



### Puget Sound Dispatch.

LARRABEE & CO. Publishers and Proprietors.

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Six Months 2.00  
Three 1.50  
Payable Invariably in Advance.

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JAMES MCNAUGHT, JOHN LEARY, Seattle, W. T. Aug. 28, 1871. 15fr.

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Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

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S. P. ANDREWS. August 28, 1871. 15fr.

### The Rescued Child, or, the Conductor's Story.

BY REBECCA HARDING DAVIS.

"Good arable land?" "Yes, Sir, I replied, and if you please to look at it in the way of scenery, it's as pretty a bit of land as you'll find in Kent county. That stretch now ahead see. By the way, there was a queer thing happened on the track just three years ago come Thanksgiving. It occurred in this way:—

This branch road, you see, was built for the local peach business. I was put on as conductor of the first train that was run. By George! how the engines woke the country up! The stations used to be crowded with young fellows in flashy neckties, and their sweethearts—nice, modest little girls, loaded with cheap finery, who had made up parties and come down from the interior to see the train go by. Every old farmer on the route thought he owned the engine, (the Gen. Jackson it was,) and knew each separate car as well as he did his own cattle and sheep. They would treat their wives to a few miles ride, as you town people would run over to Europe with yours.

Of course, Sir, I was at home here on the road in two weeks. Everybody called me Dick. There were scores of places where I could drop in for an odd meal. I began to doubt whether they were my uncles and cousins or not. All the old fellows got free passes over the road, and forsook their corners by the tavern fire for the baggage car. There they smoked day after day, and told queer stories of their neighbors' families, for the benefit of everybody that chose to listen. I knew all the gossip by heart directly. It was just when the peaches were in bloom, too, when I went on the road, and I was soon punching open buds with my thumb-nail, and talking learnedly of Early Blush and Morris whites with the rest. It's a curious sight to see that pink flush, above the early spring mud, from one end of the State to the other, and to think that crop is the one matter of life and death to the people.

The peaches had come and gone, when one day, about a month before Thanksgiving, an old fellow came on board with his family, who had a pass for two down to St. George's. I saw at a glance he was none of my usual dead-head squad. A thin, wiry old man, white-headed, but as active as a boy of sixteen, and with the true Delawarean knack of finding out friends and showing himself friendly. He was a reporter on some Philadelphia penny paper, and had his note-book out every minute, pumping me about the Wilmington whipping-post, Sion's fish-breeding experiment, and the condition of the freed negroes.

"Makes items! makes items!" he said; "pushes the paper wonderfully into local circulation." "He had been a doctor, or lawyer, I forgot which, in New York, and was starved out, he told me—so he took up journalism. He did not impress me as a man of ability, and besides the poor old fellow was worn out. It was high time for him to lie by and loaf with the others in the baggage-car. "Newspaper work," he said, "pays handsomely, compared to my own profession. We get on quite comfortably on my salary; quite comfortably." I noticed, however, that both he and his women folks were thin and shabby-dressed. I did not pay much attention to the women, but there was a boy, Dan, the old man's grandson, (a little chap of four years, that I took a fancy to from the first. He had an ugly face, but I think one of the most honest and lovable I ever saw.

Tanner—that was the old man's name—told me he had brought his wife and daughter down to keep Thanksgiving in this village, where they had lived years before. "We were all younger and cheerfuller than now," he said; "and I thought, may be, with the old place would come back some of the old feeling. There are other ways of keeping the feasts than with stuffing the stomach, you know!"

I thought to myself it would be as well if the stomach had its share of rejoicing. Tanner, cheerful as he was, looked hunger-bitten. Four people could not grow fat on eight dollars a week, which I found was his salary. He hired a vacant house for a month. There it is—that one near the hill. The family went to housekeeping in some sort of way in it, and he used to run up on Friday evenings to stay with them over Saturdays, which is the newspaper men's Sunday, as you know. We grew to be very friendly. I fell into the habit of watching with him for Dan, who always came out on the porch to wait for him, his mother holding him by the hand. I used to wonder if the poor little widow ever let go her hold of the child day or night. She loved the child.

