

Journal Sound Dispatch

VOLUME VII. SEATTLE, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1878. NUMBER 16.

From the Other World.

[From the Philadelphia Times.]
At 7 o'clock on Monday morning a shroud hung at the door of the dwelling 123 Mary street. The neighbors who knew the story of a long and painful illness said: "Poor Mr. Schrack has gone at last!" Word was sent to the doctor that he need not attend his patient no longer. The undertaker was visited. In Old Swedes' (Gloria Dei) Church Mr. Schrack's death was announced and the Sunday school scholars commented upon the death of the teacher they had learned to love.

At 11 o'clock, four hours later, the shroud was torn down from the dwelling in Mary street. The order for the undertaker was countermanded. The doctor was told to hurry to his patient. The Sunday school scholars in Old Swedes' Church were about passing a resolution of condolence with their teacher's orphaned boy when the pastor, the Rev. S. B. Simes, was handed a piece of paper bearing the single word, hastily written: "Revived." The neighborhood was soon thick with rumors. Among those who had an inkling of the facts it was generally agreed that something not far short of a miracle had happened. The story is, indeed, a remarkable one. He tells his story as follows:

"Last September I had a terrible attack of hemorrhage of the lungs, and since then I have not been able to do anything, except for one period of three weeks. My health at times was fair, but three weeks ago I felt that I was going fast. My flesh left my body. My entire appearance changed. My appetite was gone. Everything I swallowed was at once thrown off my stomach. Last Tuesday a week I found I would have to give up. I felt as though the power of action in my limbs was leaving me. I was fearful of going to bed, and so I sat in a chair for three days and three nights. I then made up my mind that I would have to die and I asked to be put to bed. Wednesday night I was taken with something like a chill and spasms at the heart. After coming through that I seemed to revive until last Sunday. Every hour during that day I experienced a change. While the right hand would be purple the left would be white. When the left hand became dark the right became white again. The entire left side of my body was numb and almost useless. About 9 o'clock on Sunday night my eyesight began failing me. I lost my hearing, and my speech became thick, my tongue being greatly swollen. I had fully made up my mind that I had to die. At about 4 o'clock on Sunday morning the tips of my fingers became like lead. My sight was now entirely gone. My stomach was terribly swollen, and was greatly inflamed. Each succeeding cramp was more severe and reached higher up into the stomach. All the passages of my throat seemed to be closed. Shortly before 7 o'clock I asked to be moved to the foot of the bed, and my head had scarcely touched the pillow when I exclaimed, 'Throw me over!' and then I found myself in another land. The vision I looked upon was the most beautiful that man ever saw. It would be impossible for me to give a description that would do it justice. My first feeling was that of falling down a great height, and then I found myself in a valley. I walked along till I came to a terrible dark river, at sight of which I shuddered and feared. Before me and beyond the river was a black cloud. Others were walking over the river, and although I dreaded it, something urged me on, and I felt that I had to go with the others. As I got nearer to the dark cloud it became bright and beautiful, and expanding it opened and disclosed the most beautiful sight. The first I saw was Jesus. I saw a great temple and a great throne. I saw my little boy, who was drowned two years ago, and my other dear child. I saw my dear wife; but I could not touch them. I saw people whom I had almost forgotten. I saw my old gray-haired grandfather, who died when I was but two years old. There were many whom I looked for, but I did not see them.

"Then the vision began receding, and I never can describe the terrible disappointment I felt when I found myself in bed again. I felt, indeed, grieved. It was 11 o'clock when I regained consciousness, and once I felt as though my life had been renewed. I was a new man. I had not then, nor have I now, an ache or a pain. My eyesight, my hearing and my speech had fully returned, and I feel now as well as I ever did in my life."

Dr. Cantrell, the attending physician, said that Mr. Schrack's trouble was nervous spasms of the heart. "I expected his death at any moment. He was in such a condition since Sunday a week that I did not dare to make an examination of his lungs, as I knew he could not stand it. Mr. Schrack told me that during the four hours of his unconsciousness he had but one foot on earth, and he was very sorry that I had brought him back."

A bashful man will sometimes get terribly mixed in his speech. A blushing youth turned from pink to carnation, and wished himself in an early grave, when, in his excitement, he said: "That man can tell a bigger lie than any one I know;" and then thinking of an apology necessary, added, "of course, present company excepted."

GENERAL NEWS.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—The admiralty has received a telegram from the English consul at Chamak Kalissi, on the Dardanelles, containing a report of the passage of six ships of the British fleet up the straits yesterday. The Turkish pasha made a formal protest of Chamek Kalissi, but no measures were taken to prevent the passage. The admiral orders were to enter the straits with or without leave, and make arrangements to secure his rear. The ships were prepared for action.

It is reported that 1,900 Russian sailors and naval officers have arrived in Adrianople on the way to take possession of the Turkish fleet in the Bosphorus.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—5:30 p. m.—In the house of commons this afternoon Sir Stafford Northcote confirmed the statement already made regarding the passage of the Dardanelles by the fleet, and also said the government had received a communication from Russia stating that the intelligence that Great Britain and other powers had determined to send ships to Constantinople for the protection of their subjects obliged Russia to consider the proper means for protecting the Christians whose lives and property might be threatened, and for this purpose the Russian government was obliged to contemplate the entry of a portion of its troops into Constantinople. He said that the British government had protested against this view, declaring it can see no parallel between the two courses proposed. The chancellor's statement was received with loud cheers from the conservative benches.

In the house of lords Derby made a similar statement. Lord Derby also read a dispatch from Prince Gortschakoff, informing him of the Russian occupation of Constantinople, which the Prince adds is merely a pacific measure.

The Manchester Guardian correspondent says that the changes in the circumstances of the eastern question are passing beyond Lord Derby's pacific inclinations. Should he remain in office we may regard it as a favorable symptom for the maintenance of peace, though it may be earned at the cost of concessions. If he retires we may count upon serious complications.

The News says the dangers of the hour are no doubt great, but when we find a sovereign so deeply interested as the emperor of Germany in the maintenance of peace, expressing the conviction that the object will be gained, we may hope they will be surmounted.

The Post says the peace-at-any-price Derby has suddenly become quite bellicose, a pretty sure sign there is no risk of any collision. On the contrary, as matters stand, if the ships are only ordered to Constantinople, there is no reason why Britons and Russians shall not take part in the gaieties of the reassured residents.

There is considerable excitement in consequence of telegrams from the admiralty that all the ships under repairs shall be hurried forward and sent on to join Admiral Hornby. The Devastation will leave Malta to-day.

VIENNA, Feb. 14.—The excitement is daily increasing. The word mobilization is on everybody's lips. A perfectly reliable person writes from St. Petersburg that the idea of the conference has produced general dissatisfaction.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The exciting scenes which characterized the period of the electoral count were vividly recalled and their turbulent excitement nearly paralleled during to-day's session of the house of representatives. Vociferated interruptions, calls to order and applause or derisive laughter were of frequent occurrence. Open or disguised personalities, taunts and ridicule were freely interchanged, and party feeling and sectional animosity animated the debate to an alarming degree during the entire proceedings. The stormy debate has undoubtedly served a useful purpose of materially clearing the political atmosphere not only by giving vent to smoldering fires of passion, but by letting in the sunlight of public positive assertions from Garfield, Foster and Ellis upon the mystic and scandalous charges which have so long been floating through the country concerning the Wormley Hotel conference and the alleged presidential bargaining in regard to the southern policy and completion of the electoral count for president peacefully.

cial of the truth of these charges was formulated in language of such vigor and enforced by oratory of such magnificent power as to produce a profound sensation. Then, in the midst of the turbulence, the more quiet but absolutely emphatic statements of Ellis and Foster left no room to doubt that they also were uttering exact truth in denying that any bargain was made or contemplated by the president or any parties to the conference.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 5.—There is much excitement and confusion here over the entry of Russian soldiers. The British fleet is expected to enter the Bosphorus to-morrow. The sultan has a dispatch from the czar stating that his troops would occupy the neighborhood of Constantinople. A report that the cabinet has decided upon the departure of the sultan for Broussa in the event of the Russians entering the capital is untrue. The sultan will remain in Constantinople in any event.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 16.—There is great anxiety here, particularly among English residents, on account of the critical situation. The Russian national feeling is becoming excited.

All the newspapers point out that the British fleet has entered the Dardanelles in spite of the sultan's protest, and is consequently violating the treaty of Paris.

VIENNA, Feb. 15.—The sultan has requested Victoria to relinquish her intention of sending a fleet to Constantinople, and strenuously requested the czar to defer the entry of the Russian troops until she had replied. The czar confirmed Gortschakoff's declaration of the 10th to the powers, that the sending of the British fleet to Constantinople obliged Russia to enter. Victoria replied that the fleet entered the Dardanelles with a pacific object.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The rumor that Derby had resigned is denied. The Standard says England is ready to act with any or every power in bridling Russian aggressions upon their rights and interests; but if all hold back we must act by ourselves and leave our neighbors to save their own interests if they can.

In the house of commons to-night a bill for raising £6,000,000 by means of exchequer bonds passed to a second reading without division, after a rambling discussion during which Gladstone deprecated any alliance for the freedom of the Christians in Turkey.

The ordinance works at Sheffield has resumed full time on government orders. The government has also ordered a large number of rifle barrels at Sheffield. Some of the forges in Woolwich arsenal are going day and night. The outer basin of Woolwich dockyard is being cleared, to be ready to receive vessels requiring repair in emergency. Admiral superintendent at Malta has been ordered to report as to the vacant barrack accommodations, as it may become desirable to station a reserve of seamen at Malta, ready to draft to the fleet as required.

Lord Derby's protest against the Russian occupation of Constantinople is published. It is worded very decidedly. It demonstrates that the entry of Russian troops would be a violation of the armistice and might provoke disorders, causing great danger to Christians, which the Russian government deprecates. It concludes: "Her majesty's government cannot acknowledge the dispatch ships to Constantinople has any bearing on the entry of Russian troops into the city, which latter measure they consider uncalled for by any circumstances of military or any other necessity, the consequences of which may be disastrous to the whole population of the city." Lord Derby has also telegraphed Lord Loftus that he had telegraphed Count Schouvaloff the government's earnest hope that the Russian troops would not make any movement towards Gallipoli, or any movement of a nature to threaten communications of the fleet, as any such movement would be regarded in England as compromising the safety of the fleet, and in the actual state of public feeling he could not answer for the consequences, which might be serious.

VIENNA, Feb. 14.—It is reported that the Austrian minister of finance will proceed to London on a special mission.

BERLIN, Feb. 16.—A request was received from St. Petersburg yesterday that German influence would make itself felt. That influence cannot but be self felt in spite of all assertions to the

contrary and the relations existing between these imperial courts not only place alidea of any coolness arising between them entirely out of the question, but also offer sure guarantee for the maintenance of general peace.

PARIS, Feb. 15.—The correctness of the following from Constantinople is guaranteed: To prevent the Turks from firing on the fleet England was obliged to give assurances that it came for the protection of Turkish as well as British interests. There was at first some talk of a small Philo English party among the Turks resisting Russian occupation, but perseverance in this intention is most improbable.

Vanyk Pasha has gone to the Russian headquarters, charged to endeavor to dissuade Grand Duke Nicholas from occupying Constantinople. The Russians on Friday morning occupied the Samdit redoubt, which is a part of the Constantinople line of defence.

Although Austria has remonstrated against the occupation of Constantinople, she will not abandon her present attitude if occupation is accomplished peacefully and with the consent of Turkey. Russia has notified the porte that she has prevailed upon Greece to adopt a pacific attitude.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 15.—The headquarters of the Turkish army of defense has been removed to Stefano. The Turks are hurriedly erecting earthworks on the Kujuk Chekemedja line of defense.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 15.—It is stated that peace negotiations are now practically interrupted, for since the appearance of British men-of-war in the Sea of Marmora Turkish plenipotentiaries declare that complete autonomy for Bulgaria is inadmissible. The statement may be regarded as official. It probably means that the porte objects to the extent of territory which Russia wishes included in Bulgaria. Russia in defence to Austria is willing to limit the time of occupation of Bulgaria to the maximum of two years, and will consent to the reorganization of Bulgaria by the international commission, but insists that the Sultan's direct jurisdiction in Europe should be limited to the strip of territory on the shore of the straits.

PERA, Feb. 15.—It is generally expected that Grand Duke Nicholas will enter Constantinople with a portion of his army, but will come as the guest and friend of the nation and with the consent of the Sultan.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 15.—The announcement of the arrival of the British fleet at Constantinople has created intense feeling. It is looked upon as an act of war—as a defiance of the compact of the European powers.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—The difficulties between Thos. Lord, Sr., and his children growing out of the marriage of that gentleman to Mrs. Hicks were brought to a conclusion to-day by a settlement between the parties. Negotiations looking to a compromise were opened shortly after the commencement of proceedings to prove the bridegroom insane and the agreement it is said was only brought about finally by the most earnest efforts on the part of eminent counsel after a great deal of discussion and trouble. It was decided that Thomas Lord, Sr., should surrender his entire estate, including real and personal property, to Clarence A. Seward, counsel for owner, and Henry L. Day, of the firm of Lord & Day, counsel for the sons; they to hold it in trust and pay from it \$12,000 per annum to each of the children. Mrs. Lord surrenders all right of dower to the estate and agrees to receive nothing from it after the death of her husband, should she survive him. The papers necessary to the settlement were drawn up yesterday by counsel for the parties. To-day ex-Judge John K. Porter, counsel for Mr. and Mrs. Lord, and Henry L. Day, counsel for the young Lords, had a long conference with the parties, and the papers were duly signed and verified this afternoon. The estate is said to amount to over two millions. Upon the death of the father it will go to the children. Mrs. Lord is said to possess a fortune of over half a million dollars.

A Stettin newspaper announces that the Russian Government has ordered there 42 small torpedo boats of a velocity of 19 knots an hour, to be delivered at St. Petersburg on the 15th of April. The price is to be over \$1,000,000, the half of which is to be paid beforehand.

What a Mother will do.

PARIS, January 4.—Another interesting lawsuit has come to a sudden and most sensational ending. The suit was interesting mainly because the parties to it were of high rank. The document is— but I had better let your readers judge for themselves. The judgment of the court, rendered only a few days ago, had been to name M. E. Chevandier de Valdrome, ex-Minister of the Interior, guardian of the young son born of his dead brother's marriage to a Mlle. Defodon, from whom he was separated. The boy was placed in the Dominican seminary at Arcueil, and there the mother was to be permitted to see him twice a week while on holidays and during vacation he might visit her, but only by the authorization and in the custody of his guardian. On Monday last (New Year's Eve) little Armand was sent in charge of a priest to visit his mother, who was informed that the child might remain with her for four hours and no more. This said, the worthy priest retired into the waiting room of Mme. de Valdrome's dwelling to wait for the time allotted for the visit should have expired.

Hardly were the mother and child alone than the little one threw himself into her arms sobbing. "Mamma, save me, take me away. They said I should never see you again. I heard them. So take me away—far away."

Probably the mother had had some such idea in her own mind. It was a desperate chance; for should it fail, no second opportunity would be allowed her; but could she resist the little one's pleading? "You wish to go?" she said.

"Yes, mother," said the child. "Remember that we will go into exile for many years—that I am not rich—that your father's family will never forgive you—that we shall be followed."

