed by Thiers *l'es petit*. If another Chamber were to be elected to-morrow Thiers' power would crumble into dust. His home policy is to hold the sword of State by the handle and give the blade to the people. His foreign policy in his humor, Bismark by acceding to all his principles, and playing measures

like that of compulsory service, which might again enable us to lift our heads in concert, he may think it the first duty of every good patriot to keep Thiers in office, but whether he be sincere or not, his Government is based on corruption; and let it call itself provisional, Republican or monarchical, its fall is certain. God grant that it may be false; but as sure as the sun will set to-day, so sure am I that the military will be again in the field on my 'pavre platieve,' when it becomes a question of consideration and understanding. There is but one party who has any chance in such infancy—monarchists. The Duke Chambord is a monarchist. The Fleur de Lis would never live in modern French soil. The Duc d'Aumale is valiant in the army, but he has as little chance of wearing the crown as he has of being President of the Republic, and supposing either to be probable he is not the man to have any influence over the destinies of France. There is but one man at present in France who would do to vote for, were the Presidency vacant. That man is Gambetta, a great and true citizen. He has proved himself a practical man as well as a theorist. His ideas are moderate and at the same time good.

GRANT AS A READER.—A reporter of one of the leading Eastern papers "interviewed" Speaker Blaine not long since, and the following is a portion of the report:

Mr. Blaine's reference to Grant's ignorance, in a literary point of view, will be published in full. Our reporter asked Mr. Blaine what his opinion was as to Grant's intellectual capacity. To this query Mr. Blaine responded that he knew Grant well personally; he often met him in every day business, as he passed and repassed the White House, and occasionally stopped to have a pleasant chat with him. "Grant," said Mr. Blaine, "is a very clever fellow, but he is very ignorant. Why, he don't know any thing about public affairs; he don't read the newspapers, and has not the average information on contemporaneous events. Why, he told me himself that he never read a book."

Here our reporter gave a smile of incredulity. "Yes," continued Blaine, "he actually told me he never read a book. You remember just after he was elected President, Hooper and a lot of other fellows got up a subscription to furnish Grant with a new library. Grant told me that he had just received a letter from Hooper, saying that they had selected the books for the library with the exception of those relating to military matters. They supposed he had most of these, but if there were any rare books they would supply them. Grant said he replied that he had never in his life read one on the art of war."

COOL CUSTOMERS.—A philosopher thus discourses on cool people:

I have read of people who were too calm and complacent. Of such a character, I think, was the conductor, who, when he ran over a man, said he never liked to do it, because "it messed up his track so."

And speaking of saws, and following up this train of thought, I may mention a young man from the country who went into a hardware store, and, rapping a great buzz-saw with his knuckles remarked, "I had an old dad ripped to pieces with one of them fellers last week."

I would think that young man exhibited too little emotion for the occasion. It showed a lack of filial affection only comparable to that of a boy belonging to a primary school in Manchester, N. H., who assured his schoolmaster that he would be able to indulge in his favorite sport on the river with the best of them. "Father," said he, "is going to the war, and when he gets killed I'm going to have his fish-line."

As cool a person, under the circumstances, as I ever heard of, was a young nobleman, who, in a frightful railway accident, missed his valet. One of the guards came up to him and said:

"My lord, we have found your servant but he is cut in two."

"Aw, is he?" said the young man, with a Dunderberg drawl, but still with some anxiety depicted on his countenance. "Will you be good enough to see in which half he has got the key of my carpet-bag?"

To a sensitive mind his anxiety seems to have been misplaced.

The same unconsciousness to the awful aspects of death were exhibited by a man in New Jersey in 1854, who was employed to convey to his friends the body of a Mr. Wilson, who had died about fifteen miles from home of the cholera. On finding the house, he knocked at the door, and the wife of the deceased opened it.

"Does Mr. Wilson live here?"

"Yes," said the lady; but he is not at home to-day."

"No, I know he ain't," said the young man with a soothing voice, thinking to break the news gently; "but he will be here in a minute, 'cause I've got him here dead in my wagon."

There was a still more reprehensible obtuseness in the remark of a man who inquired of a sheriff the night before the appointed day:

"I say, Mr. Shariff, at what hour does this little affair of mine come off?"

Puget Sound Dispatch.

Vol. 1. No. 13.

BERIAH BROWN, EDITOR.

Seattle, Thursday, Feb. 22, 1872.

Trouble With England.

During the blockade of Eastern news very exciting events have occurred, of which we have not heretofore been advised. Serious complications have arisen in the Geneva Conference on the settlement of the Alabama claims, which threaten the abrogation of the Treaty and the probable appeal to the arbitration of arms.

The following is the concluding portion of the statement of the American Commissioners in regard to the claims: Claims stated by the American Commissioners may be classified as follows: First, the claims for direct losses growing out of the destruction of vessels and their cargoes by the insurgent cruisers; second, the national expenditures in the pursuit of these cruisers; third, the loss in the transfer of the American commercial marine to the British flag; fourth, the enhanced payments of insurance; fifth, the prolongation of the war and the addition of a large sum to the cost of the war and the suppression of the rebellion.

The statement adds: To the amount thus shown should be added interest upon the claims to the day the award is made, twelve months after the date of the award. The usual legal rate of interest in the city of New York is seven per cent. per annum. In some of the States it is greater; in a few of them less. The United States make a claim for interest at that rate.

The Queen's speech on the opening of Parliament, makes only the following brief mention of the matter: "The arbitrators appointed in accordance with the Treaty of Washington, for the purpose of amicably settling the Alabama claims, held their first meeting at Geneva, when the cases were laid before the arbitrators on behalf of each party to the treaty. In the case so submitted by America, large claims were included which were understood on our part not to be within the province of the arbitrators on this subject, and I have caused a friendly communication to be made to the Government of the United States."

The Morning Advertiser also copies the speech and adds: "The foregoing is clear, and in America it will create a powerful impression, which will only be mitigated when the speech is actually delivered is published. It is reported that the American Government has ordered a large number of sea torpedoes of English manufacturers. In Parliament on the same day the following passage occurred: B. Disraeli then rose and called the attention of the House to the paragraph in the Royal speech having reference to the arbitration of the Alabama claims. He anticipated at some length upon the Treaty of Washington, the faults of which he blamed to Earl Granville and Mr. Gladstone. In view of the developments which have been made by the assembling of the arbitrators at Geneva, Mr. Disraeli wanted to know why the Government was exultant over it. The edification it had given Parliament on the subject in the Royal speech was signally unsatisfactory, and showed, in his opinion, that the Government still lacked a proper appreciation of the gravity of the question at issue between England and the United States. The American claims were greater than those which would follow a total conquest. They were preposterous, and if admitted, would be fatal to the power and honor of England; and yet, said Mr. Disraeli, smilingly, the whole subject is disposed of in one brief paragraph of the Royal speech.

Mr. Gladstone followed, and in reply said that the Treaty of Washington itself showed that England is ready to make every concession consistent with national honor to establish friendly relations with America, and to set an example to be followed by other nations henceforth. The Government, said the Premier, is ready to explain everything in connection with the treaty, but it will not admit that it has unwillingly made a mistake. The paragraph in the treaty is not only fair but unmistakable. He could, if desired, refer to the preposterous character of the American demands, which of itself proved their absurdity, for they are such as no people in the last extremity of war, or in the lowest depths of national misfortune, with the spirit of the people of England in their hearts would ever submit to. [Cheers.] Gladstone concluded by saying that the Government would maintain the position it has taken firmly, though in a friendly manner.