Well, Thanksgiving eve came, and Tanner was aboard, going home, but I had no time to talk with him, as the train was crowded with people who had been up in Wilmington, laying in supplies for the holiday. Even the passenger cars were heaped with baskets and

bundles. Tanner had his little package, too—something for Dan. I saw him peeping into it with eyes twinkling once or twice. I remember how pleased he was when I brought him a monster turkey for Mrs. Tanner. The old lady, although she had only seen me on the train as it whirled by, had taken an anxious interest in a sore throat I had, and sent me a bottle of myrrh-tea by the old gentleman.

I don't know whether it was because I had come from a part of the country where they don't keep Thanksgiving, or because of the horror that followed, but I remember that afternoon as one of the brightest and cheerfuller of my life. The air was cold and crisp. There was a red mist over the hills; in the cars and the stations there was nothing but good wishes. I don't think much of serious things, yet it seemed to me that day that the people came with one accord nearer to God because of Thanksgiving. One old gentleman on board had the idea, I suppose; for, as I sat down behind him to count my change, I saw him watching the passengers and houses we passed with an amused smile, and, turning to his companion, he said:—"There's something very wholesome in the effect of these holidays, Colonel. They awaken men to a sense of dependence and gratitude, as a year's sermons cannot do."

The other was so long in replying that I looked up at him. "When a man has a home or home ties to give thanks for, the holiday is useful, no doubt." "It was so queer and cold an answer that I felt a curiosity about the man. He went back to his newspaper (which was an English one, I noticed,) and began to talk immediately about the duties on silks and linens. I soon found that he was largely interested in both; had travelled over a good part of the world, traded in China and Japan, and, as I guessed successfully. He had the air of a man accustomed to command, and to a life of ease. He was middle-aged stoutly-built man, with a clean-shaven, powerful face, and shrewd, pleasant eyes. I noticed that all through his conversation he tried to avoid seeing the happy groups of people who were necessarily getting on or off the train; and once, when a child in passing pulled at his cane, he turned his back roughly on it. Yet I had a fancy—I don't know why—that the people and Thanksgiving mattered more to him than any of us.

His friend said to him presently, "You're not well, Colonel?" "Never was better, but the truth is, Venn, this country is all familiar to me, and anything which recalls old times makes me nervous and irritable. It's a weakness which I will outgrow, probably. If you will excuse me, I'll go forward." He saw me just then, and, touching his hat, asked leave to ride on the engine, in order to see the scenery.

Now the rules of the road were slipshod enough, but that was a thing I never had allowed. However, I had taken a curious interest in the man, and I liked his courteous manner, so I nodded and went before him into the baggage-car, and over the tender to see him safely across. To my surprise, Joe Fenton, our engineer, met him as an old acquaintance. Joe had been a private in his regiment during the war. They shook hands again and again, and Fenton was in such a hurry to tell that he was married, and the father of twins, that he stammered. The Colonel laughed, and looked as pleased as Joe. He was a different man from the one I had seen in the car. I walked a moment to point out Brock's model farm to him, when Joe said:—"You used to come down to these parts for fishing often, I remember, Colonel?"

"Yes," "Where is your good lady now, Sir? And the child? He was as pert a youngster as I ever knew of." The gentleman replied but by a gesture of the hand. "What, both?" "Both?" "The Colonel did not speak for a minute, and then he said, quietly: "My wife was with me in China. She sailed with the child for home on the Petrel. I was to follow six months later. The Petrel went down. There was no one saved."

Joe said nothing; but presently he put out his hand and smoothed the other man's sleeve. It was just such a thing as a woman would do. The Colonel added hastily, as if afraid he would betray any emotion: "I'm on my way West now, in search of my father, who has left New England. People are easily lost sight of in America." "That's a fact, Sir," said Joe, and he and I began to talk about the engine, glad to get back to her. We had no right to meddle with a grief like that. I went back on the cars again, until we came to that hill a half mile beyond Tanner's house, when I stepped back to the engine. I had an uneasy feeling somehow about leaving the man there. We had lost time, and were going at full speed, when Joe gave a hoarse oath, and at the same moment something fluttered

down on the track from the bank, not twenty yards ahead. The next, I saw that it was a child,—it was Dan, laughing, and running, with both hands out to meet us. I had time to hear Joe's shrill whistle for "down brakes" shrieking out through the mills, and to think it was like the yell of a devil, and to thank God that Tanner was in the back of the train, and could not see what we would have to see, and yet it was all but a breath of time.