"Let us go," said the mother, kissing him; then (amiable hypocrite!) she went to the priest and said: "Father the time you leave my child with me is very brief. When my husband was alive the judgment of separation gave me half of Armand's time—his guardian should be as kind as the Court was."

"But my orders are imperative madam," said the worthy ecclesiastic. "I do not wish you to disobey them," she replied, "but will you not return to Arcueil, and in my name beg the Superior to leave Armand with me a few hours longer, a little time is a trifle to him—not to me."

The worthy ecclesiastic could not resist the tearful appeal and set off on his errand. As he turned the corner Mme. de Valdrome hurried her boy into a carriage and drove to her lawyer, Maitre Allou. "If I carry off my son," she said to him as soon as they were alone, "can they put me in prison?"

"For Heaven's sake, don't do anything of the sort," cried the lawyer. "We've lost the case here, but we can't fail to have the decision reversed in the higher court." And he went on to give his reasons for this comfortable belief. But the woman broke in again, "Can they put me in prison? Are you sure they can't?"

"Why do you want to know?" asked the lawyer.

"Because if they could and should I could do nothing more for my boy. Can they—yes or no?"

"They cannot—positively."

"That is all I wished to know, and now my mind is made up." In vain did the lawyer protest against such irregular and illegal proceedings. "I am a mother: they want to steal my boy: I will carry him off. Good-by," and away she posted to the still more eminent Maitre Betolaud, the leader of the bar, to get his opinion.

"They can't imprison you," he said "but as *batonniere* of the bar I protest energetically against such action."

"And as a man?" she said. He made no answer if he had replied. A few minutes later she was safe in the house of friends, the boy with the aid of a wig and a girl's wardrobe, was changed into a blooming young Miss, a trusty maid was given Mme. de Valdrome's diamonds and jewels and the more precious child and the pair were away. "Take care of the child," said the mother, "and if you need money dispose of some of these. I shall go home and try and gain a few hours for you, till you are safe over the frontier."

When she got home the priest had returned. The Superior was sorry, but could not alter his decision; the boy must leave at the hour. "I expected nothing else," said Mme. de Valdrome, and went about making her preparation for flight. The four hours elapsed, and the priest

asked for the boy. "In a minute or two," the mother said. Five minutes passed, and he knocked at the door. Mme. de Valdrome came out, and in tears besought him to return to Arcueil and ask the Superior to leave the child over night. It is not surprising that the good priest was surprised. He became indignant and insisted upon the boy being given in his charge. The mother refused to give him up. The priest hurried to M. de Valdrome, who in an instant divined that the case was serious, and almost immediately a body of detectives under M. Rouffie had been sent to the house. "Where is the boy?" they said. "Find him," she said. They didn't. Next morning, New Year's Day, the detectives, who had kept close watch over the house, saw Mme. de Valdrome leave it at an early hour. They tracked her to church where she performed her devotions; then they saw her move away through the throng. Then they lost her. She didn't go out by the main entrance—that was certain, and the wary M. Rouffie himself was keeping watch at the sacristy door through which possibly a regular member of the church might have passed. But he had not seen the lady. One woman had passed out, an old lady, bent double, spectacled, wrapped up in a big cloak and coughing as if she were in the last stages of consumption. Bonifie had politely presented her with the holy water, and after crossing herself devoutly the old dame had tottered into her carriage and driven away. He thought nothing of it at the time, but next day when he received a telegram, "All together again and quite well," it occurred to him that under certain circumstances it is an advantage to a woman to have had experience as a star in comedy.

The Indians of Nevada are inveterate gamblers. A party of young Shoshones visited the Winnemuccas for the purpose of capturing all their money at poker, a game that the former had recently learned. The scheme was a great success, and the Shoshones were soon laden with spoil. Then spake the old Winnemucca chief, Buena Vista John, saying that he knew not of the poker of the pale faces, but he would gladly engage his visitors in the ancient game of klackity, which was played with simple pebbles, the number of which was guessed by his opponent as he held them in his closed hand. It is said that klackity is wonderfully similar in principle to our three card monte, in that the guesser is found to be brought to sorrow. The young Shoshones went home poorer than they came.

Brother Odell says that ministers are knocking the old beliefs endwise. When he gets hold of a text that is as hard as a pine knot he is met by the convenient assertion that it is all a mistranslation. It used to be some comfort to a man to believe in hell, but now when one dies he hasn't the slightest idea where he will go. The subject is being discussed with a good deal of heat, naturally, and everybody of importance is being interviewed, with the hope that he has some later information. The theology of the colored race is rather uniquely put as follows:

Brother Beecher says for sartan, an his doctrine will just suit yer. Tho' for sure I don't know the page from which it has been fot-bud, Dat we needn't 'ab no trubble 'bout the eberlastin' future, Kase taint no matter what ye' does, yo never will be scotched.

The case of Edwin W. Ensign, one of the victims of the rubber shop fire in New Haven, Conn., surprises medical men. Although his death has been daily expected, he remains alive. About ten weeks have elapsed since he received his injuries, and during that time he has gradually failed, his situation being a very pitiable one. His back is broken, both legs and his bowels are paralyzed, while his kidneys have ceased to perform their functions.

Sixty-five of the eighty-one lives lost at the Ashtabula disaster have been paid for by the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company at a rate averaging \$5,000 apiece. The most expensive life cost the company \$9,000, and a newly married couple were appraised at only \$3,000.

Montenegro, in the late Russo-Turkish strife, lost 4,000 in killed and 7,000 in wounded, or more than a quarter of its population capable of bearing arms.

WEEKLY DISPATCH.

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SATURDAY..... FEB. 23, 1878.

Lands Restored.

A letter from Hon. John J. McGilvra, dated Washington, February 2, 1878, contains most important and cheering news for the people of King county and the counties east of us. The portion of the letter referred to reads thus:

The land grant to the branch line is to be surrendered, and restored to settlement, except a small strip in the shape of a triangle, embracing the old sections for twenty miles northward, or at right angles with the line of the Puget Sound road. This leaves Seattle, the most of King county, and all the counties north and east, including Yakima, free from this grant, and the lands open to settlement at \$1.25 per acre. These terms were agreed to-day in the Committee on Pacific Railroads of the House, and the bill will be reported on Monday. All lands sold, or contracted to be sold by the company on the main line, are to be subject to taxation, and various other provisions are contained in the bill for the protection of Seattle.

There is little doubt but the bill will pass as thus reported, if the N. P. Railroad Company succeed in getting the time on the land grant extended. This will restore to settlement all of the railroad lands in this county north of a line beginning about three miles south of Seattle, and extending in a southeasterly direction. Thus the recently discussed coal fields near Snoqualmie, including both anthracite and bituminous coal, will be thrown open for entry, as will the valuable deposits of iron, copper, marble, etc., in the same neighborhood. There is nothing now in the way of the companies that have been organized in this city for the development of these valuable mines. Heretofore they have been prevented from more than prospecting, as the larger part of these minerals were on lands reserved for the N. P. Railroad Co. There are thousands of acres of good farming lands in this county now subject to homestead entry or pre-emption at \$1.25 per acre, as soon as this bill as reported becomes a law, or the bill fails altogether. Seattle is about to enter upon a new era of prosperity, owing to the untiring efforts of our Delegate, Hon. O. Jacobs, and Hon. J. J. McGilvra, who has so ably assisted him.

REV. DANIEL BAGLEY, Chairman of the Republican Territorial Committee, in common with a number of other gentlemen representing both parties, thinks the Constitutional Convention should be relieved from partisanship as much as possible, and to effect this end suggests that the three District Judges be nominated by the Republican Conventions as delegates at large, and if the Democratic Conventions will accept them, then the three Democratic candidates for the judicial districts to be ratified by the Republicans. The ends sought by Mr. Bagley's suggestion will no doubt meet with favor from many members of both political parties, but we hardly think a majority of either will endorse it.

Such are time's changes that a Napoleon has lately been the guest in England of a Wellesley, the ex-Prince Imperial having been staying with the great Duke's grand-nephew, Lord Cowley, at his seat, Draycot, in Wiltshire.

An Irishman, seeing a vessel very heavily laden and scarcely above the water's edge exclaimed: "Upon my soul if the river was but a little higher the ship would go to the bottom."

—MISS Esther A. Melickham, the great granddaughter of J. F. Benson, is a \$1,000 clerk in the Lute Department.

—The Governor of California receives the highest salary among Governors, \$50,000.

—The general staff of the Russian army lately received \$50,000 worth of champagne from Paris.

Reform of Vagrants.

The great and growing evil of tramps is attracting much attention in the Eastern States, but no more than the importance of the subject demands. Vagrants have multiplied with a rapidity which is alarming. In parts of the country where a few years ago there were only a few dozens there are now hundreds and thousands. The whole number in the United States has recently been estimated, although the figure seem incredible, as high as a million. On the subject of vagrancy generally a good deal of valuable information may be derived from the Annual Report of the Chief Detective of Massachusetts, recently published. Two amateur tramps were sent out by him last summer to study by intimate association and co-operation the ways of the real tramp. They spent three weeks in travelling about the State in company with vagrants, amounting from a single one up as high as twenty. One day they met a gang of thirty-three, who informed them that as many as four hundred were concealed in the woods, in anticipation of an opportunity to join in a strike on the Boston and Albany Railroad. All these tramps subsisted principally and almost wholly by theft. Of the entire number encountered by these two amateurs in their travels, only two manifested any desire or even willingness to gain an honest living by work.

This class of scoundrels infest every section of the habitable globe. Every means devised by the law-makers of the various states have so far failed to check or even mitigate the evil. There are three distinct types of the American tramp—the restless spirits that keep constantly on the wing, subsisting by theft and begging as they go; the vagabond who dresses well and lives independently upon the earnings of depraved women, and, last, the lowest species of lazaroni that exist in any other country,—shocking reflections upon humanity—who swarm about squaw brothels and kindred localities. Seattle has its full quota of the latter classes. There are at least twenty men in this city who have no visible means of support, yet dress well and have more or less money, procured from the sources mentioned; and the lazaroni who swarm around the squaw dens are more numerous still. Carlyle says there are only three ways of sustaining life—to work, beg or steal. And as these fellows will neither work nor beg, it is reasonable to suppose they maintain their existence by theft or graver crimes—at least the recent murder of Hagerson leads to that inference. The sorry spectacle of a street in the heart of a town of four thousand inhabitants, on which it is unsafe to travel after 9 o'clock, is here presented, and yet the authorities seem powerless to check the evil.

—The municipality of Rome has voted \$20,000 toward a grand bronze column, surmounted by a statue of Victor Emanuel, to be erected on the Termini square, near the Baths of Diocletian. The other cities of the peninsula have subscribed liberally to the same project, as also private individuals at home and abroad; so that there will be no lack of funds. The monument is to be after the style of Trajan's column, and is to record in twining bas relief the royal deeds in behalf of the unification of Italy. On the assembling of Parliament, on Feb. 15, a bill is to be passed unanimously to pay the King's debts, amounting to \$6,000,000.

THE monks of St. Bernard save the traveler, and the dogs get all the credit.

How to Prosper.

It is a grave question with most persons, at some time in their lives, what they shall do, and where they shall live. The world is wide, and in these days of cheap and rapid travel, almost all can make their home wherever it pleases them. With many the choice of a living depends wholly on circumstances, while others can choose their own occupation. For many years various influences have contributed to bring an unusual number of people to our cities and towns. Among these are the better opportunities afforded for education, society and skilled labor. The young men of the rural districts, becoming dissatisfied with the monotonous routine of their lives, with visions of wealth to lure them on, forsake a sure and easy mode of living and crowd to the cities, only to find the avenues of remunerative employment overcrowded. The result is that our towns are constantly filled with an idle, dissolute class of people, who suffer themselves and bring misery on others.

This condition of things might readily be accounted for in the over-populous countries of Europe, where the landed interests are vested in the few, but in this country, with its countless acres free to all, it is unnatural. Here young and middle aged men who are willing to sow before they reap, who have self-denial and firmness enough to live for a time plainly until they can do better, can secure for themselves farms which will afford them and their children easy competencies through life. Men who possess the good sense to follow this rule are worth regiments of town loungers who are tolerated by society not honored. The young man who starts out in Washington Territory with an axe, a brave heart and willing hands, may not be able for a time to dress in the height of fashion, but will be sure to hew his way, and if possessed of a frugal wife they will have all needed prosperity and their children will rise up and call them blessed. Their work will give them contented minds and healthy bodies, and their gains, though small at the start, will give them quite as much comfort as the unnatural acquisitions of the millionaire.

No part of the United States presents so magnificent a prospect for this class of our people as does Washington Territory to-day. With unlimited acres susceptible of the highest cultivation, interspersed with inexhaustible forests of timber; with a climate as mild and salubrious as that of Italy; with navigable rivers connecting her remotest parts with the seaboard; with her school system as perfect as that of the older States; she opens wide her arms to embrace and welcome all who come, assuring them of subsistence from the start and full and plenty in the future.

Simon Cameron's Love Letters

It will be remembered that a female clerk employed in the Treasury Department sued Simon Cameron last summer for breach of promise. For a time through the efforts of his relatives, the matter was hushed up, but she now presses her suit with renewed energy, and publishes a part of the correspondence which passed between them. One of the letters reads as follows:

DARLING MARY—I send you twenty dollars to Harrisburg. I hope soon to be able to call you my wife. S. C.

Another reads:

MY DEAREST MARY—A hard day in the committee room has fatigued me beyond description, but even in my pain I think of you, and look forward to the hour when you will be mine, to cheer me after the labors of the day, and fill my life with blessings. I can't come around to-night, but

send you some flowers, and will see you to-morrow. Don't come to the Capitol; wait at home for me. Affectionately, S. C.

Again he writes:

MY DARLING: There is a prospect that I shall go abroad. While I am gone, be faithful to the love you have promised me. When I return all will be well. I will try and see you before I go, and only write you briefly now. Affectionately, S. C.

The widow's answer to this was:

DEAR MR. C.: Oh, do come and take me away, I am afraid to stay here alone. I cannot bear the thought of your going abroad with no one to take care of you. Oh, if you'd only let me go along. Only tell me what steamer you take and I will meet you there. Please take me. MARY.

The following is also of interest:

MR. DON CAMERON—Your dear papa promised to make me his wife, but now the influence of Miss (another department clerk) has turned his heart from me. If you would make your father marry me, I will get you a position in the Cabinet. Yours respectfully M. E. O.

Mrs. Oliver says that she is 38 years old, and has been married twice. From the first husband she separated by mutual agreement. The second husband left her and went south, but never returned. She thinks he is dead, but is not certain of it.

From Eastern Oregon.