London, Feb. 7.—The member for Waterford city addressed the House at length, and in the course of his remarks said the Alabama question was the most momentous England had been called to pass upon within a century. He compared the State lawyers who composed the American commission with the novices who represented England, and said the latter had been completely outwitted. If such lawyers had planned the English case they could have escaped with the payment of six million sterling. The American Commission had served their country well and achieved a triumph. He said the troubles lay at home. The Government had armies which could not march, and ships which were unseaworthy, and now they had a treaty which they could not stand upon.

A London special of Feb 11 says: Should the English Government continue the negotiations with regard to the Treaty of Washington it could not hold office twenty-four hours. This is absolutely certain, and cannot be stated too emphatically—should the government go out on this issue, their successors, from the nature of the case, would be equally prevented from continuing the negotiations. Therefore, the arbitrators' opportunity for any accommodation will be lost unless a mutual understanding, modifying the point of indirect losses is reached. A proposition of that nature cannot now be advanced; but should the American Government renew its own proposition, made March 8, 1870 [1871], in the protocol, it could be arranged on the basis that England pay the highest sum named by America—\$30,000,000 in gold.

The English Minister, Thornton, says he believes the misunderstanding as to the interpretation of the treaty of Washington will be satisfactorily adjusted. We confidently believe that the good sense and sound statesmanship which dictated the Treaty will prevail in carrying out its provisions. The American Commissioners must recede from their extreme demands, which are based only upon a hypothesis and not founded in equity, and the British will more readily accept the moderate demand as a compromise. There will be no war.

Oregon Democracy. An article appears in the Oregon Herald assailing the editor of this paper for having incidentally remarked, that "the most corrupt party convention which we have ever witnessed, was the last Democratic State Convention of Oregon." This personal assault could not have been written by Col. Taylor, for he has the reputation of being a gentleman by birth and breeding, and hence he would not have adopted the style so common to Oregon of addressing a cotemporary with boorish familiarity which not only breeds contempt, but betrays low breeding and vulgar instincts; a style, for instance, which the editor of the Oregonian, with more than ordinary editorial ability, cannot rid himself of, carrying with him to his more elevated position, the odor of the dung-hill from whence he sprung. We are accused of slandering the Convention because we failed to secure the nomination for State Printer. It makes no difference what our motive or relations to the Convention were, but there are those now connected with the publication of the Herald who will not deny the facts as we stated them, unless their notions of political corruption differ materially from our own, or they have more effrontery than we had ever credited them with. No honest man familiar with the facts will deny that the Convention was packed in the interest of certain candidates; that in the county of Marion the times and places of holding the primary meetings were not known to one-half or attended by one-fifth of the Democratic voters, that those persons desired to attend the County Convention were designated, sent for and their expenses paid; that before the public meeting of said Convention, a private meeting of the delegates was held at the store of Grover and Miller in Salem to select delegates to the State Convention; that money was sent from Salem into Polk and other neighboring counties to influence the election of delegates; that when the State Convention assembled at Albany, candidates for the several State offices met with their several supporters in private caucuses and formed a combination to control the nominations in their own interests; that all delegates, including the delegation from Multnomah county, who were not personally pledged to one of the candidates who composed the ring, were excluded from the private caucuses; that, for the purpose of concealing a faction, John E. Miller, the leader of this ring combination, reported to the Convention a resolution repudiating the public debt, in which eighteen of the twenty members of the committee concurred; that this resolution was afterwards amended so as to attempt to disguise its intent, and subsequently repudiated by all of the candidates in the canvass; that several

of the representatives of the successful heart disease. He had been complaining all winter, but of late was supposed to be getting better. He was buried on Coville's Prairie. Mr. Simmons came to this territory, then a portion of Oregon, in 1847. He was about 45 years of age. Transcript.

Every seven years, physiologists say, the human body is entirely changed and renewed. Every moment of our lives, every part of our bodies is wearing out and is being built up anew of fresh matter. This work is accomplished by the blood, which goes through every part. But if the blood becomes weak, or vitiated, and does not perform its work properly the system is actually poisoned by the worn-out matter, clogging the vital organs, instead of leaving the body. For dyspepsia, biliousness, kidney, skin, and liver troubles, fevers, and all diseases arising from vitiated blood, Dr. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS are a sovereign remedy.

STEAMSHIP CALIFORNIA WILL LEAVE SEATTLE DIRECT FOR PORTLAND, Thursday, February 29. Cabin Fare.....\$15 00 Steerage..... 10 00

DR. BROWN, Syphilis Physician, TREATS THE DISEASE IN ALL ITS FORMS—Primary, Secondary, Tertiary. My treatment is entirely new, mercury not being used except in Constitutional Syphilis. All other kinds of the disease being local, require local treatment. Apply at the Occidental Hotel, 134f.

\$1,000 Wanted! AN INTELLIGENT, ENERGETIC AND RELIABLE Business Man, with a small capital, to take an interest in a new, light, pleasant and profitable business. Apply to, or address, J. W. SWEENEY, Occidental Hotel, Seattle.

Up-Sound Items. From the Daily Tribune. OLYMPIC HOTEL.—The Olympic Hotel will shortly be open for the reception of guests. It will partly supply a want that has long been felt. In the coming building season it is now anticipated that a large and first class hotel will be erected and put to an immediate and profitable use. A house of such a character would be an excellent investment, and pay a good large percentage.

FALL OF A HOUSE AT TACOMA.—Last week, in Tacoma, the house occupied by Mr. Carson fell and was destroyed. It was built upon piles and the accident was caused by the giving way of the ground. A boy in the house at the time of the accident was slightly injured.

WANTED.—Forty dwelling houses of from five to ten rooms each, for families now preparing to come to Olympia. On the first of May forty more will be required. Who will build them? If these dwellings are not built, a portion or all of these people will pitch their tents in some more enterprising town.

Who's Doing It?—A wharf is now building at Doffineyer's Point. We have so far been unable to learn for whom or for what purpose the work is being done.

The Courier says that the barkentine Free Trade, that was chartered and loaded with potatoes, apples and other vegetables, by P. Keach of Seilacoom, about two months ago for the Sandwich Islands arrived at her destination with her cargo utterly ruined, except about one hundred sacks of apples, the remainder having rotted during the voyage. She was sixty days out. She was, at last accounts loading for Port Townsend.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.—The mass meeting of the friends of Temperance, last Wednesday afternoon and evening was well attended, considering the inclemency of the weather and the difficulties attending travel. Resolutions were adopted affirming it to be the duty of temperance men to support consistent temperance men for office. A resolution contemplating the forming of a temperance political organization was tabled by the Garfield Good Templars, and from present appearances it seems they have the temperance organization saddled and bridled ready for Selucius to mount it as he has in the last two campaigns. We shall see.—Standard.

Several weeks since a trunk was broken open and robbed on board of the steamer North Pacific. After a search for the missing articles, which resulted in a failure to recover any of the stolen property, Capt. Starr, with a liberality unheard of by even the "Oldest Settler" promptly, and without even an intimation of a law suit, paid for the same.—This being one of those incidents that probably has never occurred anywhere else, we attribute it to one of two things—the climate or the beautiful scenery that Capt. Starr has so often seen in his trips on Puget Sound. Captain Starr's course would be singular did not his passengers know that he was a liberal gentleman and a model Captain.—Courier.