It was too late. The engine did not slacken, and the child was hurrying towards it. Then I saw its mother above the bank, running down the field. She had missed Dan, and the engine would be in sight before— Joe's lips were white, but he said, coolly—"It would be death, I reckon; but, if a man could swing himself down from the cow-catcher—" I pushed forward, but the Colonel held me back. "I've nothing to lose," he said, and quickly passing round the ledge threw himself headlong down on the track in front.

I shut my eyes. The train thundered on, slackened at last, and stopped. I climbed down, and looked over to a field. I did not know what I would tread into on the track. The people poured out of the train. In the clay lay the Colonel like one dead, clear of the track. He held the child alive and unharmed, still clutched in both hands. He was only stunned, and came to in a minute, and stood up; he did not seem to see the train, or the crowd around him—nothing but the boy, over whose face he was passing his hand. "O God!" he cried. "It's my Dan!" Then I saw the child's mother down on the ground with both arms about her husband's knees, and poor old Tanner, pale as a ghost, pulling at his sleeve, and crying—"Jack! Jack!"

I saw how it was in a flash, and motioned to Joe to whistle a warning, and shouted—"All aboard, gentlemen? Ten minutes late!" Although I'd have given the world just to wring the old man's hand, it was no rejoicing for us to take part in.

Macaulay on American Institutions.

The following letter belongs to an occasional correspondence, of some years' standing, between Lord Macaulay and Hon. Henry S. Randall, of New York, author of the Life of Jefferson:

Honourable Lord, Kensington, May 23, 1857.

Henry S. Randall—DEAR SIR:—You are surprised to learn that I have not a high opinion of Mr. Jefferson, and I am surprised at your surprise. I am certain that I never wrote a line, and that I never, in Parliament, in conversation, or even on the hustings—a place where it is the fashion to court the populace—uttered a word indicating an opinion that the supreme authority in a State ought to be entrusted to the majority of citizens told by the head; in other words, to the poorest and most ignorant part of society. I have long been convinced that institutions purely democratic must, sooner or later, destroy liberty, or civilization, or both.

In Europe, where the population is dense, the effect of such institutions would be almost instantaneous. What happened lately in France is an example. In 1848 a pure Democracy was established there. During a short time there was reason to expect a general spoliation, a national bankruptcy, a new partition of the soil, a maximum of prices, a ruinous load of taxation laid on the rich for the purpose of supporting the poor in idleness. Such a system would in twenty years have made France as poor and barbarous as France of the Carolingians. Happily the danger was averted, and now there is a despotism, a silent tribune, an enslaved press. Liberty is gone, but civilization has been saved. I have not the smallest doubt that, if we had a purely democratic government here, the effect would be the same. Either the poor would plunder the rich, and civilization would perish, or order and property would be saved by a strong military government, and liberty would perish.

You may think that your country enjoys an exemption from these evils. I will frankly own to you that I am of a very different opinion. Your fate I believe to be certain, though it is deferred by physical cause. As long as you have a boundless extent of fertile and unoccupied land, your laboring population will be far more at ease than the laboring population of the Old World; and while that is the case, the Jeffersonian policy may continue to exist without causing any fatal calamity. But the time will come when New England, will

be as thickly peopled as Old England. Wages will be as low; and will fluctuate as much with you as us. You will have your Manchester and Birmingham, and in those Manchester and Birmingham, hundreds of thousands of artisans will assuredly be sometimes out of work. Then your institutions will be fairly brought to the test. Distress everywhere makes the laborer mutinous and discontented, and inclines him to listen with eagerness to agitators who tell him that it is a monstrous iniquity that one man should have a million while another cannot get a full meal. In bad years there is plenty of grumbling here, and sometimes a little rioting. But it matters little. For here the sufferers are not the rulers. The supreme power is in the hands of a class, numerous indeed, but select, of an educated class, of a class which is and knows itself to be deeply interested in the security of property and the maintenance of order.

Accordingly the malcontents are firmly yet gently restrained. The bad time is got over without robbing the wealthy to relieve the indigent. The springs of national prosperity soon begin to flow again; work is plentiful, wages rise, and all is tranquility and cheerfulness. I have seen England pass three or four times through such critical seasons as I have described. Through such seasons the United States will have to pass in the course of the next century, if not of this. How will you pass through them? I heartily wish you a good deliverance. But my reason and my wishes are at war, and I cannot help forbidding the worst. It is quite plain that your Government will never be able to restrain a distressed and discontented majority; for with you the majority is the Government, and has the rich, who are always in minority, absolutely at its mercy.