PILOT ROCK, EASTERN OREGON, February 14, 1878.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE DISPATCH:

I see nothing in your paper that gives me the sentiment of your community on the railroad question. I am afraid the newspapers in the Wallamet valley are subsidized in favor of the extension of time to the Northern Pacific Railroad. As far as that is concerned it is all right enough as to time, if they would make it obligatory on the company to finish and put in operation a certain amount of road on this end of the line. It is stated by some that they have transportation to this portion of the country, and that they now own seventy-five per cent. of the O. S. N. Co. If that is the case this will be the last section of the road that will be finished, if ever. As long as the company can monopolize the carrying trade by the river the road will not be finished. Boats cost nothing, comparatively, to the cost of building a railroad. Besides what do we want to go to Portland for? It is a long distance out of our way, and difficult and dangerous going to sea; our sacks are worn, our grain destroyed, our purse depleted for expenses. The Wallamet people are trying to have Portland the city and supply point of this section. How absurd! Eastern Oregon above the Dalles of the Columbia will be so identified with Washington Territory that there will be no trouble in annexing it. Portland and the Wallamet people are trying to hold us. But the near future will solve that problem, as we shall soon hold the balance of power. We have paid them tribute long enough, and if we can cross over the mountains to deep water we have got them and they know it. All the publications are throwing cold water upon the enterprise. Had we received the same notice ten years ago from the press that is now given us, our population would have been four times as great as it now is. C.

[Our correspondent labors under a mistake when he says he can see nothing in our paper which gives the sentiment of our people on the railroad question. The DISPATCH is the only paper published here which has defended the interests of the people against the monopoly of the Northern Pacific Railroad and advocated an early connection with Eastern Washington and Oregon by rail.—Ed.]

In Eureka, Nev., the delighted miners shouted to Di Murska, "Cut her loose old gal," "Turn on the music," and "Raise the roof, little one."

A London paper estimates that during the latter 200 days of 1877 human blood flowed at the rate of 40 gallons an hour.

FOR THIRTY DAYS!

In Order to make Room for Our

NEW AND IMMENSE

SPRING STOCK

DIRECT FROM THE EAST.

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HAVE NOW IN STORE AND WARE HOUSES AT SEATTLE A FULL STOCK OF ALL Goods in their line, which will be sold at the Lowest Prices possible. The trade and public generally are invited to an inspection of their stock and prices. Their past seven years business in this city is a guarantee to the public of reasonable prices for good goods.

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

CHURNING OF 50 TO 100 POUNDS

Can be churned in from six to ten minutes. Shop with B. A. HILL and OBE SCHILLES—343, on Mill street. Address by mail,

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BUY YOUR BEEF! BEEF!



Union Market.
A. W. MALSON

GENERAL NEWS.

BERLIN, Feb. 17.—Journals here opposed to the policy of Austria state that Admiral Hornby has been ordered to seize the Turkish fleet if necessary to prevent its surrender to Russia.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—Intelligence received at Paris says that owing to Emperor William's friendly intervention, Russia has resolved to maintain an attitude which cannot imperil the peaceful solution of existing difficulties. According to the latest information, England and Russia will maintain their respective military and naval positions during the session of the congress. No other power will enter the Dardanelles, lest it should increase the complications.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The supreme court to-day decided that a railroad company having contracted to forward cattle is responsible for their transportation over the whole route as well on the tracks of other companies as on its own; that a railroad company, unless forbidden by their charters, have power to contract for shipments the entire distance freight is to be carried over connecting lines, affirmed.

BERLIN, Feb. 19.—In the reichstag to-day in response to an interpellation of Bismarck, Bismarck stated he had little practically now to tell. He then discussed the separate provisions of the preliminaries of peace, and showed that Germany's interests are not affected in such a manner as to oblige her to deviate from her previous attitude. He described that apprehensions respecting the Dardanelles are not justified by the actual situation. Regarding the position to be taken by Germany, he said he could not now give any official information as the documents only came to his possession to-day. He did not believe in European war as the powers who opposed Russia would have to assume the responsibility of the legacy left by Turkey. Germany was in favor of hastening the assembling of the conference which perhaps will meet within the first fortnight of March. He rejected emphatically all suggestions that Germany should intervene, and declared she was willing honorably to mediate, but did not wish to exercise the office of arbiter of Europe.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The Times says that U. S. funds have surprised many people by advancing instead of falling on the news that the silver bill passed will insure its becoming a law in much its present shape. We have always said that the public was not selling stocks to any appreciable extent, and the weakness which has now and then characterized bonds, was due as much as anything to passing fears of dealers and to speculative selling which only made the market harder. Hence on receipt of better New York prices and because the worst was now known, the market naturally rose by the mere efforts of those who had sold to buy back. Besides it has been noticed that the limitation put upon the quantity of silver that may be coined in a given time is itself tantamount to making silver subsidiary for coinage, at all events for some considerable time, so that there is little alarm felt and holders stick to their bonds. The only thing that will lower the price of these or any other high class bonds just now is dearer money.

In addition to vessels now in the bay of Mundonia are smaller ships, including the Torch and Antelope, Flaring, Basilisk and Cygnet, on the Bosphorus or at the entrance of Black Sea to keep watch over the straits and hold themselves at the disposal of the ambassador and consuls. It is stated on authority which cannot be questioned, that 70,000,000 of human beings are starving in famine stricken provinces of North China.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—The Tribune's London G. A. M. special says: While all indications point to a peaceful settlement of the eastern question there is no doubt that Austria, like England, is preparing for war in case present negotiations fail. At Pesh 80,000 troops have been quietly assembled and contracts made for forwarding provisions to them if they should take the field. Two camps of 20,000 have also been established at Palosa, near the Galencia frontier.

To-day important statements may be expected in the parliaments of England, Austria and Germany.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 19.—The latest from Sacramento says no danger is to be apprehended from the flood. The water is up to the level of the Front street railroad track, but it must rise about two feet higher to overflow the higher ground beyond. Some buildings below R street levee have been wrecked and drainage of water inside the levees causes much inconvenience, but with the clear weather of to-day the pumps will reduce it. The break in the levee on the Yolo side, below Washington, is important. It has inundated a large tract of country, but has relieved the pressure of the levees. The country back of Walnut grove is flooded by water from Mokelumne and Cosumnes. The water is very high around the isl-

ands in the delta of Sacramento, but the levees hold thus far.

Trains on the California and Oregon road were on time at Red Bluff to-day. The California Pacific is running a transfer at Davisville.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Representative Ellis states that in a protracted interview with President Hayes last night he received the assurance that the administration never contemplated interference by U. S. courts or otherwise with the action of the courts or State government of Louisiana, and that while the President regretted the prosecution of Anderson and Wells, it would not alter his course toward the State or people of Louisiana. It was a matter which involved their honor and he trusted their honor. Ellis also stated that he fully informed the President of the condition of affairs in Louisiana, and corrected what he (Ellis) considered errors and misstatements of Secretary Sherman and others in regard to the returning board trials.

VIENNA, Feb. 19.—Prince Duersperg, president of the Austrian council of ministers, in reply to an interpellation in the lower house of the reichstag to-day, said the government on being informed of the preliminaries of peace, frankly stated its position regarding them, declaring it could not consider as binding any arrangement between belligerents effecting the interests of this monarchy or the rights of the signatories of the treaty of Paris, as long as such arrangements were not agreed to by the powers. At the same time the government took the initiative in the convocation of the European conference. The standpoint of the government regarding the peace basis and its proposal for the assembly of the conference, were accepted by all the cabinets. Russia declared in favor of a congress, not a conference, and that it should not meet in the capital of any signatorial state.

PARIS, Feb. 19.—The Defense, Bishop Dupallu's organ, say a large majority of the conclave seems inclined to partisans of the status quo. Only two cardinals appear to advocate a struggle a outrance. About a dozen are inclined to a more or less decided conciliation. A correspondent says the uncompromising party are divided. Some are favorable to Cardinal Bioli for the papacy and some Cardinal Simeoni. The moderates hesitate.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The channel squadron, four ironclads, proceed eastward from Gibraltar to-day.

The Times, commenting on Bismarck's speech, says it simply eliminates Germany from the calculation, and the issue rests between Russia, Austria and England.

Bismarck in the German reichstag yesterday, said a judicious regard for her own interests required Russia to obtain the sanction of the powers for terms of peace.

A letter from Beyrout, Syria, says the Turkish soldiers killed thirty and wounded twenty-two Druses in the village of McCulley. The attack was made under pretense of arresting the head man of the village for trespass.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The Times in its article about the Chinese famine, says: We cannot doubt that if the Chinese have found their way to America from the comparatively prosperous eastern provinces in thousands that they will pour forth in myriads from the famine stricken districts of the north as soon as the way is opened to them. The Chinese difficulty may speedily become a greater menace to the United States than the negro difficulty was at its worst, for negro immigration was never voluntary and ceased with the abolition of the slave trade, while, if the Chinese side once begins to flow in force it is difficult to see when and where it will stop.

ROME, Feb. 20.—Cardinal Giarechi Pecci, the pontifical camerlengo, has been elected pope. Cardinal Pecci is an Italian. He takes the name of Leo XIII.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The Rome correspondent of the Times, in a letter to that journal under date of the 14th inst., writes as follows of Cardinal Pecci, to-day elected pope: "Pecci is tall, with a fine head, high forehead narrowing at the temples, long face and straight features. He has a large mouth and prominent chin, cheeical, open countenance and large well-shaped ears. His face reminds one of Consolvi, renowned minister of Pius VII. He has a fine sonorous voice, great dignity, even austerity of manners in public life, but privately is affectionate, unassuming, sociable and witty. As camerlengo he has been the head of that party which, without formally renouncing the right of the Holy See acknowledges the wisdom of the decrees of Providence, accepting what he calls irrevocably accomplished facts. The general opinion is that for learning, tact, energy, dignity, amiability, real moral worth and sincere piety, the sacred college could not find a more deserving pope than Cardinal Pecci. Cardinal Pecci's private life at all periods, is above reproach. He has considerable literary talent and has written

poetry. He never has had intercourse with the functionaries of the present Italian government, but is esteemed by them all, and those with whom the necessity of duty brings him into contact, are perfectly charmed with him."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The full committee on public lands has agreed to report favorably a bill forfeiting all land grants to a number of railroads whose terms have not been complied with. If the bill passes about 100,000,000 acres will be restored to the public domain.

The solemn requiem mass, celebrated this morning at St. Aloysius church in memory of the late pope, was attended by nearly 2,000 persons. The president's family and a number of senators and congressmen and prominent officials were present.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—J. Madison Wells publishes in the Times this morning a column and a half letter describing the men who are persecuting him, showing the character of the judge and of the prosecuting officers, and giving sketches of special witnesses and jurymen. He insists that the suit of Louisiana vs. J. Madison Wells et al. ought to be called the case of Samuel J. Tilden vs. Rutherford B. Hayes, and that it is really a contest for the office of president of the United States and the patronage of the federal government. He alleges that money was sent from New York to help forward the prosecution of the returning board; that Machajevian, David Dudley Field, stands behind the scenes managing the puppets, and that nearly all concerned on the Democratic side are stained with crimes of one sort or another, including treason, murder, larceny, perjury, libel, etc. More specifically Mr. Wells reviews Sherman's charges against Judge Whittaker, and shows the animus which he displayed on the trial of Anderson, and declares that during the greater part of that trial he was in a beastly state of intoxication. He charges the attorney general with having speculated with the collection of taxes; with being cognizant of the packing of the jury in Anderson's case with bullying and threatening witnesses before the grand jury in order to force indictments against members of the returning board and with keeping Littlefield concealed in his own room lest he should repeat the testimony in which he declared Anderson to be innocent of all knowledge of the Vernon parish returns. The assistant attorney general is said to have been indicted for murder in his own parish. One of the chief witnesses against Anderson is stamped as a habitual liar, another as a thief and a third as a fugitive from his native town in Illinois.

Piazzi Smyth, the astronomer royal for Scotland, is the leading expounder and advocate of the new interpretation, and his name lends great weight to the views he has adopted, which are shared by many others. It seems that the great pyramid, on being subjected to rigid scientific examination, without and within, yields a great number and variety of facts, measurements, and other qualities, which, to say the least, are singularly coincidental with other facts, measures and qualities relating to religious history and other departments of knowledge, in a way to suggest, if it does not prove, how the structure may or must have been planned by some mind conversant with things to come; so leading to the conclusion that the architect was God himself, who inspired its details as he did those of the ark, the tabernacle, and the temple, and sealed up in its dumb stones and strange passages and chambers an attestation of the other revelation He was to give the world in the written Book.

In Mississippi a patent has been obtained for a method of collecting taxes upon drinks, which is far better than the Moffet or Clarke register. Books of coupons are sold by the State Auditor to all liquor dealers. When a drink is sold the consumer receives a coupon, which entitles him to receive from the State, in payment of his taxes, one cent. If two drinks are to be paid for he receives an orange-colored coupon good for two cents. If five drinks, a blue paper good for five cents. Not only does the State enjoy an income from the tax on drinks, but the consumer has a reasonable chance of paying off his taxes with the orange and blue coupons. The saloons are crowded at all times with men making out their taxes.

For every week lost in a strike a certain number of weeks work at the higher wages struck for is required in order to avoid positive loss to the workmen. Thus in the case of a strike of six months' duration for an advance of ten per cent. in wages, five years' labor at the higher rate will be required, to make up the positive loss incurred in the strike.

Cannot be Smoothed Over.

Among the early accounts of the wreck of the Metropolis it was stated that one of the contractors who chartered this same vessel, decided only just before she sailed that none of his family or relatives should embark in her. We have not since seen this anywhere denied. On the contrary, it has been confirmed by a Philadelphia correspondent of one of our contemporaries, who, while admitting its truth, pleads in extenuation the great pains taken by the contractor to satisfy himself that the vessel was seaworthy. This argument is all in vain. The fact that a man is unwilling to trust what is most dear to him in a ship is evidence that he believes her unsafe, which is not by any means overcome by his willingness to let hundreds of others take their chances on her. We have only to say that he who thinks a vessel safe enough for two or three hundred laborers, that is not safe enough for his own family, has no place in American society.

The testimony of experts to the seaworthiness of the Metropolis is as abundant as it usually is in such cases. Experts certified that the Colorado giant, made of Portland cement, was a genuine human petrification, just as experts proved that the Tariffville bridge, through which a train had broken, was so strong that no train could possibly break through it. The purser of the Metropolis, who appears to have been quite cool and self possessed throughout the catastrophe, says on the other hand that "the vessel was rotten. She was washed ashore in splinters, small enough for kindling wood. I picked up two pieces to verify my statement. It is like rotten punk, or an old stump that has been decaying fifty years."

These are terrible facts, and in view of them, if the statement is true that one of the contractors feared to trust any one of his own people on the vessel, it is a circumstance that cannot be smoothed over.

Brigham in the Harem.

The Prophet rose early, dressed and shaved every morning, and then assembled his wives and children for prayer. After singing and prayer they went to breakfast, which was served in a large hall. Brigham sat at the head of the table and Lucy Decker at the foot and poured out the coffee. The children had side tables, and their mothers could eat with them if they wished. It was to all appearances a happy family and as well behaved, polite and mannerly as any in the land. Whatever heartburnings there were or jealousies the woman kept them to themselves, and not even the boldest dared show her temper at the table before the Prophet, whom they all looked up to as a god. Of late years Brigham did not eat with his wives, his breakfast being simply a bowl of bread and milk. On rising each lady put her room in order, making up the bed and sweeping. After breakfast the women walked out, sang, played the piano or sewed. Several of them embroidered beautifully, made colored cloth and were very proud of their handiwork. The prophet kept several carriages, and the ladies could go shopping or driving whenever they pleased. In the evening all went to the theater, where Brigham's wives and children had reserved seats. It is said the prophet was very liberal and gave his wives plenty of pin money. They had a dancing master, a French teacher and an instructor in music. During his latter years Young endeavored to give each of his favorite wives a cottage and \$1,000 per year in pin money. It is said he offered a cottage and \$1,000 per annum to any good looking young lady who would marry him. In this world he had as good a time as any fellow could well have, and now he has gone to Heaven to be a king in the New Jerusalem.