TOWNSHIP PLATS FILED.—The township 30 north, range 5 east, being north of Snohomish river, in Snohomish county, has been filed in the register's office in Olympia. The plat of township 6 north, range 1 east, in Coville county, north-east of Kalama, has been placed in the Vancouver office.—Transcript.

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Dissolution Notice. THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between the subscribers under the firm name of Moses & Phillips is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm to be conducted by W. J. Phillips, who will continue the business heretofore conducted by said firm. THOMAS MINOR, W. J. PHILLIPS, Seattle, Feb. 14, 1872.

THOMAS T. MINOR, Physician and Surgeon. OFFICE—Next door to the Custom House, PORT TOWNSEND, W. T. 3ml2.

Lost, BETWEEN SEATTLE AND MY PLACE ON White River, a Pocket Book containing a County Order bearing date February Term, 1871, and presented for payment March 6, 1871. It was drawn to the undersigned or order, and the same was not endorsed by me. I warn all persons not to purchase the same, as payment on it has been stopped. T. M. ALFORD, White River, February 12, 1872. 2412

Seattle Flour Mills! THE UNDERSIGNED HAS LEASED AND put in good running order the above Mills, and is now prepared to offer a Superior Quality of Flour. ALSO, Middlings, Bran, and Barley Feed. Custom is solicited and satisfaction guaranteed. B. F. LANGE, 111f. February 8, 1872.

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

W. J. PHILLIPS, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Cigars, Tobacco, Groceries, Provisions, and all kinds of Goods. CHEN CHEONG, Manager. N. B. Orders from the country attended to. Keeps an Intelligence Office. 104f.

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

BUT The people of Seattle mutually agree that they can't get along without SAM RAYMOND And his COLD TEA, at the ORO FINO! Signed by SAM RAYMOND, and 10,000 others.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE BEDDED ROOMS—by the day or week. 71f

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

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

E. A. FARGO, Importer and Jobber of Brandies, Wines and Liquors. 316 Front Street, corner of Commercial, SAN FRANCISCO.

LLOYD WHISKEY! Sole Agents on the Pacific Coast for the sale of the celebrated LLOYD KENTUCKY WHISKEY. December 1, 1871. 114.

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

W. W. DODGE & CO. Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Groceries and Provisions. Corner Front and Clay Str's, SAN FRANCISCO.

STAR SALOON AND— Ten-Pin Alley, Commercial St., Seattle, W. T. L. C. HARMON, Proprietor. THE Best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Seattle, July 20, 1871. 6-8

EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF New Goods, Groceries, Provisions, and SUPPLIES!

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

DRY GOODS, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, TOBACCO AND CIGARS, STAPLE AND FANCY Groceries, Crockery and Class Ware.

AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Housekeeping Goods.

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

OLD STAND, ON Yesler's Corner. ALWAYS KEPT FOR SALE, FLOUR, GRAIN, POTATOES, ONIONS, HAY, Etc.

JOHN A. WOODWARD, Corner of Mill and Commercial St's Goods delivered to any part of the City or suburbs free of charge. Seattle, January 1, 1872. 61f.

Seattle Drug Store. W. T. M. R. MADDOCKS, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, etc.

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED. AGENT FOR Mercers' Panacea. ALSO, DEALER IN Wines, Liquors, etc.

Orders from Abroad Solicited. Seattle, January 1, 1872. M. R. MADDOCKS.

NORTH PACIFIC RAILROAD BREWERY, Steilacoom, W. T. THE UNDERSIGNED IS NOW SOLE PROPRIETOR of this famous Brewery, and is prepared to supply Saloon Keepers and Families with a superior article of Lager Beer.

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

Notice! Notice! If you wish to see the LARGEST STOCK OF General Merchandise Ever brought to this Territory, just drop in to the Store of

STONE & BURNETT, SEATTLE, W. T. The best assorted Goods and cheapest prices on Puget Sound. Our facilities are such that we can UNDERSELL any and all! The proof of the pudding is in the eating.

STONE & BURNETT, SEATTLE, W. T. oct. '61f.

Puget Sound Dispatch.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

Seattle, Thursday, Feb. 22, 1872.

Authorized Agents for this Paper.

BEAN & CO., 419 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

L. SAMUELS, 93 Front street, Portland.

San Francisco Correspondence

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 3, 1872.

Enclosed I send you a post-delivery specimen for your cabinet of rare curiosities, from the fossiliferous appearance of the remains, I should say it is of the genus newspaper (at least it resembles that race, as put forth in this country, in a slight degree) but of what class, it has been unanimously voted, by our adjacent Society of Natural Sciences, an impossibility to determine. You will observe that the attrition has been great, evidencing an age long past, which gave it origin, in fact upon the whole subject matter, there were as many opinions as members of said Society (14,999), and in order to avoid an utter break-up of this very useful institution, a compromise was effected as above, and its classification referred to the Honorary members from Seattle, the Publishers of the Puget Sound Dispatch.

One member, without the least idea of the consequences to himself, ventured the opinion that it was a piece of open work of some kind, dropped by one of the Jap dignitaries, for which rashness he was immediately arrested and is now awaiting an enquiry as to his sanity, with every prospect, his friends say, of being sent to Stockton.

But to be serious. We are still blockaded and barred from the East, no mails or freights for the last thirteen days, and while, to the casual observer, this might appear trivial as we have the telegraph, still on the business community, it inflicts heavy losses. One house here informs me, that \$10,000 would not cover its losses from non-arrival of goods en route, via U. P. and C. P. Railroads. The latter road, however, is in no manner to blame, for if one connection failed, another was immediately supplied, and thus through it all, its trains, with a very few trifling exceptions, have been "on time." Its management has been admirable, but the general impression is abroad that the U. P. has not half tried, for instance, there is no earthly reason, why the letter portion of the mails should not have been forwarded daily over the snow belt in sleds, or by other means requiring but little enterprise.

Speaking of our Legislature reminds me of the great promises our Republican friends made of reforms, etc., but the honest Solons have been in session two months to-day and not a reform yet. The Independent papers begin to breeze thin a little and the Bulletin was so uncharitable, a few days since, as to intimate that lawless were at work, not only to delay but to perpetuate some of the worst Legislation on the Statute books; nous verrons.

Trusting to a speedy resumption of our correspondence with the East, and hoping to greet you in your Sanctum in April or May, yours as ever.

OCCASIONAL.

RESTORED.—William O'Keefe, sent to the Insane Asylum from this city a few weeks since, returned by last steamer, fully restored to health and reason.

GOOD TEMPLARS ENTERTAINMENT.—The Good Templars of this city are preparing to give an entertainment at the Pavilion on Friday, March 1, to consist of Tableau, Charades and Refreshments.

LOOKS LIKE BUSINESS.—Mr. Miller, of Port Gamble, informs us that nine large ships and briggs are now at the mills at that place taking in cargoes of lumber. The mill company would run at night but the scarcity of hands prevents. Now here is a chance for some of our loafers and we hope they will at once avail themselves of the opportunity.

Gen. Stevens bought last week of Stewart & Leary thirty imported Australian sheep for which he paid \$500 in coin.

One drunk this week before Recorder Perkins the usual sum of \$5 was duly deposited.

LAND SALES.—On Wednesday F. Henry Almar, of the Sakely estate sold at auction, to Marshall Blinn, Block 32 in Maynard's plat of Seattle, for the sum of \$975, and at the same time John Leary Esq., disposed of Block 3 in McNaught's Addition to G. G. Turner of Olympia for \$560 and also Block 4 in the same addition to Amos Brown for \$570.