The day will come, when, in the State of New York, a multitude of people, none of whom has had more than half a breakfast, or expects to have more than half a dinner, will choose a Legislature. Is it possible to doubt what sort of Legislature will be chosen? On the one side is a statesman preaching patience, respect for vested rights, strict observance of public faith. On the other is a demagogue ranting about the tyranny of capitalists and usurers, and asking why anybody should be permitted to drink champagne and ride in a carriage, while thousands of honest folks are in want of necessities. Which of the two candidates is likely to be preferred by a working man who hears his children cry for more bread? I seriously apprehend that you will, in some such season of adversity as I have described, do things which will prevent prosperity from returning; that you will act like people would in a year of scarcity, devour all the seed corn, and thus make the next year a year not of scarcity, but of absolute famine. There will be, I fear, spoliation. The spoliation will increase the distress. The distress will produce fresh spoliation. There is nothing to stay you. Your Constitution is all sail and no anchor. As I said before, when a society has entered on this downward progress, either civilization or liberty must perish. Either some Caesar or Napoleon will sweep the reins of government with a strong hand, or your Republic will be as fearfully in the twentieth century as the Roman Empire was in the fifth; with this difference, that the Huns and Vandals, who ravaged the Roman Empire, came from without, and that your Huns and Vandals will have been engendered within your country by your own institutions.

Thinking thus, of course I can not reckon Jefferson among the benefactors of mankind, I readily admit that his intentions were good and his abilities considerable. Odious stories have been circulated about his private life, but I know not on what evidence those stories rest; and I think it probable they are false or monstrously exaggerated. I have no doubt but that I shall derive both pleasure and information from your account of him.

I have the honor to be, dear sir, your faithful servant,

T. B. MACAULAY.

Names of the States.

A correspondent having inquired why the States are called by their present names, and what are their derivations and meanings, an exchange answers as follows:

Maine—So called from the province of Maine, in France, in compliment to Queen Henrietta, of England, who, it has been said, owned that province. This is the commonly received opinion. New Hampshire—Named by John Mason (who with another obtained the grant from the crown) in 1639, from Hampshire county in England. The former name of the domain was Lacoupe.

Vermont—From the French verb *vert*, or *green*, mountains, indicative of the mountainous nature of the State. The name was first officially recognized January 16, 1777.

Massachusetts—Indian name, signify-

ing "the country about the great hills." Rhode Island—This name was adopted in 1640 from the Island of Rhodes, in the Mediterranean, because of its resemblance to that island.

Connecticut—This is the English orthography of the Indian word *Quoncha-ticut*, which signifies "the long river."

New York—Named by the Duke of York, under color of the title given him by the English crown in 1664.

New Jersey—So called in honor of Sir George Carteret, who was Governor of the Island of Jersey in the British Channel.

Pennsylvania—From William Penn, the founder of the colony, meaning "Penn's woods."

Delaware—In honor of Thomas West, Lord de la Ware, who visited the bay, and died there, in 1610.

Maryland—After Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles I., of England.

Virginia—So called in honor of Queen Elizabeth, the "virgin Queen," in whose reign Sir Walter Raleigh made the first attempt to colonize that region.

North and South Carolina were originally in one tract called "Carolina," after Charles IX., of France, in 1584. Subsequently, in 1665, the name was altered to Carolina.

Georgia—so called in honor of George II., of England, who established a colony in that region in 1732.

Florida—Ponce de Leon, who discovered this portion of North America in 1515, named it Floriday in commemoration of the day he landed there, which was the Pasques de Flores of the Spaniards, or "Feast of Flowers," otherwise known as Easter Sunday.

Alabama—Formerly a portion of Mississippi Territory, admitted into the Union as a State in 1810. The name is of Indian origin, signifying "Here we rest."

Mississippi—Formerly a portion of the province of Louisiana. So named in 1800 from the great river on the western line. The term is of Indian origin, meaning "long river."

Louisiana—From Louis XIV., of France, who for some time prior to 1763 owned the territory.