A poor woman lay very ill in her scantily furnished home in Sheffield, England. The doctor was sent for and came. He at once saw that hers was a very grave case, and that she had, as he thought, little chance of recovery even if she could get the nourishment her illness required. As he was about to leave, the question was put "When should we send for you again, Doctor?" "Well," was the reply, as he looked at the poor woman and then at her wretched surroundings, "I don't think you need send for me again. She cannot possibly get better; and to save you further trouble, I'll just write you out a certificate for her burial;" and he did. After the doctor departed the woman got better rapidly. She has now completely recovered, and goes about carrying her burial certificate with her. At least so says the Sheffield Telegraph.

The body of Victor Emanuel was immersed for twelve hours in a strong solution of corrosive sublimate previous to being embalmed.

Report of the Proceedings

OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS AT THEIR FEBRUARY TERM, 1878.

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF KING COUNTY, W. T., SEATTLE, Feb. 20th, 1878.

M. R. Maddocks, Chairman; R. Stearns and T. O'Brien, Commissioners and M. S. Booth, Clerk of the Board, met in the Auditor's office on Monday, the 4th day of February, 1878, and continued in session until February 12th, during which time the following business was transacted:

Twenty-two retail liquor licenses, 4 wholesale liquor licenses, 6 grocery licenses, 17 billiard licenses, 8 pigeon-hole table licenses and 1 ferry license were granted during the term.

The Board rejected the bid of T. S. Russell for burying the deceased county poor.

The petitions of Hanso Nelson et al. and Jno. Clark et al., laid over from November term, 1877, were rejected.

The report of Henry Adams et al., concerning the building of a bridge across White river at the confluence of White and Green rivers, was accepted, and their bills ordered paid.

The Auditor was ordered to prepare two jury lists and have them ready by the first Monday in May next.

Road district No. 21 was extended down to the city limits.

Road districts 17 and 24 were consolidated.

All of the road districts in the county were rearranged, making twenty-four districts now, instead of twenty-six as before.

L. C. Smith, supervisor road district No. 20, presented his accounts as such supervisor and settled with the Board according to law.

The bid of A. W. Hawks for burying the deceased county poor, was accepted.

The voting precincts of Lake Washington and Newcastle were consolidated, and the polls ordered to be held at Newcastle.

The voting precincts of Cedar river and Mox La Push were consolidated, and the polls ordered to be held at Renton.

A new voting precinct was created out of Samamish precinct, to be called Juanita precinct; polls to be held at Juanita school house.

Judges and inspectors of the special election to be held April 9th, 1878, were appointed for the several precincts as follows:

Seattle—C. W. Moore, inspector; W. W. Barker, judge; Jesse W. George, judge. Election to be held at Maddock's Hall.

Duwamish—Julius Horton, inspector; G. S. Dudley, judge; Jos. Foster, judge. Election to be held at Maple's school house.

White River—Peter Saar, inspector; Henry McCabe, judge; John Langston judge. Election to be held at Maddock's school house.

Slaughter—A. S. Hughes, inspector; Joseph Brannon, judge; John Gove, judge. Election to be held at Fawcette's school house.

Porter's Prairie—Geo. Vandersbeck, inspector; L. C. Smith, judge; E. G. White, judge. Election to be held at M. L. Hicks's house.

Snoqualmie—Philo Rutherford, inspector; Asa Story, judge; Geo. Sherman, judge. Election at Falls City school house.

Squak—Wm. Pickering, inspector; James Bush, judge; Jacob Jones, judge. Election at Wm. Pickering's house.

Tolt—George Hilton, inspector; Moses Morris, judge; James Entwistle, judge. Election at James Entwistle's house.

Mox La Push—E. M. Smithers, inspector; Charles Wells, judge; George W. Tibbets, judge. Election at Renton school house.

Newcastle—James Begley, inspector; Dan McDonald, judge; Wm. Ashworth, judge. Election at school house.

Duval's—George P. Boyce, inspector; Frank Pingree, judge; Frank Duval, judge. Election at Frank Duval's house.

Samamish—Ira Woodin, inspector; George Wilson, judge; C. S. Greenleaf, judge. Election at C. S. Greenleaf's house.

Juanita—John A. Steeves, inspector; Dave Forbes, judge; Jesse Spray, judge. Election at Juanita school house.

Milton—A. Amunds, inspector; H. M. Hanson, judge; A. B. Young, judge. Election at mill company's store.

The petition of John Wilson et al. for an appropriation, was rejected.

The reports of H. A. Smith, George M. Bowman and D. T. Denny, viewers, and F. H. Whitworth, surveyor, on the road from the junction of the Belltown and Military roads to Salmon Bay, via H. A. Smith's and Edward Carr's claims, were accepted, and the road declared a county road and ordered opened according to law.

The report of Michael Kelly et al., viewers, and F. H. Whitworth, surveyor, in reference to a road from George Oullette's place to the west bank of the Duwamish river at the old crossing of the Military road, was accepted, the road declared a county road and ordered opened according to law.

The body of Victor Emanuel was immersed for twelve hours in a strong solution of corrosive sublimate previous to being embalmed.

The Treasurer was authorized to drop from his list of lands advertised for sale all lands sold to the county prior to 1875.

The Auditor was ordered to notify the Treasurer to transfer two thousand dollars from the general county fund to the road fund.

The Board resolved to borrow \$15,000 in accordance with an Act of the Legislative Assembly entitled "An Act to enable counties to borrow money," approved November 9th, 1877.

The Auditor was ordered to publish a notice in the WEEKLY DISPATCH, inviting proposals to supply King county with \$15,000.

The petition of R. Langston et al. for a road commencing at Henry Goldmeyer's landing and extending east to Samamish river, was granted, and John A. Steeves, Charles Dunlap and Edward Langston appointed viewers, and F. H. Whitworth surveyor.

The Auditor and Treasurer were ordered to drop from the list of lands sold to county in 1877 for taxes of 1876, the lands so sold belonging to E. M. Broushall, Andrew Beckham and W. H. Hopkins, the lands being the property of the Government.

Rates of ferrage for the several ferries in King county were established as follows:

Two horses and wagon 25 cents
Four horses and wagon 37 1/2 cts.
One horse and wagon 25 cents
One horse and rider 25 cents
Loose cattle, per head 10 cents
Sheep or hogs, per head 2 1/2 cts.
Foot passengers 10 cents

Ordered that the County Assessors be allowed five (5) dollars per day each to take the assessment of King county for 1878.

Ordered that Angus Mackintosh be allowed four hundred dollars for an abstract of the names of all persons owning real estate in King county.

The contract for medical and surgical attendance, and medicines for the county poor at the county poor house, for one year, was awarded to Dr. John Baker, on his bid of \$500 county scrip.

Ordered by M. R. Maddocks and Terrence O'Brien, Rufus Stearns, dissenting, that the petition of M. D. Smith et al. for a bridge across White River at the confluence of Green and White rivers, be laid over till the May term 1878. Rufus Stearns dissenting on the grounds that there is no money in the Treasury to appropriate towards building bridges, and that there cannot be any money for such purposes until another year, the Board having already appropriated all the money allowed by law for such purposes for 1878. He votes to reject the petition.

The plans and specifications presented by H. A. Atkins, for a bridge across Black River, were accepted as the plans and specifications by which said bridge is to be built. Ordered by M. R. Maddocks and Terrence O'Brien, Rufus Stearns dissenting, that Henry Adams be appointed Bridge Commissioner to superintend the letting and building of a bridge across Black river, at or near Foster's ferry, according to plans and specifications by H. A. Atkins.

PROTEST OF COMMISSIONER STEARNS, In the Board of County Commissioners for King County, W. T. In the matter of building a bridge across Black river at or near Porter's ferry.

Dissent from the opinion of the Board. Rufus Stearns, Commissioner from the North District dissenting.

I hereby dissent from, and protest against the action of the Board in this matter, for the following reasons: First.—It is the opinion of the prosecuting attorney, for the Third Judicial District of Washington Territory, who is also by law the legal advisor of the Boards of County Commissioners of the several counties within his district, that the present Board have no authority to apply any money toward building bridges unless there be money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated. See section 71, page 289, laws 1869.

Second.—The Treasurer informs me that there is no money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated. The law in this matter appears to me to be plain, straight forward and simple; and while I recognize the necessity of a bridge at that point and fully appreciate the benefit to the settlers of that section, and particularly to the people of the White river country; and while I believe it to be the duty of this Board to push the development of the county as rapidly as possible, yet no consideration will induce me to openly violate the law. As soon as there are road funds in the Treasury, I shall be glad to vote with the majority of the Board in this matter.

RUFUS STEARNS, County Commissioner.

Henry Loshe was granted the exclusive privilege of quarrying stone from the quarry on the County poor farm, for three years. Loshe to pay 50cts a perch for all stone taken away.

168 warrants amounting to \$5,256.17 were drawn on the County Fund. 21 warrants amounting to \$808.94 were drawn on the Road Fund.

The Board adjourned sine die. M. S. BOOTH, Clerk.

By U. M. RAISEN, Deputy.

WEEKLY DISPATCH.
BERIAH BROWN & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.

A. W. DE LANY, P. M. WALSH, E. L. NORTHUP
BERIAH BROWN.

Office—Dispatch Buildings, James Street.

THE EVENING DISPATCH, published every day in the week (except Sundays), eight dollars per year by mail; One dollar per month by carrier.
THE WEEKLY DISPATCH, published every Saturday morning. Two dollars per year.
All business, news letters or telegraphic dispatches must be addressed to EVENING DISPATCH.

SATURDAY, FEB. 23, 1878.

Is It True?

An exchange publishes an article based on historical records, going to show that the earth is approaching one of the most pestilential periods in its history. Since the commencement of the Christian era the perihelia of the four great planets of the solar system—Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune—have not been coincident. But this is about to occur; and, in the language of Dr. Knapp, who has traced the history of the greatest epidemics that ever afflicted the human race to the perihelia of these planets, there will soon be "lively times for doctors." The theory is that when one or more of the large planets is nearest the sun, the temperature and condition of our atmosphere are so disturbed as to cause injurious vicissitudes of the weather, extreme heat, excessive cold, terrible rains, and prolonged droughts, resulting in the destruction of crops and fruits, famine in many places, and pestilence among human beings and domestic animals.

Dr. Knapp has collected a mass of statistical data, all going to show that perihelian periods have always been marked by unusual mortality, and that sickness and death have invariably corresponded with the number of planets in perihelion at the same time. The revolution of Jupiter around the sun is accomplished in a little less than twelve years; of Saturn in less than thirty years; of Uranus in about eighty-four years; of Neptune in about 164 years. If it be true, therefore, that the perihelia of these planets occasion atmospheric conditions unfavorable to life, pestilential periods should occur once a dozen years, and aggravated and still more wide spread epidemics at longer intervals. In tracing the epidemics for more than 2,000 years, Dr. Knapp finds the facts in all cases to validate the theory. Thus, in the sixth, and again in the sixteenth century, three of these planets were coincidentally in perihelion, and those were the most pestilential times of the Christian era.

But soon we are to have for the first time in 2,000 years, all four of these planets against us. They will be at their nearest approach to the sun in or soon after 1880 to 1885, the vitality of every living thing on the earth will be put to a trying ordeal. Some persons think they see, in the signs of the times, evidences of great disaster in the immediate future. The excessive heat of last Summer; the unexampled cold of last Winter; the prevalence of floods and disasters at sea; the general failure of the potato crop; the wide spread cholera among human beings, and the prevalence of epizooty among animals, are mentioned among the premonitions of the rapidly approaching perihelia.

Coincident with the above, close Bible students and those who have given much time to searching out the meaning of the prophecies in the Bible, are looking for the fulfilling of the prophecy found in Matthew, 24th chapter, which says: "Immediately after the tribulation of those days shall the sun be darkened, and the moon shall not

give her light, and the stars shall fall from heaven, and the powers of the heavens shall be shaken; and then shall appear the sign of the Son of man in heaven," etc. These persons divide time into four periods. The first period, of two thousand years, brings history to the time of the flood, and only one family, of eight persons, were looking for this calamity. The second period, of two thousand years, reaches to the coming of Christ. This event was earnestly looked for by many searchers of the prophecies, including the "wise men of the east." The third period reaches to the second coming of Christ, and is by many supposed to end about the year 1880. After this period, these persons inform us there will be the millenium, lasting one thousand years. It is a little strange that these periods should be marked off exactly alike by Dr. Knapp, from observations of the planets, and by hundreds of persons in all nations from the study of the Scriptures. The European war now pending is supposed to be one of the "tribulations" mentioned in the prophecy.

We publish a communication on the second page of to-day's paper from an intelligent gentleman, resident of Eastern Oregon. In common with the majority of the people of that section he regards Puget Sound as their only natural outlet, and thinks our people slow in the matter of tapping the eastern side by rail. The construction of a railroad through a mountainous region will necessarily involve much labor, time and capital, but the time is approaching when all these obstacles will be overcome and the people of that fertile region be supplied with transportation and a market for their products.

The *Democratic Press* comes to us this week as lively as usual. We always welcome this sheet, as it contains a style of literature which we find in none other of our exchanges. Horace Greeley said it was an easy matter to edit a blackguard newspaper, and evidently the editor of the *Press* has found by experience the truth of his assertion. Men achieve notoriety in various ways, each following the drift of his inclinations, and if the editor of that paper keeps up his lick his success as a notorious blackguard is assured.

The Five-Twenties.

The masked repudiators in Congress having circulated the story that Secretary Sherman in 1868 declared that the principal of the five-twenties bonds was payable and ought to be paid in legal tender, the Secretary has written a letter at the request of Senator Morrill, explanatory of his position then and now. The government, he says, has the technical legal right to redeem the five-twenties in legal tender, but before it can legally or justly execute that right it must be prepared to pay the legal tender notes in coin in accordance with the promise printed on their face, or must restore the right of the holder to convert them into interest bearing government bonds. He regards the act of 1862, which, under the pressure of war and to promote the sale of bonds made legal tenders inconvertible into interest bearing bonds, as an unfortunate measure. The right of conversion might have been suspended, but should never have been repealed. Secretary Sherman's present positive position is that we are under both legal and moral obligations to bring our notes to par in coin before forcing them on the public creditor in payment of his bonds, and as that was the ground on which he stood in 1868 he denies that he has changed his views or is amenable to the charge of inconsistency.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Life Insurance.

It is astonishing that so many well informed people should be made the victims of Life Insurance swindlers. These institutions are at present on the decline in the Eastern States, no less than five having gone by the board within the past two years and their principal officers serving terms in penitentiaries for perjury and other crimes. There are several wild-cat institutions of this character extant on this coast which are reaping a rich harvest from the natural desire of men to provide their families against want in the event of their death. As an instance of the vanity of a man's hopes in this direction, we cite that of Albert Meyn, a recently deceased merchant of Boston. During twelve years Mr. Meyn paid the premiums on \$25,000 of life insurance. This burden was the cause of his bankruptcy; but he struggled hard and made the payments, believing that by doing so he was securing his family against poverty after his death. Within two years one after another of the companies in which he was insured have gone to pieces, and when he died all his policies were worthless, and his wife and children left penniless. The case of Meyn is only one of the hundreds of like character which are of yearly occurrence; yet with the fact constantly presented people continue to pay premiums on life policies as worthless as the paper on which they are printed. If the amounts yearly expended by the patrons of worthless Insurance Companies in the payment of premiums were invested in safe securities, their families would be certain of a provision in case of their death.