ARRIVED.—The last steamer from California brought to our city the family, wife and two children, of Maj. S. P. Warren and the Major's brother late of New York City. These gentlemen will shortly open a bank in the front room of the Dispatch Buildings.

THANKS.—The Purser of the Prince Alfred has our thanks for full files of San Francisco dailies from the 7th to the 14th.

The ever attentive Goodbaugh, Purser of the California, has laid us under further obligations for favors.

Telegraphic

CINCINNATI, Feb. 20.—A horrible tragedy came to light early this morning near Albany, Indiana. The cabin of a German named Bentley was burned to the ground and the charred remains of the owner found in it. He is believed to have been robbed and murdered, and the house burned to conceal the crime.

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—A Washington special says the foreign mail which left London on Saturday, Feb. 3d, arrived to-day. It did not bring the text of Earl Granville's note in the shape of the friendly message to which the Queen alluded in her address to Parliament.

A Tribune's Washington special says Chaffee, of Colorado, is working busily to gain support for his plan of consolidating Territories, into States or with States already existing. He proposes to unite Colorado with Wyoming, Dakota with Nebraska, Utah with Nevada, Washington with Oregon and Arizona with California. He proposes to leave New Mexico as a Territory and Alaska as a province.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 19.—Sailed, ship Grace Darling, for Seabeck; ship Elizabeth Kimball, for Port Gamble; bark Constitution, for Port Townsend.

ARRIVED, bark Harrison from Seattle. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 20.—The first passenger train from the East, for over three weeks, arrived yesterday. Passengers report great suffering and hardship while blockaded.

Over 100,000 letters and several hundred bags of papers arrived yesterday. Four cases of small-pox have appeared among the recently arrived passengers by the steamer Constitution.

PORTLAND, Feb. 21.—The damage to the streets by the washing away of grades, etc., will amount to five thousand dollars. The river is still rising. All the lower wharves are entirely under water.

PORTLAND, Feb. 21.—The heavy rains of last week caused a rise in the Santiam river, which yesterday afternoon reached to within 15 inches of the great flood of 1862. The bridge of the Oregon and California railroad withstood the test splendidly, but the south pier and first bent of piles are so damaged that trains will not be able to cross for some days. The current was very powerful. Great trees snapped across the center pier like splinters.

On account of the wash on the railroad, passengers and mails are now carried by boat to Oregon city. The steamer Oridamme sailed for San Francisco last night.

The Oregonian, of the 17th inst., has the following: Gen. Tilton informs us that orders have just been received from headquarters, at New York to put the Northern Pacific Railroad through and have it in working order from Kalama to Olympia by the 1st of November next.

or William. A copy has been dispatched to Washington. VISNEY, Feb. 12.—The Press in an article upon the claims of America before the Board of Geneva, says that England has probably learned that the opinion of the Board will be unfavorable. The conduct of that nation during the civil war in America, in the opinion of that journal, was reprehensible, and it fears the consequences of that course.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—In the House, Perry offered a resolution that Congress should not adjourn until it shall have passed a law to enforce reform in the civil service. A dispatch from London says the conflict of opinion in England on the Alabama question increases. A meeting of workingmen will soon be held to oppose the course of the government and demand an immediate settlement of the claims; the sum paid to the United States to be subsequently recovered from the builders of the vessels which caused the damage.

A party in Parliament is preparing to move for the resignation of the present Ministry, on the ground of his blinding incapacity, and for the formation of a Cabinet which shall propose the settlement of the American claims on a new basis. CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—Secretary Boutwell this afternoon telegraphed to Collector McLean that he had decided to accept the offer of owners of what is known as the Bigelow block, on which to erect government buildings in this city. The block is the second block south of the old Post office block, and the price is a million and a quarter dollars.

Ferry of Michigan announced in the Senate yesterday that he would offer a bill for the relief of Chicago, taking the duty off building materials and substituting an appropriation of \$4,000,000 from the treasury for the benefit of the city. Both the Times and Tribune this morning condemn the action of Secretary Boutwell in the selection of a site for Government buildings in this city. As it was made in advance of a report of the Committee appointed to condemn and appraise the former site. They intimate that the decision is in the interest of ring speculations.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—At Susquehanna depot on Sunday last three employees of the Erie Railroad nearly burned a little negro boy to death by throwing kerosene over his legs, he being asleep. They allowed the burning to continue until the boy's legs were roasted to the bone in several places. The fiends have not been discovered. A London dispatch says at a meeting of the Anglo American Association last night to consider the questions before the Geneva arbitrators for indirect damages, a resolution was adopted that it would not publicly discuss the Alabama difficulty while there was hope of its being settled in a friendly spirit.

SALT LAKE, Feb. 12.—Public attention to-day was occupied almost entirely by the election for city officers. The whole Mormon ticket was elected. Under false sufrage a crowd of Mormon women and girls flocked to the polls and voted in the early part of the day. The Liberals worked hard, challenging Mormons, but the labor was useless, and the Liberals finally abandoned the election as a lure.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—A special to the London Dispatch says that Minister Schenck communicated a note to the English Government on the recent language of Gladstone which was deemed an imputation on the good faith of the United States. The note is regarded as a proper assertion of the dignity of his Government, and will, it is likely, be answered in the most friendly manner, deprecating our diplomatic application towards the United States in the heat of debate.

Bismark has offered the Government's at Washington and London his good offices in effecting an agreement in relation to the Alabama claims. The English Government is anxious to avoid any misunderstanding with the authorities at Washington, and a compromise is hoped for at an early day. A New York special says the Catholic Irish of this and adjoining cities are intensely agitated over the trouble with England, and seem confident that there will be war. They are very anxious that there should be, and are delighted with the idea. Circles have been holding meetings, passing violent resolutions and pledging themselves to stand by their adopted country through thick and thin. They declare that they can raise at least 100,000 men in New York within sixty days after war is declared, and half a dozen Americans familiar with the sea have made arrangements to fit out privateers from this port at once in the event of hostilities beginning. It is believed that fifty privateers would leave here in two months, as there is any amount of capital and any number of sailors for such enterprises, which are extremely popular in this country.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—The South American mail steamer has arrived with dates from Rio to January 22d. The distinguished Brazilian statesman Viscount Idaboshy is on board. A recent outbreak of fanaticism in the town of Jundie, in one of the Argentine States, resulted in a fearful massacre. Ganches, excited to frenzy by a man named Salme, made a sudden attack on the foreigners. The latter, taken by surprise, were unable to defend themselves, and before the authorities could stop the slaughter, thirty were killed. The assassins were then attacked by the troops. They fled, but were surprised and sixteen shot and twenty-four taken prisoners.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF STEAMERS. Str. NORTH PACIFIC, Capt. Starr; arrives from Olympia and Steilacoom on Mondays and Thursdays, 6 A. M.; touching at Tacoma on Mondays; and from Victoria, Ports Townsend, Ludlow, Gamble and Madison on Tuesdays and Fridays, 1 P. M.

Str. J. B. LEBY, Capt. George F. Fry; leaves Seattle on Mondays, 9 A. M. for Bellingham Bay, via Mukelgo, Tulalip, Coupeville, Coveland, Utsalady, La Conner and Fidalgo Island; returning, arrives on Wednesdays, 8 P. M. Str. BENT, Capt. Belmont, daily to Port Madison and return. Str. BLACK DIAMOND, Capt. Hill, at irregular periods to Duwamish, Black and White Rivers.