Arkansas—From "Kansas," the Indian word for "smoky water," which the French prefix, "aro," bow.

Tennessee—Indian for "the river of the big bend," i. e., the Mississippi, which is its western boundary.

Kentucky—Indian for "at the head of the river."

Ohio—From the Indian, meaning "beautiful." Previously applied to the river which traverses a greater part of its borders.

Michigan—Previously applied to the lake, the Indian name for a fish-weir. So called from the fancied resemblance of the lake to a fish-trap.

Indiana—So called in 1802 from the American Indians.

Illinois—From the Indian "Illini," men, and the French suffix "ois," together signifying "tribe of men."

Wisconsin—Indian term "rush channel." Missouri—named in 1821 from the French name of the Mississippi which flows through it. Indian term, meaning "muddy."

Iowa—From the Indian, signifying "the drowsy ones."

Minnesota—Indian for "cloudy water."

California—The name given by Cortes, the discoverer of that region. He probably obtained it from an old Spanish romance, in which an imaginary island of that name is described as abounding in gold.

Oregon—According to some, from the Indian Oregon, "river of the west." Others consider it derived from the Spanish "oregano," wild marjoram, which grows abundantly on the Pacific coast.

The Rev. W. B. Sprague, of Boston, has perhaps the richest private collection of autographs in the world. They are arranged, classified, and numbered. His collection of Revolutionary autographs is perfect—Washington, his staff, his Generals, his Cabinet, with every eminent American of that age. He has the entire originals of the Arnold treason, with the identical letter signed John Anderson. These autographs, valued at not less than \$100,000, are chronologically arranged and indexed, so that any one can be turned to in a moment.

The statistics of the Episcopal Church for the past year are as follows: Bishops, 54; clergy, 2,898; baptisms, 38,405; confirmations 24,124; communicants, 224,935; marriages, 9,698; burials, 26,791; candidates for order, 412; ordinations—deacons, 124; presbytery, 116; Sunday-school teachers, 24,494; scholars, 239,088; contributions, \$5,554,574.

It is estimated that more than one-sixth of the inhabitants of the United States are owners of real estate.

In France the manufacture of matches sustains 25,000 workmen, and 7,000,000 of francs are invested in the business.

Puget Sound Dispatch.

Vol. 1. No. 13. BERTHA BROWN, EDITOR. Seattle, Thursday, March 7, 1872.

DEATH OF MR. PHILLIPS.

A dispatch has just been received by Mr. Horton, announcing the sudden death, from heart-disease, of his partner, Mr. Phillips, in San Francisco, on the 6th inst. The deceased was one of our oldest and most highly respected citizens. Further particulars next week.

ACCIDENT AND DELAY.—When putting the inside of the DISPATCH to press last evening, both pages fell from the chest, face downward, in a mass of paper. This accident delayed the publication till Thursday afternoon, and the delivery to subscribers down the Sound till Monday next.

Port Gamble.

After last week's paper went to press the editor took a run down to Port Gamble, remaining there from Thursday morning till Friday noon. The weather was exceedingly unpleasant, so as to considerably impair the facilities for observation, notwithstanding which we saw and experienced enough of gratification to amply compensate us for the journey and the inclement weather.

Port Gamble is situated upon one of the most beautiful of the innumerable coves extending out of Puget Sound, upon the peninsula near the junction of Hood's Canal with Admiralty Inlet—as lovely in natural scenery as the poet's fancy could picture. It contains one of the most complete and extensive lumber mill establishments in this or any other country, owned and conducted by the "Puget Mill Company." The year 1871, it is generally known, was a dull year for the lumber business, yet the following astonishing statistics of the BUSINESS OF THE MILLS for that year, were furnished us from the books of the Company, by Henry Race, Esq., the book-keeper:

Lumber, 29,000,000 feet; 17,000,000 of which was sent to foreign ports; Laths, 4,000,000; Shingles, 3,250,000; Together with a large amount of sawed timber, and a great number of spars; requiring for all, 70,000 tons of shipping to transport to market. The amount of money received for these products, we did not seek to ascertain; but persons acquainted with the prices of lumber at the ports where it was disposed of would not estimate the aggregate amount at less than \$5,000,000.