The Dardanelles.

The Dardanelles, toward which so much attention is now directed, fairly teems with historic and poetic memories. Its navigation was first attempted by the Argonauts, under Jason, in their search for the Golden Fleece. At Abydos Xerxes built his famous bridge of boats for the invasion of Greece, and it was here that the loves of Hero and Leander became renowned. Leander, who lived at Abydos, on the Asiatic shore, was in love with Hero, the beautiful priestess of Venus, at Sestos, and regularly swam the strait to meet his mistress. One dark and stormy night he failed to appear, and when the luckless Hero visited the shore the next morning the waves had washed the dead body of her lover upon the sands. Overcome by her loss, she plunged into the sea, and the spot became ever after sacred to their memory. Byron swam the Hellespont at the same point where Leander lost his life, as have many others since his time. The distance is not great, and but for the poetical tradition which attaches to the spot the swim would not be esteemed an extraordinary feat.

M. Dugue, a Parisian dramatist, had nearly \$20,000 in gold in his desk, and beside the gold was a sack full of bright, new sous that his wife had been saving up in accordance with the superstition that their presence brings luck. It did; for an enterprising burglar, taking the sous for forty franc pieces, carried them off with the next bag, and left \$17,000 untouched.

A bill for the suppression of tramps is before the Maryland Legislature. It provides that any wandering, indigent, and unemployed person may be sentenced by a Justice of the Peace to six months imprisonment. The tramp thus dealt with is to be put to work; but before the committal he can have if he demands it, a trial by jury.

N. P. Railroad Prospects.

On the 29th of last month Mr. Baker (Rep., Ind.) moved in the House to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution declaring that in the judgment of the House, no subsidies in money, bonds, public land, endorsements, or by pledge of public credit should be granted or renewed by Congress to associations or corporations engaged in or proposing to engage in public or private enterprises, but that all appropriations ought to be limited to such amount and purposes only as shall be imperatively demanded by the public service. The resolution was adopted by 174 against 85.

The passage of this resolution is equivalent to the statement of 174 members of the House that they will oppose the renewal of the Northern Pacific Railroad grant. It is noticeable that since the passage of this resolution the officers of the Company have been gradually making concessions, until about all the people of this Territory and of Oregon required has been promised, except a line of railroad from the interior to tidewater. The Company now even intimate that the road will be built to Seattle, if the extension of time is granted.

A letter from Hon. C. B. Wright, President of the N. P. Railroad Company, to the official organ of the Company in this city, says that "the Company do not expect to be able to build any road this year. In the event of the extension of their time they will endeavor to build two hundred miles next year on the main line, which is to be extended down the Columbia and via Kalama to the waters of the Sound. He states that he contemplates coming to this coast during the present year, and to Seattle. Relative to terminus matters he says that the reason of the location at Tacoma in 1873 was that the financial crisis compelled them to stop at the nearest available point on Puget Sound."

This is too transparent for our people who know the history of the bargain by which the managers of the Company engaged in the Tacoma town lot speculation. The letter is an evidence that the Company are driven to desperate measures by the efforts of Hons. O. Jacobs and John J. McGilvra to secure the interests of our Territory, and are endeavoring to weaken the support of these gentlemen by holding up the terminus bait to Seattle, while they still refuse to obligate themselves to build a road from any point in Eastern Washington or Oregon to tidewater on the Pacific. Our people are too well informed to be purchased by this seeming promise which the Company make in this morning's *Intelligencer*.

Decline of the Tribune.

The general grief caused by the death of Horace Greeley will be remembered. The bulk of his estate was left to his two daughters, Ida and Gabrielle. By the recent settlement of the executor with the Surrogate, it appears that \$60,000 *Tribune* stock left to the daughters has so depreciated in value as to be comparatively worthless. This has been caused by the wasteful expenditure and bad management of Mr. Greeley's editorial successor—Whitelaw Reid—a vain and ambitious young man whom Horace Greeley brought to New York from the interior and gave place and position in his office, which the former repaid by the basest ingratitude. The stock, which sold for \$10,000 per share soon after Mr. Greeley's death, has now fallen to less than \$200 per share.

Delegates.

The most important matter which at present engrosses the political mind, is that of the approaching county and district conventions to nominate candidates for Delegates to the Constitutional Convention, which will assemble at Walla Walla on the second Tuesday in June next. The office of delegate is not one of emolument, but is one of much responsibility, requiring the services of men of experience and ability, possessed of a thorough knowledge of the present resources and needs of the Territory, and with sagacity sufficient to make ample provision for the contingencies of the future. While it would be judicious to have the various interests of the Territory represented in that convention, the fact that the constitution is purely a legal instrument should not be lost sight of; hence a reasonable number of men of acknowledged eminence in the legal profession should be placed in nomination. Should this suggestion be disregarded, and men sent there with no other qualification than that of business experience, social standing, etc., the scenes of the last legislature will be re-enacted, and an instrument presented to the people for ratification without head, tail or connection of any kind, and its inevitable rejection would give us a back set, the evils of which it is difficult to conjecture. We have confidence to believe, however, that the gentlemen composing these nominating conventions will give this matter due consideration and govern themselves accordingly.

Art Criticism.

Carpenter's painting of the "Signing of the Proclamation of Emancipation," was purchased by Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson of New York, at a cost of \$25,000, and presented to Congress. The bill to accept it passed the House without dissent, but when it went to the Senate it was objected to on the ground that the picture was not of a character, in point of art, that made it appropriate for an adornment of the capitol or for cultivating the taste of the American people. The *New York Sun*, alluding to the matter, says that "Mr. Timothy O. Howe disposed of this objection very summarily, and, being the official organ of the Senate on art, his judgment of course stands in the nature of a decree. He said, in his most polished and classic manner, speaking with an air of authority: "It was painted at the White House, in the very place where the act was performed. Historically, it is correct undoubtedly. It has the *loeu*; it has all the merits that Da Vinci's painting of 'The Last Supper' ever had. I guess, and is quite as commendable as a work of art. That never had any merit, I think, except its accuracy of details."

This Senatorial contribution to artistic criticism and literature must make a profound impression. The suggestion that 'The Last Supper was painted from life,' and that its only merit is 'accuracy of details,' must give Mr. Howe a fame even greater than that of Carpenter's picture, whose cause he espoused with such fervid patriotism and such faithful devotion to the American eagle.

A story is told of a shrewish Scotch-woman who tried to wean her husband from the public house by employing her brother to act the part of a ghost and frighten John on his way home. "Who are you?" said the guidman, and the apparition rose before him from behind a bush. "I am Auld Nick," was the reply. "Come awa', man," said John, nothing daunted; "gie's a shake o' your hand—I am married tae a sister o' yours."

Civil Service Reform.

St. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 25.—Gabriel Renville, Chief of the Sisseton and Washpetaw Indians at Sisseton Agency, is in the city consulting with Gen. H. H. Sibley and other friends in reference to petitioning the department at Washington for the removal of the agent, E. H. C. Cooper. Renville says that Hooper knows nothing of the Indian character, and from education and habits is unfitted for such a position. His specific allegation against Hooper is that in November last he exchanged a lot of good steers for old, diseased cattle, which he had killed and issued, the stench being so great when killed that the dogs would not eat the meat. Renville says there is great excitement among the Indians, who have had three great councils, by whom he was delegated to make an effort to secure Hooper's removal, and he fears if it is not done trouble will result. Hooper was appointed from Maine, in August last, but did not enter upon his duties until November.

Particulars of the last moments of Victor Emanuel are minutely described. The King met death with the simplicity of a brave man who has striven to do his duty. He had a private colloquy with his eldest son, now King of Italy, which must have tried his failing forces. He took a calm farewell of all those officers of his household and other personages who happened to be within the palace at the time. His eyes never lost the clear, candid look until they closed in death. Prof. Scipione Vannutelli, one of the most distinguished painters in Rome, was sent for by Prince Humbert to paint the dead King's face as it lay peacefully on the pillow where he died.

Mary Clemmer says that eight years ago she witnessed the first appearance on a public platform of Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker; who was then the personification of meekness, and so diffident that she was unable to stand while making an address. She again saw Mrs. Hooker, a few days ago, in Washington, when she "advanced toward the front of the platform with a quick step, her head thrown back defiantly, her handsome nose high in the air, her hands gesticulating, and her voice loud and ringing, yet thrilling with an unmistakable emotional timbre."

John Robinson, a leading sporting man of Nottingham, Eng., was elected a member of the Town Council, and celebrated the event by offering \$2,500 for the relief of the poor, to be distributed by local ministers, but each one has indignantly refused to touch the money.

A teacher in a Boston school was delighted to see every child's hand go up in answer to the question of how many had ever heard of Mr. Emerson, but her soul sunk within her when she discovered it was Billy Emerson, the minstrel, whose show bills had placarded the walls of the Hub for several days.

Old Bumblebee of Newburyport, made a hole in the hen house for his hens to go in to roost, and then made one about quarter of the size beside it. "What's the small one for?" asked his neighbor. "Why, for the chickens!" said Bumblebee, astonished at so silly a question.

A meddlesome old woman was sneering at a young mother's awkwardness with her infant, and said, "I declare, a woman ought never to have a baby unless she knows how to hold it, 'Ner a tongue either," quietly responded the young mother.

There is a movement in Rockcastle, Ky., against the "Bust-head whiskey," brought in from outside the State. The pledge permits the signer to drink as much as he wants of the pure home-made beverage.

"Do they miss you at home?" he asked, as she folded and put away a letter she had just received from her mother. "Never," she answered; "They call me 'sis.'"

On March 13, Vermont will celebrate the 100th anniversary of the first meeting of the State Legislature at Windsor.

Queen Victoria's New-Year's gifts to the poor of Windsor, some eight hundred in all, were joints of meats and sacks of coal. In all, 3,200 pounds of beef and 1,375 lbs. of coal were distributed.

TOWN AND COUNTRY.

From the Daily of Saturday.

SUPPOSED FOUL PLAY.—A party named McMahon, who has resided in a dilapidated structure, built upon a superannated flat boat near the boneyard, disappeared in a suspicious manner last Sunday evening, which bears the semblance of foul play.

REV. W. F. WEST will deliver a discourse on the history of the Bible, illustrated with a chart or pictorial panorama of history, in the Y. M. C. A. rooms, at 4 p. m., to-morrow.

MARRIED.—On the 10th inst., at the residence of the bride's parents by J. H. Moore, J. P., Mr. Laurits Hanson, of Snohomish, to Miss Hannah A. Morris, of Tolt, King county.

THE lecture before the Young Men's Christian Association by Dr. Atkinson, of Portland, in Yessler's Hall next Monday evening, will undoubtedly be very entertaining, as the speaker is a man of marked ability.

RETURNED.—T. Hanford, of the Intelligence, who has been in San Francisco for a number of weeks, returned overland last night.

SUICIDE.—Charles E. Hook, well known on the Sound, recently committed suicide in San Francisco.

BORN.—To the wife of John King, yesterday morning, a daughter.

From the Daily of Monday.

SERVED HIM RIGHT.—A wicked boy in Portland was severely castigated a few days ago by a number of girls of his own age, who strenuously objected to his immorality.

THE closing services of Chaplain Stubbs in connection with the Union services, on last Friday evening were very interesting.

SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY.—Last evening at the conclusion of the services in the Presbyterian church the Seattle Seamen's Friend Society was organized with Dr. G. A. Weed as president, Edward Hanford, S. Kenney, Rev. D. Bagley, Dr. N. W. Lane, H. Burnett, and J. H. Sanderson, as vice-presidents, and J. H. Sanderson Secretary.

SAGACITY.—At the time the European powers were busy arranging for the maintenance of peace just previous to the war between Russia and Turkey, a Seattle firm invested in the neighborhood of \$40,000 in articles most likely to be affected by the war, being fully convinced that peace would not follow the conference of the powers, thereby realizing a profit of a number of thousands of dollars.

DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY.—The Democratic primary was held at Yessler's Hall this afternoon. Samuel W. Russell was chosen President of the meeting and Col. L. B. Nash, Secretary.

REMOVING.—This morning W. A. Jennings began the work of removing his stock of groceries into the new Parker building on Commercial street.

PACIFIC COAST Lumber has found its way into the ship-yards of Maine greatly to the disgust of lumbermen of the Kennebec.

DIED.—Christ Newman, a German laborer aged 43 years, died at the county farm at three o'clock this morning.

WATER-LOGGED.—The Astorian says: "Capt. Flarel is in receipt of a telegram from Capt. A. M. Simpson, from which it may be inferred that the crew of the water-logged and dismantled schooner Pacific have arrived in San Francisco.

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THE CHURCHES SUNDAY.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

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A Voice from Eastern Oregon.

PILOT ROCK, EASTERN OREGON, February 12, 1878.

I am not accustomed to write an article on any subject—I have never made it a point—but I should like to ask a few questions: Are all of your people blind, or are they, like us, as indolent as the sloth or slow as the snail to comprehend anything? You have at Seattle one of the best, or very best, ports for commerce in the world, and in a short time could have one of the most thriving cities on this coast—San Francisco not excepted.

Years and years ago some of us studied the geography of far-off Puget Sound and the Columbia river. And now at last, having journeyed to this remote end of the earth, when we read the old geography and trace the old atlas what a different light glows in the description and along the lines of the map! What the coming to this region is to our idea of its geography such is the Spirit interpretation of the ministry and mission of Christ.

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VESSELS SPOKEN.—From the Oregonian we learn that the Ancon while on her way up from San Francisco spoke the following vessels: Feb. 13

At 8 o'clock a. m., off Point Arenas, a one topmast schooner, painted green light; at 4 p. m., 30 miles off Mendocino City, a three masted schooner, new sails, under close reef, no mizzen set, loaded; at 5 p. m. a bark off shore, heading south, also a large ship standing in shore.

LOOK OUT FOR HIM.—The Standard tells of one Dr. T. F. Smith, late of the U. S. Army, who was run out of Dallas, Polk county, Oregon, last week by the father of a young girl whom he seduced.

OVERDRAWN.—The Oregonian copied, from a Seattle paper a few days ago, a flowery description of the rescue of the Western Shore.

CONNECTING.—The Dominion Pioneer Douglas, which is employed in British Columbia for government service generally, called at Yessler's wharf to-day for wood.

MR. PATRICK'S DAY.—Some of our neighboring cities are preparing to celebrate St. Patrick's day in a fitting manner.

MUTTON.—A sheep that dressed 105 pounds was exposed in A. W. Malson's market to-day.

SALE.—The household furniture of C. R. Shattuck, which was announced for sale on the 5th inst., and was postponed, will take place on Friday, the 22d.

THE wreck of the schooner Marietta was sold at public auction for \$5. The wreck is lying on the beach near Southport, Humboldt.