Str. MARY WOODRUFF, Captain for charter to any part of the Sound. Str. SCOCAS, Capt. Bell, daily ferry between Seattle and Port Blakely, carrying mails, freight and passengers. Str. ZEBBY, Capt. Wright, leaves Seattle Mondays and Thursdays, at 6 A. M., for Shoelish River and intermediate ports; returning on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Str. COMET, Capt. Randolph; regular trips to Duwamish and White Rivers. Propeller California, Capt. John Hayes, left Portland Oregon February 13th at 4 P. M., arrived in Astoria at 9 A. M., layed in Astoria until the 19 on account of the roughness of the Bar. Crossed the Bar the 19 at 9 1/2 A. M., it was very rough at the time, had very rough weather up the Coast, made the run from Columbia river to Port Townsend in 24 hours, discharged 20 tons of freight and some Passengers and proceeded to Seattle where she arrived at 3 1/2 P. M., Feb. 20.

LIST OF FREIGHT. C. & H., 5 pgs; E. Keit, 30; H. & Co., 29; J. M. Lyons, 1; B. C. Graves, 1; Mrs. S. R. Carroll, 2; O. F. M., 16; B. S. Dinsmore, 2; Rev. R. W. Summers, 6; S. B. & Co., 53; Stone & Barnett, 847. The California has 38 tons of freight for Seattle, 6 tons for Steilacoom, 23 tons for Olympia and 91 for Victoria, the lightest freight she has had for some time.

PASSENGER LIST. Jacob Keil, Seattle; G. M. Miller, F. Finklin, Wm. Jacoby, E. B. Brown, J. Cunningham & wife. W. G. Dillingham, Olympia; E. Tucker, Mrs. S. W. Percival and daughter, J. G. Parker, wife and 4 children. ARRIVED.—The bark Cesarewitch, Capt. McFarland, arrived at this port on Friday last. She left San Francisco on the 6th instant, and reached Port Townsend in five days, from whence she was towed up here by the steamer Favorite. She brought up one passenger and the following freight: For Seattle—M. B. Maddocks, 9 pgs; J. M. Lyon, 1; Gardner Kellogg, 1 do; Coombs & Pampheys, 2 do; C. L. Mitchell, 4 do; Lord & Hall, 262 do; J. A. Woodward, 183 do; Stone & Barnett, 170 do; E. & F., 2 do; J. Collins & Co., 20 do; Schwabacher Bros. & Co., 692 do; W. Meydenbauer, 19 do; E. F. Lange, 343 do; W. U. Telegraph Co., 6 do; Olympia—J. McWay & Co., 72 do; L. L. Barlow, 3 do; S. W. Percival, 2 do; S. & C., 3 do; W. H. Scott, 2 do; L. & B. Bettman, 29 do; E. Sylvester, 16 do; F. K. Louthan, 140 do. Steilacoom—Ross & Co., 2 do, Port Townsend, 169 do. She is now at Freeport loading with lumber for San Francisco.

Ship Marmon, Capt. Boyd, arrived here on Monday, eight days from San Francisco, with a stormy passage. Her principal freight was for Stone & Burnett. PORT BLAKELY, Feb. 22.—Vessels in port loading lumber—Bark M. Rideout, bark Nic. Biddle, bark Iconium, bark Fremont, ship John Jay. PORT TOWNSEND, Feb. 19.—Arrived, bark Glimpse from San Francisco. SEABECK, Feb. 20.—Arrived, Isaac Jeanes from San Francisco. PORT MADISON, Feb. 19.—Arrived, bark Osmyn from San Francisco. PORT GAMBLE, Feb. 20.—Barkentine Victo, Gove, from San Francisco; bark Camden, Robinson, from Honolulu, via Victoria and San Salvador; ship William & Thomas, Capt. Koff, from Callao, all arrived on the 18th inst. Loading in port—French barks Triton and Jean Perrin, for Peru; Rainier and Buena Vista, for San Francisco; ships Heroina, William & Thomas, for Peru; Camden, from Honolulu and Victor for San Francisco.

The British ship Brookshire, which loaded at these mills in November, for Callao, has put into Honolulu leaking, where she will likely be condemned. She had on board \$50,000 feet of lumber. PORT BLAKELY, Feb. 11.—Arrived, barkentine Fremont, ship John Jay from San Francisco. PORT GAMBLE, Feb. 10.—Arrived, barks Rainier and Buena Vista from San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 8.—Sailed; Ship Isaac Jeanes for Seabeck; Bark Caroline Reed for Freeport; Bark Columbia for Burrad Inlet. BORN. In this city, February 17, to the wife of J. Homer Hall, a son. In Olympia, February 16, to the wife of G. W. Parker, a son.

I. O. of O. F. OLIVE BRANCH Lodge No. 4.—Stated Meetings Wednesday evening of each week. All visiting brethren of good standing are cordially invited to attend. MASONIC. St. John's Lodge No. 9.—Stated Communications the last Saturday in each month. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited to attend. SEATTLE Chapter No. 1. E. A. M.—Stated Communications the 3d Monday in each month. Visiting Companions cordially invited are to attend.

SCHWABACHERS COLUMN,

"We may all be happy yet."

SCHWABACHER BROS. & CO.

Are still in the field with their IMMENSE STOCK

General Merchandize,

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

SAN FRANCISCO.

Our stock consists in part of

Dry Goods, Clothing,

Hats and Caps,

Boots, Shoes,

Cigars and Tobacco,

Groceries and Provisions,

Crockery and Plated Ware,

Iron, Steel, Shelf Hardware

Yankee Notions,

Carpets and Oil Cloths,

Paper Hangings,

Wines and Liquors,

Hay and Grain,

Ground Feed,

Coal, Lime,

BLACKSMITH and CARPENTER TOOLS,

Farming Implements.

In fact EVERYTHING, from a Needle to an Anchor.

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

FOR CASH,

And can put Goods below

SAN FRANCISCO PRICES.

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

NO EFFORT Shall be spared to please

AND SATISFY.

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

Fall and Winter Goods,

Which we shall offer at the lowest rates possible.

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

Wholesale Prices, And lower than can be purchased elsewhere.

AGENTS FOR THE IMPERIAL FIRE Insurance Comp'y, OF LONDON.

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

SCHWABACHER BROTHERS & CO.

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

Crawford & Harrington's COLUMN.

Brick Store,

COMMERCIAL STREET, SEATTLE, W. T.

General Merchandize,

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

SAN FRANCISCO.

Our stock consists in part of

Dry Goods, Clothing,

Hats and Caps,

Boots, Shoes,

Cigars and Tobacco,

Groceries and Provisions,

Crockery and Plated Ware,

Iron, Steel, Shelf Hardware

Yankee Notions,

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

SCHWABACHER BROTHERS & CO.

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

For Suohomish!

Str. ZEPHYR, WILL MAKE TWO TRIPS A week from Seattle to Suohomish and return connecting with the North Pacific, at Seattle, both ways. Leave Seattle on Mondays and Thursdays, at 8 o'clock, A. M., touching at Maklito and Tulalip. Return on Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8 o'clock, A. M. December 1, 1871.

U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP

North Pacific, CAPT. E. A. STAER.

LEAVES OLYMPIA FOR VICTORIA EVERY Sunday and Wednesday at 10 o'clock, P. M., touching at Steilacoom, Tacoma, Seattle, Port Madison, Port Gamble, Fort Lewis, and Port Townsend; arriving at Victoria on Mondays and Thursdays at 3 o'clock, P. M. Leaves Victoria for Olympia every Tuesday and Friday at 12 o'clock, P. M., touching at the same ports, and arriving at Olympia at 5 o'clock, A. M. of the following Wednesday and Saturday.