AMOUNT OF SHIPPING. To transport the products of this mill for the year would require 140 vessels of an average tonnage of 500 tons. The company own a number of vessels and have many others under charter, and have two good sized steamers, the Goliath and Cyrus Walker—constantly employed in towing sail vessels in and out of port, and in distributing their return freight to various ports on the Sound.

On Thursday, the 29th, the ship E. Kimball, Capt. Keller, arrived from San Francisco, after an absence of only 29 days from the mill, having carried down and landed 650 M. feet of lumber. On the return trip she sailed in company with the clipper ship War Hawk, and the ship made the run, side by side, from San Francisco to the Cape in three days and eight hours; from which point she sailed to the mills, she was six days in.

THE MANAGEMENT. Without knowing the exact rank or positions of the several gentlemen employed in the management of the vast and varied business connected with the mills, we mention them only in connection with the duties they were severally performing; Mr. Cyrus Walker, General Superintendent; Cap. Noyes, Foreman of the Mill; Mr. G. W. Walker, Foreman of the Machine Shop; Gen. S. W. Hovey, Cashier; Henry Race, Esq., Book-keeper; Mr. Llewellyn, Store-keeper. All these are gentlemen of intelligence and refinement, uniting fine social qualities with good business qualifications.

THE TOWN, which is owned almost entirely by the Mill Company, includes, besides the mills and ware houses, many neat and tasteful private residences, and presents quite an attractive appearance. The brow of the hill is crowned with quite an imposing edifice erected and occupied for a Masonic Hall, upon the table a little farther back is a neat looking school house, and upon a gentle elevation overlooking the town and the waters of the bay, gleams through the green foliage the freshly painted white fence of a cemetery, exhibiting a degree of care for the dead which is a sure index of the refinement of the living inhabitants.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL, is under the management of Miss Torrence, of Seattle, assisted by Miss Roby Willard, of Olympia; both estimable young ladies and accomplished teachers. They have an average attendance of 40

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THOMAS T. MINOR, Physician and Surgeon.

Office—next door to the Custom House, PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.

Dissolution Notice. THE COPARTNERSHIP... EXISTING between the subscribers under the firm name of Moses & Phillips is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

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

Middlings, Bran, and Barley Feed. Custom is solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

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

WOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN Cigars, Tobacco, Groceries, Provisions, and all kinds of Chinese Sweetmeats and Fancy Goods, etc.

Weni, Vidi, Vici! YOU WILL NOW FIND A COMPLETE assortment of Goods in her line at

Miss Bell's Establishment, Consisting of Millinery, Trimmings, Toys and Fancy Goods, Stylish Hats and Bonnets, ready trimmed and trimmed to order, Hat and Bonnet Frames, and a novelty in Ladies' fur-trimmed Turbans, and infants silk Bonnets and Hats, Ostrich and Fancy Feathers, Silk and Gros-grain, Ribbons, Crape, light mourning and Velvet Flowers, Bridal Wreaths, Sprays and Bouquets for evening toilette, Velvet and Silk Illusion, Fringes, Gimps, Laces, Zephyr, Velvet Ribbon, Embroidery, Royal Tucking, Band Fluting, Cash'd Ruffling, Valenciennes, Cluny and Thread Lace Sets, Collars and Sleeves, lace trimmed, Linen and Paper Collars and Cuffs, Ladies' Lace, Embroidered, Hem-stitched and Initialed Handkerchiefs, Silk Ties, Kid, Cloth and Lisle-thread Gloves,

Gent's Kid and Reindeer Gloves, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Paper Collars and Perfection Ties, Ladies' and Children's Woolen Hoods and Break-fast Jackets, Hostie-ry, Dress and Pearl Buttons, Silk and Cotton Machine Thread Embroidery Silk and Braid, Alpaca and Silk Binding, Thompson's Glove-fitting and the Model Corset, Patent Ventilated Garters, Flesh, Cloth, Toilet, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Dressing, Circular and Fine Combs, Initialed, Tinted and Perfumed Note Paper, new Sheet Music, Scrap Books, Port Folios, Writing Desks, Glove, Handkerchief and Work Boxes, Willow Work Stands and Baskets, Ladies' and Children's Companions' Jewel Cases, Card Cases and Receivers, Shears, Scissors, Tracing Wheels, Pink ing and Fluting Irons, Nut Crackers, Carved Brackets, Picture Frames, Cage Hooks, Feather Dusters, Embroidered Slipper Patterns, Children's Games.