THE wreck of the schooner B. F. Lee, which lies on the rocks at Cuffy's cove, Humboldt, has been sold for \$140.

SERVICES every day at 3 o'clock and 7 at the Brown church.

Constitutional Convention.

SEATTLE, W. T., Feb. 18, 1878.

Will you kindly give the following correspondence, which speaks for itself, the benefit of your circulation in this Territory?

Very respectfully,
DANIEL BAGLEY, Esq.,
Chairman of the Central Committee,
Olympia, W. T., Feb. 16, 1878.

THESE are certain persons in the Second Judicial District are not satisfied with the place selected by your honorable Committee for holding the convention to nominate candidates to the Constitutional Convention, claiming the location is not central and would work great hardship, we feel it to be our duty to inform you that, after consultation, the committee are unanimous in the opinion that the Republicans of Thurston county will not object if said convention should be held at Olympia, Kalama, or elsewhere, and we beg leave to assure your committee that you will meet with no resistance should you, for reasons satisfactory to yourselves, deem it advisable to make a change.

RESPECTFULLY YOURS,
L. A. TREEN,
Chairman of the Republican Committee,
SEATTLE, W. T., Feb. 18, 1878.

TO THE REPUBLICANS OF THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT, Washington Territory:

In issuing calls for nominating conventions in the several districts, to meet on the 28th of the present month, it seemed proper that the principal cities within the districts should be designated as the places for holding said conventions; but in the whole matter the Committee had no ulterior motive, nor any desire to act contrary to the interests and wishes of the party.

DEATH OF PIUS IX.—Pope Pius IX, recently deceased, was born on the 13th of May, 1792. He had therefore almost completed his eighty-sixth year.

CONNECTING.—The Dominion Pioneer Douglas, which is employed in British Columbia for government service generally, called at Yessler's wharf to-day for wood.

MR. PATRICK'S DAY.—Some of our neighboring cities are preparing to celebrate St. Patrick's day in a fitting manner.

MUTTON.—A sheep that dressed 105 pounds was exposed in A. W. Malson's market to-day.

SALE.—The household furniture of C. R. Shattuck, which was announced for sale on the 5th inst., and was postponed, will take place on Friday, the 22d.

THE wreck of the schooner Marietta was sold at public auction for \$5. The wreck is lying on the beach near Southport, Humboldt.

THE wreck of the schooner B. F. Lee, which lies on the rocks at Cuffy's cove, Humboldt, has been sold for \$140.

SERVICES every day at 3 o'clock and 7 at the Brown church.

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From the Daily of Wednesday.

PREPARING FOR DEFENSE.—The people of British Columbia are becoming really in earnest in preparing for the defense of their homes in case of war between Russia and England. A late issue of the Victoria Colonist says: "Yesterday afternoon a consultation between Capt. Robinson (senior officer of Her Majesty's fleet), Premier Elliott, Col. Houghton and Capt. Cooper, was held at the Dockyard, when it was decided that owing to the critical state of affairs in Europe, and the imperfect character of telegraph communication, it is desirable to organize a corps of volunteer artillery for the defence of the Province, said corps to be stationed at or near Victoria City and Esquimalt. Capt. Robinson will supply guns to be placed in position at selected points, and a naval artillery instructor will be placed at the disposal of the corps. Volunteers will be enrolled at the Drillshed between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. to-morrow. H. M. S. Opal and Rocket will be got ready for active service, and steps necessary to place the coast in as complete a state of defence as possible will be taken. We need not point out to citizens of every nationality the importance of volunteering in defence of their hearths and homes."

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Last night about nine o'clock Paul Koerner, who earns a livelihood by playing a piano in a drinking saloon, shot himself in the left breast with a navy revolver, the ball entering at the nipple, and lodging. This afternoon our reporter called upon the wounded man, and found him sitting in a chair asleep. He soon after awoke, and with the wild stare common to those delirious from the excessive use of whisky, demanded his boots, saying he must hurry to the boat and go to Steilacoom. After being quieted he walked to the bed without any apparent difficulty. The wound does not bleed outwardly, nor does Koerner breathe as though his lung was filled with blood. His wound does not appear to be dangerous. This is the same man who attempted to shoot a woman some months ago, and shot a man in the ankle. He was adjudged insane and sent to the asylum at Steilacoom, and as soon as the effects of liquor wore off no signs of insanity were visible. Koerner is an unfortunate young man whose intemperance will doubtless cause him to kill either himself or an associate sometime.

THE Seattle DISPATCH thinks the Russian war vessels now at or near San Francisco will be uncomfortably near Victoria in case of war between Russia and England. Admiral DeHorsay is at Concepcion, Chili, whence it would require 30 days for him to reach Esquimalt with the Shah. The Triumph has not yet left England for the Pacific; but there is a large British fleet at China from which a few ships might be spared for the protection of this part. We learn that the local ministers have taken steps to bring the defenseless state of British Columbia to the notice of the Ottawa and London authorities.—Colonist.

INTELLIGENCE was brought by mail, last evening, to Chaplain Stubbs of the death of Miss Rosalie N. Stubbs, one of his twin daughters, aged 20 years. She died at the residence of Mr. Phineas Nevens, her mother's father, in the city of Concord, New Hampshire, of which State she was a native, where every attention was paid to her during her protracted illness by her devoted aunt and her sisters, the Misses Mary and Eugenie Stubbs. These afflictive tidings had been anticipated for some days, but, nevertheless, it falls heavily on the stricken father's heart.

HAMPTON'S BODY FOUND.—The B. B. Mail says the body of William Hampton, reported drowned in our last number, was found last Saturday on the river bank about one mile below the point where he disappeared. His remains were conveyed to their final resting place on Sunday by all the settlers for many miles about the vicinity of Nooksack Station.

THE steamer Dispatch, Capt. Fred Monroe, has been laying at Crawford & Harrington's wharf since Monday evening, receiving a fresh coating of paint. On account of severe wind in the straits, the Dispatch did not make its usual trip to San Juan for a load of lime. Capt. Monroe reports business on the route "way up."

STRIPPED.—The steamer Lena C. Gray, which has been used on Lake Union by the Seattle Coal & Transportation Company for ferrying across the lake the coal trains, has been stripped of her iron, including her machinery. Her days of usefulness are ended, and she will be allowed to decay at the landing.

THE two locomotives belonging to the Seattle Coal Company which were employed on this end of the line, are being taken along Front street to the depot of the Seattle & Walla Walla railroad.

BORN.—To the wife of M. Glove, of this city, on Saturday, the 16th inst., a daughter.

Dr. Atkinson's Lecture, Monday.

Dr. Atkinson's lecture Monday evening, on the "Law of Food," although the night was stormy, was well attended and by many of our best citizens. The subject was handled in a very instructive as well as interesting manner by this popular lecturer. We give a brief synopsis below:

The Law of physical food was first considered, and it was shown that the question of the food supply was the question above all other that compelled its own consideration in the national councils of Europe. And the lecturer predicted (for it was written more than a month since) that England would be compelled to maintain with all her power the free passage of the Dardanelles to the wheat laden fleet of the Don, the Danube and the Deieper, and also to hold her protecting hand over the vast grainery of Egypt.

Then was considered the Law of Food with reference to its physical equivalents. It being demonstrated as the result of the labor of eminent physicists or physiologists, that every grain of food consumed fully in the body produced its exact equivalent in force, to be exerted by the body. As for instance, 7 grains of first quality oat meal fully consumed in the body, produced heat sufficient to raise the temperature of one pound of water a fixed number of degrees, or a force sufficient to raise 17,000 pounds through a space of one foot. Showing evidently an exact correlation of force. And when the supply is wanting, or is impure, the result is vitiated in a corresponding degree. For when the builders of the Isthmus railroad issued orders to their men to eat little, they at the same time ordered them to do less work than usual. And each tie laid cost them a life of a man, because the food supply was necessarily inadequate. Physicians too, all know that the majority of "evils that flesh is heir to" is the result of insufficient or impure food. This Law is true also as applied mentally, morally and politically.

Shakespeare, genius as he was, was what he was, as the result of this very Law. His works are what they are, and irresistibly too, by reason of what his mind fed upon in those tragic times in which he lived. The prototypes of all his works are found in the history to the times, and required but his monster mind to mould them. Simply reference to the life of Sir Walter Scott is sufficient to show the same truth in regard to his wonderful works. Again, Bunyon had but the Bible and one other book to prepare him for writing his "Pilgrims Progress," and "Holy War," the two most popular books in the English language. And Milton clearly discloses from whence his inspiration in his most sublime of all epics.

Again in nations, England is founded on the Bible, which from the time of Wickliff up to the present time manifests itself in all the various phrases of her national life. So, also, the United States and Germany, show the same thing; while there is not time to notice the same lesson of supply and result in the other nations.

So too does the moral food which the young especially receive, just as surely produce its legitimate fruit. No idea of course of the lecture can be given in this short space, but the above are a few of the lines of thought pursued.

From the Daily of Thursday.

DEBATING SOCIETY.—Among the many excellent improvements inaugurated at the University since the present management assumed control, is a cultivation among the students in attendance of literary habits, military exercises, etc. The young men are now organizing a literary and debating society, where they can meet and discuss questions of general interest. A constitution and by-laws for the government of the society are now being drafted, and we will announce the list of officers shortly. Nothing is more conducive to mental culture than the free and open discussion of all subjects, and many of our most gifted orators have got their first lessons in the debating society at school.

WANTS TO DIE.—Our morning contemporary was in error in stating that Paul Koerner, the would-be suicide, was sinking rapidly, and would probably die. There are no indications whatever to justify such an assertion, as he is resting quite easy, and will doubtless recover. The ball has not been extracted. As an indication of the condition of the man's mind, we may state that he still avows his intention of killing himself; says he was not crazy when he attempted self destruction—but that he is tired of life, and wants to die and will kill himself if he can obtain a weapon. It is dangerous to have such a person at large. This man should be put in the Insane Asylum at once, and kept there.

To-morrow the Democrats will meet in convention to nominate their candidate, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them. The name of Col. Larrabee is the only one we have heard prominently mentioned for Delegate, though there will doubtless be "twenty Richmonds in the field" before the Convention meets. The meeting will probably be held at Yessler's Hall.

IMMIGRATION.—At one ferry alone

on Snake river, the Pen-a-wa-wa, says the Walla Walla Union, there have crossed during the last year 700 families. Then allow 500 to have crossed at all the other ferries, there have been added to the counties of Whitman and Stevens 1,200 families. Now allow 3 members to each family, this would make the increase in population 3,600 souls. The coming year bids fair to excel the last, as the search for vacant lands is astonishing despite wind and weather. There are large tracts of good land yet to be taken in Columbia, Whitman and Stevens counties.

SPRUNG A LEAK.—Three verdant youths unknown to fame started out in a small skiff this morning for a sail on the bay, and when half-way to Milton, they discovered that the caulking had come out of a seam in the boat, and the water was pouring in rapidly. Their situation was extremely critical for a time; but by plugging the leak with sundry old socks, neckties, etc., and having one of the party baling out with his Sunday hat they succeeded in keeping the ship afloat, and finally reached port in safety, fully determined the next time they went sailing it would be on the hurricane deck of a cayuse.

SPELLING MATCH.—The ladies of the M. E. church propose a literary entertainment and oyster supper to come off at Yessler's Hall on Friday evening, March 8th, 1878. Among the chief interests of the evening will be a spelling match, open to all competitors, and to be under the supervision of competent judges; the best speller of the evening to be awarded the handsome prize of \$10 in gold coin. Now let all persons, old and young, review their dusty spelling books and dictionaries and go for that ten dollar prize. Admission fee 25 cents.

EDUCATIONAL.—Under the able management of Prof. Andersen the University in this city is prospering in a degree never before attained. There are already, we learn, 99 names enrolled, of which number 25 have the benefit of the Free Scholarship Act. Appointees must be in attendance at the University on or before the 9th day of March, 1878, in order to avail themselves of the benefits of the Act. The spring term will commence on the 11th of March, instead of the time formerly announced.

SNOW IN THE PASS.—There is at present an immense quantity of snow in the Cascade mountains, and it will probably be some time before the cattle drovers can get through the Snoqualmie Pass. A party of Indians and whites were up in the mountains recently trying to effect a passage, but did not succeed. Generally cattle men can not cross with their bands before the June rise, but they may be able to get through sooner this year and will make strenuous exertions to do so.

INSANE.—Marshal Thorndyke and Officer Veasey arrested a man supposed to be insane, this afternoon, on Mill street. His name is Barney Rock, and he belongs at Renton. He was reluctant to accompany the officers, but a threat to put the "bracelets" on him calmed him considerably, and he was brought down and put in the calaboose. Marshal Thorndyke also arrested another insane man last night and locked him up.

AUCTION.—Persons wishing to avail themselves of the opportunity to purchase useful and elegant articles of household furniture, etc., should be in attendance to-morrow morning at the late residence of C. B. Shattuck, Front street, near the Coal Company's office, where furniture will be sacrificed under the hammer of Auctioneer Lyts.

ATTENTION.—Turkeys and chickens will be served at the Maison Dorée to-morrow evening for supper, together with other delicacies. Room for 40 or 50 couples. Meals are placed at the low price of 50 cents each. A first-class dinner will be served to-morrow for persons attending the convention.

THE unanimous nomination by the Temperance party yesterday of J. W. George of this city for delegate to the Constitutional Convention, is generally conceded as a strong one. Mr. George is well and favorably known here. They could not have selected a better man.

CIVIL suits occupied the attention of the District Court this morning, when it adjourned until Saturday, on which day the term will end. The District Court for Jefferson county convenes at Port Townsend on Monday.

THE Seattle Coal Company's locomotive Georgiana is gradually crawling down Front street. Chief engineer Butler has the contract for moving the machine, and he is making a good job of it.

BORN.—At Gnomes Island, Feb. 12th, to the wife of "Tim" Mangan, a daughter. Peg one for Tim.

A young lady in Wisconsin refused an offer of marriage on the ground that her father was not able to support a larger family.

Temperance Convention.

In pursuance of notice previously given, the temperance people of King county, met in mass convention. Samuel Greene was chosen Chairman and D. B. Ward, Secretary. The Chairman read the call for the convention, published some weeks ago, and made some very appropriate remarks more fully explaining the objects of the meeting. On motion of Rev. B. J. Sharp the chair appointed a committee on resolutions as follows: B. J. Sharp, John Webster and F. H. Whitworth, who after due deliberation presented the following preamble and resolutions, to-wit:

Resolved, That the evils arising from the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors are of the most enormous character, and whereas, no adequate measures of repress have thus far been adopted, and whereas, the existing political organizations seem unable or unwilling to try to suppress the traffic, therefore be it Resolved, that it is the sense of the temperance element of this county that the time for the organization of a temperance party has fully arrived. Resolved, That as temperance men we pledge our continual and unwavering efforts to secure prohibitory legislation. Resolved, That we will support for office by our votes only those who are pronounced advocates of prohibition.

On motion the preamble and resolutions were adopted. It was moved and carried that this convention now proceed to nominate a candidate from this council district to the convention to form a State constitution and upon the second ballot J. W. George, Esq. was declared to be the choice of the convention.

On motion the nomination was declared unanimous.