Table with 2 columns: Destination, Rate. Includes Olympia to Steilacoom, Tacoma, Seattle, Port Madison, Port Gamble, Port Lillooet, Port Townsend, Victoria.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY

FOR NEW YORK VIA PANAMA. Cabin \$100 | Second Cabin \$50

LEAVE WARE, CORNER FIRST and BRANNAN STREETS, Puget Sound, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the 2d and 12th of each month (except when other date falls on Sunday, then on Saturday preceding), for PANAMA, connecting via Panama Railroad, with one of the Company's splendid steamers from ASPENWALL for NEW YORK.

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

S. DRIARD'S HOUSE, Colonial Hotel Branch.

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

The St. George Hotel,

for which he has fitted up in First Class style for the RECEPTION OF FAMILIES, In connection with his old and well known Hotel. EVERY COMFORT PROVIDED. Victoria, August 26, 1871. 3m15.

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

THE Proprietor would respectfully inform the travelling public that the American Hotel, having been recently improved in all its departments, he is now prepared to offer superior inducements to his Patrons and the public in general. AT REDUCED PRICES. City Boarders per day \$1 00 Board and Lodging per week 10 00 27 Meals—Breakfast, 6 to 11 o'clock; Lunch, 12 to 2; Dinner, 5 to 7. Victoria, August 26, 1871. 3m15.

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

626 Montgomery Street, (Basement Montgomery Block), San Francisco. December 1, 1871. 1t

Divorce Notice.

Territory of Washington, ss County of Jefferson. In the District Court of the Third Judicial District of Washington Territory, holding terms at Port Townsend, Jefferson county, for the Counties of Jefferson, Island, Clallam and Whatcom.

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

Summons.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE THIRD Judicial District, holding terms at the City of Seattle, in and for the Counties of King, Kitsap, and Snohomish. D. B. Finch, Plaintiff, vs J. G. Jackson and W. E. Stronick, Defendants.

The United States of America send greeting to J. G. Jackson and W. E. Stronick, partners under the firm name of J. G. Jackson & Co., Defendants: You are hereby notified that the above named plaintiff, in the District Court of the Third Judicial District of the Territory of Washington, holding terms at the City of Seattle, in the County of King, in and for the Counties of King, Kitsap and Snohomish, and to answer the complaint filed therein within twenty days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons, if served within the said county of King; or, if served out of that county, but in this District, within thirty days; otherwise, within sixty days, or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of the complaint.

The said action is brought to recover the sum of seven hundred and ninety-six dollars gold coin, with interest thereon at the rate of two per cent per month from February 1866, upon a written contract for the payment of money, and you are hereby notified, that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will take judgment against you as confessed for the sum of seven hundred and ninety-six dollars, with interest at the rate of two per cent per month from February 1866, gold coin of the United States, and for costs of suit. Witness the Hon. Orange Jacobs, Justice of said Court, and given under my hand and seal of said Court, this 1st day of February, A. D. 1872. L. B. ANDREWS, Clerk.

Home and Farm.

Constitution and By-Laws of the King Co. Farmer's Club.

PREAMBLE. For the promotion of the Farming, Mechanical and Industrial Pursuits of King County, Washington Territory, we, the citizens of the county, do mutually agree to associate ourselves together into a Club for that purpose, hereby pledging ourselves to be governed by the following Constitution and By-Laws:

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE 1. This Club shall be called the King County Farmer's Club.

ART. 2. Any person may become a member of this Club by paying one dollar into the Treasury, and signing his name to the Constitution.

ART. 3. The officers of this Club shall be a President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer and Executive Committee of five.

ART. 4. The officers of this Club shall be elected by ballot, and shall hold their offices for the term of one year.

ART. 5. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Club; call meetings of the same and perform all duties imposed on him by any By-Law of the Club.

ART. 6. The Vice President shall act in all cases in the absence of the President.

ART. 7. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to keep a fair record of all the proceedings of the Club, to procure all books and papers necessary for the same, conduct the correspondence and make a report thereof to the club at its annual meeting in each year.

ART. 8. The Treasurer shall take charge of all the moneys belonging to the Club, and disburse the same on the order of the Chairman of the Executive Committee, and make report to the Club of the condition of the funds at the annual meeting each year; but before entering upon the discharge of his duty he shall give a bond to the President, with approved sureties in such a sum as shall be fixed by the Club, faithfully to discharge the duties imposed upon him by the Constitution and By-Laws of this Club and to deliver to his successor all moneys, books and property of any kind belonging to the Club, had in his custody by virtue of his office.

ART. 9. The President, Secretary and three members shall constitute the Executive Committee to do the business of the Club, a majority of whom shall be a quorum.

ART. 10. There shall be an annual meeting of this Club at such place as the Executive Committee may direct, on the second Thursday in February in each year, for the election of officers, payment of dues and the transaction of any business that may be brought before the Club.

ART. 11. There shall be an Annual Fair held by the Club, under the direction of the Executive Committee, at such place as said committee shall designate, on the third Wednesday in October, in each and every year.

ART. 12. On, or before, the 1st of August in each year the Executive Committee shall arrange and publish a list of premiums for the next Annual Fair.

ART. 13. No premium exceeding ten dollars for any prize shall be offered by the Executive Committee.

ART. 14. Any person exhibiting farm products for a premium, shall file with the Secretary a written statement showing the manner of their production.

ART. 15. Any person claiming a premium for the product of any field of grain or vegetables, shall present a fair specimen of the same and verify the amount of the production by a certificate of at least two disinterested persons.

ART. 16. Juries of not less than three competent members of this Club, shall be appointed annually, by the Executive Committee, to award premiums on each class of articles or products exhibited.

ART. 17. The President shall deliver, or procure some one to deliver, an address on the interests of Agriculture at each Annual Fair.

ART. 18. Whenever a vacancy shall occur by death, resignation or otherwise, in any office of this Club, the same may be filled by the Executive Committee, to take effect only until the next succeeding annual election of this Club.

ART. 19. This Constitution may be altered or amended at any annual meeting of the Club by a vote of two-thirds of the members present.

BY-LAWS.

1. Each member of this Club shall pay a tax of one dollar each year for the support of the Club.

2. Any member refusing to pay his dues shall not be allowed to vote at any meeting of the Club, nor to enter anything at the Fair for premiums.

3. The Executive Committee shall make such provisions as may be to them seem proper for the convenience and accommodation of stock or other articles at the Fair grounds.

4. No stock or article on exhibition shall be removed from the Fair grounds without the consent of the Executive Committee until the close of the Fair.

5. All members of the Club shall have free access to the Fair grounds and to the Exhibition rooms during the Fair, and may enter articles for exhibition and premiums without cost. All other exhibitors will be required to purchase Exhibitor's tickets at the cost of one dollar each, which shall admit them to the Fair grounds and Exhibition rooms during the Fair.

6. Any member of the family of any member of this Club shall be allowed to enter articles at the Fairs for exhibition and premiums.

7. Any premium money not drawn

from the Treasury before the first day of April following the Fair will be forfeited.

SMOKING.