Pianos, Harmoniums, Music Boxes, Trombones, Wax and China Dolls, Glass and China Toilet Sets, Farian and China Vases, Cigar Stands, and Toys of every description. Also, BRAID AND EMBROIDERY STAMPING DONE TO ORDER.

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

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

THE best of Wines, Liqueurs and Cigars always on hand. Seattle, July 25, 1871. 5tf.

SEATTLE, ON THE 11TH DAY OF MARCH 18, 72.

At 10 o'clock, A. M. Blocks 3, 13, 31, and 32, Yesler & McGilvra's Addition to Seattle;

AND Blocks 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49 and 50, In McGilvra's Addition to the City of Seattle.

The above Property is beautifully situated on the West Shore of Lake Washington,

and commands a view of as grand Lake and Mountain Scenery as can be found in the world.

TERMS—One-third Cash, and the balance in six and twelve months, at one per cent a month interest.

ALSO, other desirable property IN SEATTLE.

The terms of sale to be announced at the time of the sale.

Other property at private sale on the same terms.

JOHN J. MCGILVRA, Seattle, February 27, 1872.

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NOTICE!! TO THE PUBLIC!!

THE OLD "SNEG SALOON" IS NOW OPENED AT THE MORE MODERN BUILDING. Can be got there.

THE PEOPLE OF SEATTLE mutually agree that they can't get along without SAM RAYMOND

And his COLD TEA, at the "OROFINO" signed by SAM RAYMOND, and 10,000 others.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE BEDDED ROOMS—by the day or week. 7tf

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

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

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

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

KOHLER & FROHLING GROWERS OF AND DEALERS IN California Wines and Brandy, 626 Montgomery Street, (between Montgomery Block,) San Francisco. December 1, 1871. 11

W. W. DODGE & CO. IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Groceries and Provisions. Corner Front and Clay Str's, SAN FRANCISCO.

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

Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, etc.

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED. AGENT FOR Mercers' Panacea.

ALSO, DEALER IN Wines, Liqueurs, etc.

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

NORTH PACIFIC RAILROAD BREWERY, Steilacoom, W. T.

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

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

Notice! Notice! IF YOU wish to see the LARGEST STOCK OF General Merchandize Ever brought to this Territory, just drop in to the Store of SCHWABACHER BROS & CO.

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Groceries, Provisions, and Supplies!

Wholesale and Retail DEALERS IN CHOICE Family Groceries, Flour, Ham, Bacon, Teas, Coffee, Spices, Pickles, Ship and Steamboat Stores. At prices which will please the most frugal livers.

Shelf and Building HARDWARE, MINERS' and FARMERS' Tools and Implements, Shovels, Spades, Axes, Brush Hooks, Scythes, Froes, Grindstones, etc.

Crockery, Glass Ware, Paper Hangings, Paints, Oils, Turpentine, Tar, Pitch, Rosin, Oakum, Rope, all sizes from 1/2 to 6 inches, Blocks, Shieves, Rigging, Canvas, Duck, Sail Twine, Red, White, and Green Lanterns, Oil and Ship Chandlery generally.

Puget Sound Dispatch.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY. Seattle, Thursday, March 7, 1872. GEOGRAPHICAL SITUATION OF SEATTLE: Latitude 57° 36 m. North. Longitude west from Greenwich 122° 19 m. 40 s.—5. Longitude west from Washington 15° 19 m. 38 s.—5. Difference from Greenwich time, 8 h. 00 m. 18 s.—7. Difference from Washington time, 3 h. 01 m. 17 s.—7.

Authorized Agents for this Paper. BEAN & CO., 410 Montgomery street, San Francisco. L. SAMUELS, 33 Front street, Portland.

King Co. Farmer's Club.

MEETING, March 2, 1872.—Present, Messrs. Lawton, Larrabee, Whitworth, Clymer, Yesler, McFarland, Bird, Henson, White, Matthews, Mercer, Russell and Settle.

Mr. Whitworth reported that he had written to Gardfield and the Commissioner of Agriculture for seeds for distribution. He also said that while in Olympia the Secretary of that Club told him about the Fair in Olympia and wanted this Club to give up the Fair this year and join with them, and that they would return the compliment next year.