The following named gentlemen were then chosen to the Territorial convention to meet at Vancouver on the 6th of March, namely:

J. W. George, E. Calvert, David Sires, D. B. Ward, J. H. Payne, G. F. Whitworth, J. Webster, D. Horton, A. J. Anderson, Spencer, Rufus Stearns, A. B. Young, J. McGregor, B. J. Sharp, S. P. Willis.

The following persons were appointed upon the Central County committee, viz.:

J. W. George, J. Webster, F. H. Whitworth, A. Gow and John McGregor.

On motion the convention adjourned to meet subject to the call of the Central committee.

It is proper to add, the proceedings were harmonious throughout, and that the convention in its proceedings mark the dawning of a new era in the political history of Washington Territory.

DILLIS B. WARD, Secretary, King Co. Temperance Convention.

C. F. Train's Latest Lecture.

George Francis Train appeared before a crowded house at Newark on the 6th inst. He began with an eloquent and poetical effort entitled, "We are a Proud People," and when that was applauded he said: "Why do you applaud that? That is the buncombe, the Fourth of July nonsense which the American people have allowed to defraud them. We have been crucified between two thieves, Church and State." [Laughter.] He wanted to break up the old fashioned plan of Wendall Phillips, Edward Everett and other Boeton humbugs, who were going around the country speaking the same speech.

Here Mr. Train imitated the distinguished lecturers by walking around the table first at the \$10 a night gait, and finally at the \$150 a night gait, amid roars of laughter. If he was in Congress what would become of Blaine, Conkling and the rest? Why, there would be nothing of them but a grease spot left. [Laughter.] What did he think of the Catholic Church? Why, there is but one Church—the Catholic; the Protestant Church is only the junior partner, started by Luther, who was a lewd, lustful, lascivious man. He commented on the farce in New Orleans of punishing the Returning Board, while the great Fraud was deadheading through the country in palace cars. [Laughter.] As for Bob Ingersoll, he thought Bob was a pretty good fellow, but was delivering his old lectures under new names. [Laughter.]

The world would have no hope until the 6,000 churches were turned into Turkish baths and the 6,000 priests into shampooers. [Laughter.] What did he think of Western Union Telegraph? Why, it was a Wall street gigantic speculation for the benefit of English owners. What about Jay Gould? Why, he had bought the Tribune for \$510,000, and he could not get rid of it at any price, for the Tribune was founded on lager beer, and was bankrupt. [Laughter.] Beecher had talked twenty years to audiences of women, and could not have any vital force left. [Laughter.]

The old warehouse on Yessler's wharf is being moved down toward the pier. There will be a passage way between the two, for teams.



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Has Unlimited Capacity to do all kinds of Family Sewing and Manufacturing, ITS PATENT AUTOMATIC "CUT OFF" on the hand wheel prevents the machine from running backwards, and obviates the necessity of taking the work from the machine to wind thread on the bobbins, which must be done with all other Sewing Machines, to the great annoyance of the operator, especially in tucking, hemming and ruffling. It does one-third more work in a given length of time than any other Sewing machine.

WITH EVERY MOTION of the FOOT the MACHINE MAKES SIX STITCHES.

Three Wilson Machines will do as much work in one day as four other Machines.

It requires no special instructions to use it; an Illustrated Direction Book is furnished with each machine.

IT CANNOT GET OUT OF ORDER, AND THE ADJUSTMENTS ARE ABSOLUTELY PERFECT.

A properly executed Certificate is furnished with each machine, guaranteeing to keep it in repair, free of charge, for five years. Machines sold on easy terms of payment, and delivered, free of charge, at any Railroad Depot in the United States where we have no Agents.

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Household Furniture

—AT—

AUCTION!

The Household Furniture belonging to C. B. SHATTUCK, will be sold at Public Auction, on

Friday, February 22, 1878,

AT 9 O'CLOCK, A. M.,

At his residence near the Coal Company's office, or Front street, consisting of

PARLOR, DINING-ROOM, KITCHEN AND Chamber Furniture, an organ which may be found One Cottage Piano, Black Walnut Chamber Sets, Marble top, Brussels and Three-ply Carpets.

ONE NEW COOKING RANGE, PARLOR AND Chamber Stoves, Crockery, Glass and China Ware, Window Curtains,

And in fact everything requisite to a well furnished house.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash on Delivery, without reserve. Goods to be taken away on day of sale. W. D. LYTS, Auctioneer. Jan 28-d

Hotel for Sale.

The Furniture, Fixtures and Paternage of the

AMERICAN HOTEL

MILL STREET, SEATTLE,

Are for Sale at a Bargain. Inquire of

WIGGIN & FOX,

603-04 OCCIDENTAL HOTEL.

MOSES KEEZER,

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER,

Is prepared to do

CARPENTER AND JOINER WORK,

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Buildings Raised and Moved.

SHOP ON MILL STREET, Opposite the Mill feb11f

For the Cassiar and Sitka Miner

The Mail Steamship

CALIFORNIA,

CHAS. THORN, MASTER.

Having superior accommodations for Passengers, will leave Victoria for Wrangell and Sitka, on or about

Tuesday, Feb. 5, 1878,

Returning will leave for Portland on or about the 20th.

For freight or passage apply on board or to mar21f J. P. GOODHUE, Agent. Office at F. McQuade & Son's

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The Best Hotel in the City.

New Produce Store!

WALTER GRAHAM & SON,

Commission Merchants,

General Produce & Provisions,

Yessler's Wharf, Seattle, W. T.

We are prepared to receive consignments, and will give prompt attention to orders in our line of trade from all parts of the Sound. WA 121R (1/2) & SN

Eastwick, Morris & Co.,

CIVIL AND MINING

ENGINEERS,

(Room No. 6 Burnett's Building)

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SEATTLE, WASH. TER.

Coal, and other Miners' Lands, and mines, Surveyed, examined and reported upon. Plan and estimates for mining improvements, furnished. Special attention given to land survey and to the location of City Lots and Blocks, Maps and mechanical Drawing executed. November 2, 1877.

NORTH-PACIFIC RURAL

A Monthly Journal Devoted to the:

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Board and Lodging per week \$6 00

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From the Daily of Friday.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.—The Republican Convention met at Justice Scott's office. C. H. Hanford was elected Chairman, and W. F. Hanks, Secretary of the meeting. There were five persons put in nomination—J. W. George, A. A. Denny, Rev. D. Bagley, L. B. Andrews and Julius Horton. But one ballot was had with the following result: L. B. Andrews, 35; J. W. George, 13; Rev. D. Bagley, 9; A. A. Denny, 4; Julius Horton, 1. Mr. Andrews having received the largest number of votes was declared elected, and his nomination made unanimous. The convention then proceeded to the election of the following delegates to the District Convention to meet Feb. 28: Irving Ballard, D. Bagley, R. M. Stewart, Jas. Roach, L. B. Andrews, Geo. D. Hill, C. H. Bankson, Julius Horton, E. G. Perkins, Geo. W. Tibbetts, C. Clymer, W. H. Pumphrey, J. C. Nixon, W. S. Hanks, Philo Rutherford, M. C. Saxe, Harry Whitworth, W. B. Hall, O. C. Shorey, Josiah Merritt, R. C. Shinn, L. C. Smith, F. W. Sparling, Jos. Sims, Jno. S. Andrews, S. Wetmore, G. S. Dudley, A. B. Young, S. Baxter, W. Beverage, J. P. Adams.

THUS WE GLIDE.—Things ain't like they used to was. The Americans of the present day do not appear to have as much reverence for the Father of his Country as did our forefathers, and the birthday appears now to be comparatively unnoticed even in the larger cities. Matters of greater moment appear to engross the attention of the people, and in the consideration of the Chinese question, the silver bill, the Northern Pacific railroad and the Constitutional Convention the memory of the first President is almost wholly ignored. Here in Seattle, the presence of a few flags hanging mournfully from their staffs, is about the only evidence of the day we "celebrate." And such is life in the Far West.

ENTERPRISE.—The rehash of our local items which appear daily in the *Intelligencer* are fearfully and wonderfully distorted to make them appear original. We would not complain so much of that if our contemporary did but tell the truth. Now, the crazy fellow arrested by Marshal Thorndyke and Officer Veasey, was not violent and did not have to be handcuffed, as the officers will testify. The young men who went out in a boat yesterday did not "hoist sail" because they had no sail to hoist. It would be better and safer to copy our items just as they appear in this paper, without coining additional "facts" at the expense of truth. This is an old dodge amongst lazy reporters.

AN IMPROVEMENT.—An improvement in stern-wheel steamboats by means of which the wheel of the steamer is arranged so that during a good boating stage of water it can be lowered so as to give extra power to stem the strong current of the upper river, and during the low water of summer to hoist it up so as to clear it of the shoals and prevent the damage to wheels, which has been such a drawback to boating during that season of the year has recently been invented by Capt. U. B. Scott for his boats on the upper Willamette. The idea seems a good one, and we commend it to the attention of steamboat men on the Sound.

CAMAS PRAIRIE.—Last evening we were conversing with a gentleman who had just returned from a trip to Camas Prairie, Washington Territory, remarks the *Portland Standard*. The account he gives of his tour is anything but encouraging, and the description of the prairie is, that it is merely a lake from six inches to three feet in depth. We have heard of several parties who intend to make the same trip, but if they accept his version as correct, will think twice before starting.

STOEM.—It was rumored on the street yesterday afternoon that a telegram had been received from the Signal Service office at Olympia predicting to-day the greatest storm ever yet experienced on the coast, but inquiries at the telegraph office here fail to obtain any confirmation of the storm. If such a dispatch was really sent, the present condition of the weather indicates that the operator must have been a little "off" when he sent such a telegram.

MES JOSEPH, the sole wife of the Nez Perce chieftain, is a pretty little black-eyed beauty, with flashing teeth, fine arms, and dainty feet. They now have one papoose a year old, their only daughter, a young girl, having mysteriously disappeared the morning of the last fight.

MARRIED.—In Portland, Feb. 15th, by Rev. G. F. Pummer, L. Diller, to Minnie N. Leahy; both of this city.

The news that the Amerer of Cabul is massing troops in the vicinity of England's Indian frontier, together with the murmurings of the Queen's Mohammedan subjects at the defeat of the Sultan of Turkey, are new features in the already complicated Eastern question.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.—The Democrats met at White's Hall. Jeremiah Drigg was elected President, and Thos. P. Russell vice-President, and A. W. DeLany Secretary. Messrs. Moore, Russell and Rainin, were appointed a committee on credentials. Messrs. White, Chilberg, O'Brien, Merry, Nash and DeLany, were elected Delegates to the District Convention, which meets this evening. Messrs. Chilberg, Brown, McRedmond and Sires were put in nomination for Delegates to the Constitutional Convention. Two ballots were had, with the following result: First ballot—Chilberg, 3; Brown, 7; Sires, 6; McRedmond, 3. Second ballot—Brown, 8; Sires, 9; Chilberg, 4. Mr. McRedmond withdrew on the second ballot. The convention then took a recess for one hour. The convention reassembled at 4 o'clock, and after some discussion commenced balloting. W. H. White was put in nomination and the sixth ballot stood: White, 10; Sires, 13. The latter was declared elected.

HALF-DOLLARS.—From California news it appears that half-dollars, as late as the 14th inst., were scarce and wanted in the San Francisco market owing to a general shortness among both brokers and bankers. Large amounts of half-dollars have been exported East, the fact not having been noticed in the reports of treasure shipments, they having been shipped as trade dollars.

AH CHEE, the celestial shoe snipper, was brought before Justice Snyder this morning, and fined \$50, with the alternative of twenty-five days in the county jail. Not being a bloated bondholder, he was necessarily compelled to accept the latter condition. He seemed to be considerably affected, and cried like a child.

THE schooner Lizzie Madison after encountering, with other vessels, terrible danger from the fearful storms on the northern coast has managed by an apparent miracle to arrive in Yaquina Bay after throwing over her entire deck load of lumber, and the stock of stores having been reduced to the value of 50 cents.

A NEATLY printed pamphlet from Ward Bros., giving the rules for the government of the Seattle public schools, prescribing the duties of teachers and pupils, course of study, etc., has been received. Superintendent Ingraham is the editor of the work, which is especially for the use of teachers and parents. It is a very useful work.

MASQUERADES appear to be all the rage just now. Half a dozen have been announced to take place this evening—at Seattle, Snohomish, La Conner and Blakely. No doubt they will all be very enjoyable affairs, and each receive its share of patronage.

ON account of the salmon canneries opening up earlier than usual this season, we warn the readers of our contemporaries to prepare themselves for a long campaign of fishy items—*sabonius parasiticus ad disgustum*.

THE ladies of the Congregational church will hold their regular sociable to-night at the residence of Prof. Anderson. The public are cordially invited.

IN the long-disputed Wallowa Valley, the home of Joseph's Nez Perce Indians, there are now about sixty families. The most of them have settled there since Joseph left.

THERE is little or no observable improvement in the condition of ex-Governor Curry, of Portland. His recovery is regarded as extremely doubtful.

A BURGLARIOUS Mongolian entered Jones' shoe store last evening and carried off a pair of shoes. He was captured, however, and locked up.

THE steamship Dakota is due here on Monday.

Mining companies west of the Rocky mountains distributed last year dividends that amount to \$25,720,000. Of these Consolidated Virginia led all others, paying \$9,720,000.

Humming birds and gilt heels are now worn on ladies shoes.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

O pearl of day! When Liberty came stepping Westward o'er the sea, From England's pleasant shore, She said, "Go, go, and tell thy charge: I go my kingdom to enlarge, And may not see thee more. Another George shall bear my shield In Senate hall and tented field. His birth—ur dawn! Break, glorious day!" Her swift feet made a shining way Over the pathless sea. See! Kissed the boy for noble fame, And gave him his immortal name— Name dear to Liberty; Then bade him make the New World strong To comfort all the Old World's wrong.

And shall America forget The day and name so proudly set? Let the glad bells ring out: Flung to the wind our battle flags, Trampled and torn to glorious rag; Make the loud cannon shout; That the sick sons of other lands, Hearing, may break away their bands. For, sure as years shall wax and wane, This day shall owe and glory gain, And unborn nations pry, 'Mid Africa's palms and Polar snow, Europe's culture, Asia's glow. Their homage to this day; And of Earth's thousand tongues, not one But yet shall learn "George Washington."

SOME slight repairs to her machinery, detained the steamer J. B. Libby. She should have left this morning and is probably gone ere this.

GEN. McDOWELL, of San Francisco, is in temporary command of the Department of the Columbia, during the absence of Gen. Howard at the East.

RESERVED seats on the stage, for the Masquerade can be procured at Piper's. The number is limited to 60. Prizes for the best male and female characters can be seen at Naeher's Jewelry store. Tickets for reserved seats 75 cents.

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

TIME.—Jamieson gets the correct time daily by telegraph. Feb 7th.

I WILL furnish teams for funerals to Masonic Cemetery for \$3 each. dec20th. W. H. Bow.

"BEHOLD we came Quickly." Hendricks & Curtis are still here in the town of Seattle, and are offering their services to any and all that may want gas or steam fitting done. They keep all kinds of water, steam and gas pipe at low, yes, very low figures. Pumps of the best sort, saws gummed, filed and put in good shape. Remember the place, corner Front and Cherry streets. j24th.

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

MAISON DORRE RESTAURANT has removed one door above the Arcade, on Front street. The best furnished table in the city can always be found at this restaurant. j24th.