In an article on the medical aspects of smoking tobacco, in the Food Journal, Dr. E. B. Gray asks:

"Is smoking injurious?" This is an every day question apt to be put by patients to the doctors. Like most broad questions of the kind, it involves far too many considerations to admit of being answered in a plain yes or no. A medical man who has long been a moderate smoker, and watched the effect of the habit on himself and others, here offers what he believes to be the true answer to the question:

First of all there must be an understanding about the quality of the tobacco to be smoked. Bad—i. e., rank, quickly intoxicating and prostrating tobacco, (certain kinds of shag and cavendish, for instance), must always be injurious. Few can smoke them at all—none habitually at least, with impunity. So too, with regard to quantity; even good tobacco smoked to excess will to a certainty be injurious to the smoker, sooner or later, in some way or another. Of all the various evil effects of excessive more will be said presently.

Next as to the smokers. They are people to whom any tobacco, however smoked, is simply poison, causing even in small doses, vomiting, pallor and alarming prostration. Such people never get seasoned to its effects even after repeated trials; and if they are wise they will forever leave it alone. They will display still further wisdom by not presuming to make laws for others who have not the same idiosyncrasy. No one can enjoy smoking, or smoke with impunity when out of health. The phrase "out of health" though it may sound vague, is definite enough to frame a general rule.

Tobacco should be used as supplementary to food, not as a substitute for it. The season, therefore, for healthy smoking is after a meal. Tobacco should not be taken on an empty stomach (unless to starve off hunger) any more than alcohol. Smoking merely to kill time or to color a pipe (?) is a childish use of tobacco.

Against moderate smoking in a healthy person who enjoys it, not a single argument of any weight has been advanced. Perhaps the most plausible of them is this: That every smoker daily inhales a small quantity of tobacco oil and nicotine; and as these substances taken by themselves in the pure concentrated state, and in large doses, are poisonous, therefore every habitual smoker is poisoning himself. Just as reasonable is it to condemn all alcoholic drinks, such as wine, beer, etc., as pernicious because a draft of pure alcohol will nearly or quite kill a man; or to condemn tea and coffee as dangerous drinks, because their native principles, theine and caffeine, taken alone, and in large doses are poisonous. One of the best established truths in medical science is that the same physiological agent, according to the dose given, may produce effects which differ not merely in degree but kind. The idea of small doses of tobacco of any such agent, slowly accumulating in the system, and at length producing the effect of a single large dose is a priori absurd, and also contradicted by experience.

So much, and often so much nonsense is prated about the evil of tobacco that its virtues rarely get a hearing, and yet the latter are many and great. To quiet nervous unrest, to soothe a ruffled temper; to favor calm and impartial thought; to steady and clear (not cloud) a confused over-worked brain; to counteract the effects of physical exhaustion; these are just the things which tobacco does, and if it can effect these ends safely and pleasantly, who shall deny it a place among God's good gifts to men?

Influence of Women.

BY DANIEL WEBSTER.

"It is by the promulgation of sound morals in the community, and more especially by the training and instruction of the young, that woman performs her part towards preservation of a free government. It is generally admitted that public liberty, the perpetuity of a free constitution, rests on the virtue and intelligence of the community which enjoys it. How is that virtue to be inspired, and how is that intelligence to be communicated? Bonaparte once asked Madame de Staël, in what manner he could most promote the happiness of France. Her reply is full of political wisdom. She said, 'Instruct the Mothers of the French people.' Mothers are, indeed the affectionate and effective teachers of the human race. The mother begins her training with the infant in her arms. It is she who directs, so to speak, its first mental and spiritual pulsations. She conducts it along the impressive of childhood and youth, and hopes to deliver it to the rough contests and tumultuous scenes of life, armed by those good principles which her child has received from maternal care and love.

"If we draw within the circle of our contemplation the mothers of a civilized nation, what do we see? We behold so many artificers working not on frail and perishable matter, but on the immortal mind, moulding and fashioning beings who are to exist forever. We applaud the artist whose skill and genius presents the mimic man upon the canvas; we admire and celebrate the sculptor who works out that same image in enduring marble; but how insignificant are these achievements, though the highest and fairest in all the departments of art, in

comparison with the great vocation of human mothers! They work, not upon the canvas that shall fail, or the marble that shall crumble into dust, but upon mind, upon spirit, which is to last forever, and which is to bear, for good or evil, throughout its duration the impress of a mother's plastic hand.

"Our security for the duration of the free institutions which bless our country depend upon the habits of virtue and the prevalence of knowledge and of education. Knowledge does not comprise all which is contained in the larger term of education. The feelings are to be disciplined; a profound religious feeling is to be instilled, and pure morality inculcated under all circumstances. All this is comprised in education. Mothers who are faithful to this great duty, will tell their children that neither in political nor in any other concerns of life can man ever withdraw himself from the perpetual obligations of conscience and of duty; that in every act, whether public or private, he incurs a just responsibility; and that in no condition is he warranted in triffing with important rights and obligations. They will impress upon their children the truth, that the exercise of the elective franchise is a social duty, of as solemn a nature as man can be called to perform that a man may not innocently trifle with his vote; that every free elector is a trustee, as for others as himself; and that every measure he supports has an important bearing on the interests of others as well as on his own. It is in the inculcation of high and pure morals, such as these, that, in a free republic, woman performs her sacred duty, and fulfils her destiny."

How TO CURE HAMS.—The following recipes are said to be those after which the premium hams named at the Maryland State Fair were cured:

First Premium.—Mix two and one half pounds salt peter, finely powdered, one-half bushel fine salt, three pounds brown sugar, one-half gallon molasses. Rub the meat with the mixture; pack with skin down, turn over once a week, and add a little salt. After being down three or four weeks take out, wash and hang up two or three weeks until it is dry. Then smoke with hickory wood three or four weeks, then bag or pack away in a cool place—not a cellar—in chaff or hay.—Thomas Love.

Second Premium.—The meat, after being cut out, must be rubbed piece by piece with very finely powdered saltpeter on the flesh side, and where the leg is cut off, a tablespoon (not heaped) to each ham, a desert-spoonful to each shoulder, and about half that quantity to each middling and jaw; this must be rubbed in. Then salt it by packing a thin coating of salt on the flesh side of each piece, say one-half an inch thick, pack the pieces on a scaffolding, or on a floor with strips of plank laid a few inches apart all over it (that is under the meat); the pieces must be placed skin side down, in the following order: First layer, hams; second, shoulders; third, jows; fourth, middleings—take the spare ribs out of the middleings. The meat must lie in this wise six weeks if the weather is mild, eight if cold—the brine being allowed to run freely.—J. Howard McHenry.

Wool.—The history of the growth of wool, says a Vermont journal, is very curious. Fifty years ago not a pound of fine wool was grown in the United States, in Great Britain, or in any other country except Spain. In 1735 a small flock was sent to the Elector of Saxony as a great present from the King of Spain, whence came the entire product of Saxony wool, now of such immense value. In 1839, during the invasion of Spain by the French, some of the valuable crown flocks were sold to raise money. The American Consul, Jarvis, at Lisbon, purchased 1,400 head and sent them to this country. A portion of this pure and unmixed Merino flock is still to be found in Vermont at this time.—Such was the origin of the immense flock of fine wool sheep in the United States at the present time.

TURNING TO STONE.—The Houston (Minn.) Democrat confirms the statement that a man at Spring Grove is turning into stone. His name is Harmon Silverson. He is completely petrified in all his limbs and body—the only exception being a portion about the mouth, throat and eyes. He has a good appetite, eats and prays day and night for the Lord to deliver him from his terrible affliction. He is perfectly helpless. The process of petrification commenced some time last spring in his feet and knees, since which time it has gradually increased.

—A little boy in Chelsea astonished his mother the other evening by a rather abrupt flight from his bed. Finishing his nightly prayer with "I pray the Lord my soul to keep," he, with a sudden change of tone and manner, proceeded, "For I'm Captain Jinks of the horse marines!"

—A little boy was recently presented with a toy trumpet, to which he became greatly attached. One night when he was about to be put in his "little bed," and was ready to say his prayers, he handed the trumpet to his grandmother saying, "Here, gran'ma, you blow while I pray!"

Religion is the basis upon which civil government rests—that from which power derives its authority, laws their efficacy, and both their sanction.

Many persons think themselves perfectly virtuous because being well-fed they don't distinguish between virtue and victua's

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

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE ESTABLISHED AN Agency for the

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

LOCAL AGENT In each County, guard Timber Lands against depredations.

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

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

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

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

WHIDBY ISLAND, CAMANO ISLAND. 3,160 ACRES, suitable for farms, towns and cities, on Crescent Harbor, Oak Harbor, Penn's Cove and Holmes' Harbor. Price from \$5 to \$50 per acre.

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

PORT TOWNSEND. AT THE THIRD GREAT CITY OF THE SOUND, 40 acres eligible located, \$40 per acre; 600 acres on east side of Townsend Bay, \$10 per acre. 20 acres at \$4; 15 acres at \$25.

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

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

N. W. Land Agency. FOR SALE. ON WHIDBY ISLAND—80 Acres at \$8; 60 Acres at \$6.

ON CAMANO ISLAND—80 Acres at \$4; 40 Acres water front, \$5. MCKLEND—30 Acres at \$8. PORT TOWNSEND—15 acres at \$25. BELLINGHAM BAY—60 Acres at \$12.50. SEATTLE—20 Acres at \$20. C. H. LARRABEE & CO. (Dispatch Buildings.) Seattle, Oct. 16, 1871.

DISPATCH JOB PRINTING. Having made large additions to our Job Department of the

Latest Styles OF TYPE, We are prepared to execute on the shortest notice and in the best manner,

Every Variety of POSTERS, BILL HEADS,

Letter Heads, CIRCULARS, CARDS,

Legal Blanks, Lawyers' Briefs,

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

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

LORD & HALL, CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS. Also, Dealers in DOORS, WINDOWS, BLINDS, SIDELIGHTS, AND TOP LIGHTS, OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS: WEIGHTS TO WINDOWS, BLIND AND DOOR HANGING.

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

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

MOVE & RAISE BUILDINGS. Agents for the Celebrated "O K" WASHING MACHINE.

WESTERN TERMINUS BUILDING, Commercial Street, Seattle, W. T. June 19th, 1871. LORD & HALL.

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

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

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

Agent For MERCER'S PANACEA, UNIVERSAL FAMILY SCALE, STUDENT'S SAFETY LAMP, LEWIS'S WASHING RECIPE AND DOWNER'S COAL OIL.

MATTHEW A. KELLY. Seattle, June 26th, 1871. 6-2m-e

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

Has a complete Abstract of Title to all Lands in King County. Will attend to the purchase and sale of Lands anywhere on Puget Sound. Special attention paid to the transfer of Real Estate and payment of Taxes. Patronage solicited and satisfaction guaranteed. Office with County Auditor, Seattle, King Co., W. T. oc23tf

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

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

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

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

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

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

RUSSEL & SHOREY'S FURNITURE Establishment, Commercial Street.

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

RUSSEL & SHOREY, Proprietors. Seattle, W. T., Dec. 3, 1870. o30tf

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

The Hureka Range, The Best Portable Range in the Market. LOCKE & MONTAGUE, San Francisco. 1st,

Alhambra Beer Hall! THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD INFORM the public that the above establishment having undergone extensive renovation, is reopened.

Having made arrangements for a constant supply of Smeg & Brown's PREMIUM BEER, He will be happy to serve his customers with that favorite beverage by the Quart, Bottle, or Single Glass.

CALL AND SAMPLE IT! FRANK GUTTENBERG. Seattle, October 9, 1871. 21tf.

BOWEN BROS. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS, Tea and Wine Merchants, Nos. 428, 430 and 434 Pine Streets. San Francisco. December 1st, 1871. 14f.

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

This is the place to visit to have the inner man replenished—and not drugged. Cigars, Tobacco, Wines and the best of Liquors always on hand. 15tf

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

The Great Medical Discovery of Washington Territory! MERCER'S PANACEA! Prepared by Dr. Thomas Mercer at Seattle, Washington Territory.

This preparation is carefully prepared by Dr. Mercer, who gives his personal attention thereto.

After years of experience he presents this compound Tonic and Cathartic to the public, as better calculated to assist nature in overcoming disease than anything yet offered by the faculty, in all cases of General Derangement of the System.

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

AS AN APPETIZER IT HAS NO EQUAL. It is particularly beneficial in eradicating from the system the Effects of Syphilis.

AS A CATHARTIC IT IS unsurpassed, being unaccompanied with griping and pain.

DR. MERCER has also a preparation, which he calls THE LADIES BALM, Being expressly designed for female derangements. He has also prepared a Pulmonary Syrup

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

All the above medicines are purely vegetable. For Sale AT THE DRUG STORES AT SEATTLE.

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

Seattle, W. T., June 5th, 1871. n34f-e

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

This Livery Stable is in the centre of the city, and to persons desirous of having Buggies, Carriages, and spirited saddle animals, can find them at this stable.

Horses boarded by the day or week. R. ABRAMS. n61f

Notice. The assignees of Lydia A. Maynard vs. D. S. Maynard. U. S. Land Office, Olympia, W. T., Dec. 11, 1871.

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

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



WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS. PURELY VEGETABLE. FREE FROM ALCOHOL. MILLIONS Bear Testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects. Vinegar Bitters are not a vile Fancy Drink, Made of Poor Ram, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Keffee Flowers, doctored up and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," etc., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin. Urtare a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and A LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing, also, the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver, and of all the Visceral Organs. FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS, whether in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or at the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters have no equal. For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs. DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Congestive Tingles of the Chest, Distress, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms are the off-springs of Dyspepsia.

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

FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blisters, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-Worms, Scald Head, Sore Throat, Itch, Scabies, Ringworms, Eruptions of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects. Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blisters, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-Worms, Scald Head, Sore Throat, Itch, Scabies, Ringworms, Eruptions of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects. Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

FIN, TAPE, and other WORMS, striking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS. J. WALKER, Proprietor, R. H. McDONALD & Co., Druggists and Gen. Agents, San Francisco, Cal., and 24 and 26 Commerce Street, New York.

BUY THE BEST. STRAHLE & CO'S BILLIARD TABLES

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

We keep on hand the Largest Stock of Billiard Goods on the Coast, and sell Lower than any Eastern House. Orders solicited from the country for Tables Cushions or Material. JACOB STRAHLE & CO. 568 Market Street, SAN FRANCISCO.

California Veneers and Fancy Woods of all kinds. 4-3m-e

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

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

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

Patented by J. A. Morrell, Oct. 29, 1867.

THE CHEAPEST, SIMPLEST, and MOST DURABLE PUMP In the World. Agents wanted for this Coast. 16tf County rights for sale.

JAS. R. ROBBINS, Wholesale Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Wines; Brandies Whiskies, Etc., No. 15 Commercial Street, Seattle W. T. Genuine Custer Whiskey Always on hand. 15tf