HOTEL ARRIVALS. SEATTLE, Feb 23, 1878. OCCIDENTAL. W. Whitfield, Snohomish; B. Lutz, S. F.; J. M. Scott, Blakely; D. N. Taylor, P. H. City; P. Barberford, Saqualem; J. Taylor, Tacoma; O. P. Over, Bellingham; A. D. 1878, I have levied upon the following land and premises, situated in the county of King in said Territory of Washington, and particularly bounded and described as follows, to wit: All of the northeast quarter of section 1 in township 22 north of range 4 east (excepting a portion of said northeast quarter containing 32 rods, conveyed to Daniel W. Post by deed recorded in volume 12 of deeds, pages 59 and 60 King county records); also one acre and 12 rods described as follows: Beginning at the northwest corner of section 6 in township 22 north of range 4 east, and running thence east 28 rods, 10 feet and 9 inches, thence south 6 rods, thence west 28 rods, 10 feet and 9 inches, thence north 6 rods to the place of beginning. Also 3 acres of land more or less in the southwest corner of section 31 in township 23 north of range 5 east, commencing in the center of what is known and called the Big Slough, and where said Slough crosses the south line of said section 31 and running thence west to the southwest corner of said section, thence north to the center of said Slough, thence following the center of said Slough to the place of beginning, all situated in King county, Washington Territory.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that on MONDAY, MARCH 25th, A. D. 1878, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., at the court house door, in the city of Seattle, and county of King aforesaid, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, gold coin, the above described land and premises, Seattle, King county, Feb. 20, 1878. L. V. WYCKOFF, Sheriff said King County. I. M. HALL, Attorney for Plaintiff. Feb 23-5t

New Advertisements.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a decree and order of sale issued out of the District Court for the Third Judicial District of Washington Territory, holding terms at Seattle, in King county, for the counties of King and Kitsap, in the civil action of John T. Stewart, plaintiff, against John J. Seely, defendant, duly attested the 20th day of February, A. D. 1878, I have levied upon the following land and premises, situated in the county of King in said Territory of Washington, and particularly bounded and described as follows, to wit: All of the northeast quarter of section 1 in township 22 north of range 4 east (excepting a portion of said northeast quarter containing 32 rods, conveyed to Daniel W. Post by deed recorded in volume 12 of deeds, pages 59 and 60 King county records); also one acre and 12 rods described as follows: Beginning at the northwest corner of section 6 in township 22 north of range 4 east, and running thence east 28 rods, 10 feet and 9 inches, thence south 6 rods, thence west 28 rods, 10 feet and 9 inches, thence north 6 rods to the place of beginning. Also 3 acres of land more or less in the southwest corner of section 31 in township 23 north of range 5 east, commencing in the center of what is known and called the Big Slough, and where said Slough crosses the south line of said section 31 and running thence west to the southwest corner of said section, thence north to the center of said Slough, thence following the center of said Slough to the place of beginning, all situated in King county, Washington Territory.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that on MONDAY, MARCH 25th, A. D. 1878, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., at the court house door, in the city of Seattle, and county of King aforesaid, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, gold coin, the above described land and premises, Seattle, King county, Feb. 20, 1878. L. V. WYCKOFF, Sheriff said King County. I. M. HALL, Attorney for Plaintiff. Feb 23-5t

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a decree and order of sale issued out of the District Court for the Third Judicial District of Washington Territory, holding terms at Seattle, in King county, for the counties of King and Kitsap, in the civil action of D. Rice Campbell, plaintiff, against William H. Snyder and Martha J. Snyder, his wife, and John W. Maple, defendant, duly attested the 20th day of February, A. D. 1878, I have levied upon the following land and premises situated in the said county of King, in said Territory of Washington, and particularly bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post which bears north 11 chains, west 25 chains, and north 9 1/2 chains from the quarter section corner on the north and south line between sections 3 and 4 in township 23 north of range 4 east, and running thence west, 17.91 chains, thence south 12.09 chains to the north and right bank of the Duwamish river, thence up stream following the meanders of said river to a white fir tree 60 inches in diameter, standing at the northwest corner of Sidney McCarger's land on the right bank of said river, thence east 39.28 chains, thence north 23 deg. west 7.56 chains, thence west 4.53 chains, thence north 2.62 chains, thence west 33.30 chains to the point of beginning, containing 49 66-100 acres of land, all in King county, Washington Territory.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that on MONDAY, MARCH 25th, A. D. 1878, at the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., at the court house door in the city of Seattle, and county of King aforesaid, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, gold coin, the above described lands and premises. Seattle, King county, February 20, 1878. L. V. WYCKOFF, Sheriff said King County. I. M. HALL and W. R. ANDREWS, Feb 23-5t Attorneys for plaintiff.

Special Notices.

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

THE NATIONAL GOLD MEDAL was awarded to Bradley & Rulofson for the best photographs in the United States, and Vienna Medal for the best in the world. 429 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

RE 2 for 50, 3 for 50, 4 for 50. HAVANA CIGARS, at Jack Levy's.

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

THERE will be a ball every Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday night of each week, at the Cassiar Fruit Stand. Oct. 1-11

A Card.—To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York City. nov6-dw6m

King County Scrip.

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

W. M. TIRTLOT.

ATTORNEY AT-LAW, SNOHOMISH CITY, and Washington Terr.

DR. G. A. WEED.

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

D. P. JENKINS.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW & SOL'R IN CHAN. Particular attention given to Chancery cases. Office—on Commercial street opposite the U. S. Hotel. ap24

F. M. ELLSWORTH.

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

W. H. WHITE.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SEATTLE, W. T. Prosecuting Attorney 3d Judicial District. j27-tt

C. D. EMERY.

COUNSELOR-AT-LAW AND PROCTOR IN ADMIRALTY, j22 d&w-3m SEATTLE, W. T.

IRVING BALLARD.

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

M'NAUGHT & LEARY.

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW, SEATTLE, WASH. TERR. nov3

C. H. HANFORD.

LARRABEE & HANFORD. COUNSELORS AND ATTY'S-AT-LAW. dec24th SEATTLE, W. T.

EDWARD HOLLAND NICOLL.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SNOHOMISH, W. T. Will practice in all the Courts of the Territory. jan5-tt

DR. F. W. SPARLING.

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

Kelsey's Nurseries

OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA. ESTABLISHED 1852.

LARGELY STOCKED THE PRESENT SEASON WITH EVERYTHING IN THE NURSERY LINE.

FRUIT TREES, ALL KINDS—FLOWERING TREES & PLANTS—SHRUBS, ROSES, BULBS—GARDEN SEEDS, ETC., ETC.—Send for Catalogues, Free.

dec15dw3m W. F. KELSEY, Proprietor.

HAS REMOVE

TO HIS NEW STORE,

Mason's Hall, Front St., Opposite Boyd, Poncin & Young's.

W. G. JAMIESON'S,

Jewelry, Music & Machine Emporium!

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

W. G. JAMIESON.

STETSON & POST!

SEATTLE PLANING MILLS,

Commercial St., adjoining S. and W. W. R.

Sash and Doors,

Blinds, Frames, Shutters, & Wood Finish

Of every Description. Seasoned Lumber of all Kinds Constantly on Hand.

Our Cedar Doors the Best in America

HALL, PAULSON & CO.,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in all kinds of

Furniture, Carpets, Oil Cloth,

WINDOW SHADES, BRACKETS, PICTURE FRAMES, MOLDINGS, PERAMBULATOR

A FULL STOCK OF

Upholstery Goods, All Kinds.

We are constantly receiving Parlor and Chamber Suites of the latest style, which will sell at prices that defy competition. Visit our Factory, at the Foot of Commercial Street, and satisfy yourself as to our ability to MANUFACTURE FURNITURE AT SAN FRANCISCO PRICES. Salesroom—Commercial Street, Seattle. nov24-tt

L. A. TREEN,

Commercial Street, Seattle.

Cork-soled Boots for Ladies and Gents a specialty.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SLIPPERS. TOILET SLIPPERS MADE TO MEASURE.

[Has Unsurpassed Appliances for Making

First-class Work for Ladies and Gents.

CHILBERG BROTHERS,

Jobbers and Retail Dealers in

Choice Groceries, Oregon Flour,

CORN MEAL, RYE MEAL, BUCKWHEAT FLOUR,

RICE FLOUR and FEED. Also, a Well Selected Stock

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, and TABLE CUTLERY!

Which they propose to sell Cheaper than any other house in Seattle.

aug1 FRONT STREET, SEATTLE

Down They Go!

FOR TACOMA, STELLACOOM AND OLYMPIA.

The new Passenger Steamer

MESSANGER

CAPT. J. C. PARKER.

Will leave Seattle

Every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday

AT SEVEN O'CLOCK, A. M. j31-tt

\$777 is not easily earned in these hard times, but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country, who is willing to work steadily at the employment that we furnish. \$60 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. We have agents who are making over \$20 per day. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made so easily and rapidly as any other business. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and \$5 outfit free. Address at once H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. oc10-dw 6m

A Specialty Made of Repairing.

Boots half-soled for 75 cents. Give me a call.

R. W. OSBOURN,

CORNER MAIN AND COMMERCIAL STS.,

(Above New England Hotel.)

SEATTLE, W. T. j31-tt

CATARR

NEVER-FAILING RELIEF
AFFORDED BY
SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE.

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

10 YEARS A SUFFERER.
From Hon. Theo. P. Bogert, Bristol, R.I.

Messrs. Weeks & Potter: Gentlemen.—Feeling thoroughly convinced of the efficacy of Sanford's Radical Cure for Catarrh, I am induced to drop you a line to say that although I have been recipient of all the nostrums advertised as "radical cures," I have never found anything that promises such relief and ultimate cure as that of Sanford's. I have been afflicted with this dreadful disease for more than ten years, and not until recently could I be induced to try it. I have since read the letter of Mr. Henry Wells, and can truthfully say that after using five or six bottles I am thoroughly convinced of its efficacy. Hoping that others similarly afflicted like myself will be induced to make the trial, I am, gentlemen, very truly, etc. THEO. P. BOGERT, Bristol, R.I., July 24, 1877.

CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS,

Such as Sore, Weak, Inflamed, Red, and Watery Eyes; Irritation of the Ear; Ringing Noises in the Head; Sore Throat; Elongation of the Uvula and Swollen Tonsils; Nervous Headache; Nausea; Chills; Depression of Spirits; Loss of Nervous Force; Depression of Spirits; are all carefully and scientifically treated with this remedy according to the directions which accompany each bottle, or will be mailed to any address on receipt of stamp.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTER

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

Price, 25 Cents.
Ask for COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTER.
Sold by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists throughout the United States and Canada, and by WEEKS & POTTER, Proprietors, Boston, Mass.

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J. R. LEWIS, Judge of District Court
PHILIP F. WAGNER, Probate Judge
LEWIS V. WAGNER, Sheriff
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G. D. HILL, Assessor
A. L. THORNTON, Surveyor
W. H. SHULTZ, Coroner
GEO. A. WELLS, Mayor
CITY OF SEATTLE.
G. A. WELLS, Mayor
D. T. WHEELER, Clerk
J. F. McGUIRE, City Attorney
H. W. ROWLAND, Treasurer
E. A. THORNTON, Marshal and Chief of Police
CITY COMMISSIONERS:
Balley Gatzert, Ben Sturdevant, A. A. Denny, S. Leiby, George W. Hall, A. W. Hight, Frank Mathias.

Democratic Convention.

A Convention of the Democrats of the Third Judicial District of Washington Territory will be held at Seattle on FRIDAY, January 22d, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Delegate to represent the District at the National Convention to be held at W. Va. and to transact such other business as may properly come before the Convention.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The firm of CUSHMAN & ZIMMERMAN, carrying on the business of logging on Wadley Island, has been dissolved.

\$250 Reward!

On Sunday night, January 20th, 1878, the following named prisoners, confined to the King County Jail for various offenses, escaped therefrom: Pat. King, Peter Hansen, Hans Ahlberg, James Kelly and John A. New, therefore, I will offer the above reward for the apprehension and delivery of all of said prisoners to me at said county jail, or \$50 for each one so apprehended and delivered. L. V. WYBORN, Sheriff King County, Jan. 22, 1878.

All those indebted to me I hope will call and settle in whole or part, and I will gladly receive my bills. W. H. SHOUPE.

STOVES

AT MOST GIVEN AWAY!
Extraordinary Notice!

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

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

Cheap for Cash.
Call soon and make your selections.

T. P. FREEMAN,
PIONEER VARIETY STORE, SEATTLE

In Probate.

In the Probate Court of King County, Washington Territory, in the Matter of the Estate of Josiah Gellerson, deceased.

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

Done in open Court December, 31st, A. D. 1877
THOMAS BURKE, Judge of Probate Court.

A PROCLAMATION.

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

Whereas it is further provided in said act, that delegates to said convention shall be elected in the Territory at large and in districts as follows:
One delegate in the Territory at large.
One delegate in the First Judicial District.
One delegate in the Second Judicial District.
One delegate in the Third Judicial District.
One delegate in the County of Walla Walla.
One delegate in the County of King.
One delegate in the Counties of Thurston and Lewis.
One delegate in the Counties of Clarke, Skamania, Klickitat and Yakima.
One delegate in the Counties of Cowlitz, Pacific and Wahkiakum.
One delegate in the Counties of Pierce, Chelan and Mason.
One delegate in the Counties of Chlallam, Island, Jefferson and San Juan.
One delegate in the Counties of Kitsap, Snohomish and Whatcom.
One delegate in the Counties of Columbia, Stevens and Whitman; and

Whereas it is further provided in said act, that the Counties of Idaho, Shoshone and Nez Perce, in the Territory of Idaho, may be represented in said Convention by one delegate who shall have the privilege of the floor, but shall not be entitled to a vote.
Now, therefore, I, ELLISHA P. FERRY, Governor of the Territory of Washington, by virtue of the power and authority in me vested by said act, do hereby call a special election to be held in the several counties in this Territory on the

NINTH DAY OF APRIL, A. D. 1878.

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

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

By the Governor,
M. H. OWENS, feb24d Secretary of the Territory.

LA CONNER HOTEL.

J. J. CONNER, Prop'r.
This Hotel is situated in the thriving town of La Conner, the mouth of the Skeena River, and in the center of the great agricultural district of Puget Sound. The house is well established, and has

First-Class Accommodations
For Families and the Traveling Public. Parties on

HUNTING EXCURSIONS
Will find this Hotel most centrally located.

Now is the Time

TO PRUNE YOUR TREES.

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

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

In Probate.

In the Probate Court of Snohomish County, Washington Territory.

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

Upon reading and filing the petition of W. M. Tirtol, administrator of the estate of Ed J. Mone, deceased, by which it appears that there is not sufficient personal estate in his hands as such administrator to satisfy the claims and demands against said estate, and the expenses of administration, and that it is necessary to sell the real estate of the said deceased for the payment of the same:

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

Dated Snohomish City, 15th January, 1878.
E. HASKELL, Judge.
Edward Holland Nicoll, Atty for Adm'r.

Cheapest and Best!

WEEKLY PUGET SOUND

DISPATCH.

THE PEOPLE'S PAPER!
The Fearless Champion of Right, and Uncompromising Enemy of Wrong.

Positive in Everything.

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