Col. Larrabee said he thought it would be time to consider the matter when formally presented by resolution of the Olympia Club. He was not favorably impressed with the idea.

Mr. Yesler agreed with Col. Larrabee. Mr. Clymer said the potato was deteriorating. It is neither as prolific nor as healthy as it was ten years ago. He thought the reason was that proper care has not been taken in selecting seed.

Mr. Bird said that the Kidney potato was the only one that had deteriorated. That the Jackson potato seemed to mix with others.

Mr. Clymer differed from the last speaker. The Jackson did not mix more than others.

Mr. Bird had planted seed from the ball of the Kidney potato and produced five different varieties none of which were like the original.

Col. Larrabee—When you speak of varieties mixing you mean through the flower, not in any other way?

Mr. Bird—Certainly. Potatoes do not mix in any other way.

Col. Larrabee—As every seed produces a different variety how can there be a mixing of varieties?

Mr. Bird thought the varieties mixed in the flower just as corn or the melon family.

Col. Larrabee said he knew thirty-five distinct kinds produced from one potato ball.

Mr. McFarland said the popular idea was that the potato mixed in the hill, but this cannot be.

Dr. Settle asked if the potato could be changed by fertilizing the flower.

Mr. McFarland was quite certain no other result was produced than in the seed of the ball.

Mr. Whitworth said the difference in the same variety arose from the difference of soil and cultivation.

Dr. Settle said the blue potato produced the best in sandy soil.

Col. Larrabee asked if the newer varieties of potatoes had been introduced here yet.

Mr. Bird said he had tried the Goodrich and it was a failure. The Early Rose is a good potato.

Mr. Whitworth and Mr. Lawton had the early rose and other new varieties.

Mr. Bird said the Buckeye was a better potato than the Early Rose.

Mr. Whitworth said the Early Rose, in his garden, was the best of potatoes. He planted late in May and commenced using the last of July. They were very prolific.

Mr. Bird said he planted eight pounds of Early Rose potatoes and harvested 12 bushels.

Mr. Whitworth presented the Club with a number of fine apples, the variety not known. No member of the Club could name the apple.

Col. Larrabee thought the country better adapted to the cultivation of grasses than any other portion of the Pacific Coast. That this should be a butter and cheese country. He asked whether fir timber could not be girdled and deadened so as to permit the sowing of grass seed without clearing the land.

Mr. Whitworth said that on a ridge of gravel land he raised a luxuriant crop of clover. He knows of many high, dry ridges that produced the finest crops of clover.

The President said it was easy to kill the fir trees, and thought the plan a good one. A much larger breadth of ground could be got in this way.

Mr. Whitworth thought it would be an advantage to leave enough large trees for shade. The grasses would grow better. Especially this would be well on dry ridges.

Col. Larrabee suggested giant powder as a means to clear up forests.

The President and Dr. Settle thought the suggestion a good one and it was agreed by the Club to institute a series of experiments.

The President showed the Club four different varieties of potatoes from seed imported by him from England:

1st. Sutton's Early Race Horse, fit for the table in six weeks from time of planting, a long, smooth, yellow, kidney-shaped potato with few eyes.

2d. Kent's Early, a little later than the last, pear-shaped, yellow and free from eyes; very fine and neatly shaped much like the Peerless.

3d. Julian, which ripe neat the same time as Kent's Early. Smooth, yellow, egg-shaped, and can be pared on a machine as clean as an apple, and in every respect is a superior potato.

4th. Nameless, third year from the seed, round, yellow-russet coat, free from eyes and very productive, averaging 30 potatoes to the single plant.

Either of these varieties are ripe by the last of July. These potatoes were dug the first week in August last, then turnips were sowed in the same soil.

The main thing in this climate is to plant an early potato which will make its tubers before the dry weather of August. New varieties must be introduced every few years, and every farmer should plant seed from the ball and thus get new varieties.

Col. Larrabee suggested that the English Walnut would succeed in this country. Nuts could be planted any time this or next month.

The President had no doubt of it. It was agreed that the discussion of the cause of deterioration of the potato be continued to the next meeting.

ROLLER SKATING.—We learn that certain parties in this city have made arrangements to build a large hall, 120x60 feet, to be used as a permanent skating rink, and have no doubt the enterprise will be a success.

Roller skating is assuredly a novelty that will wear. Its popularity is steadily on the increase throughout the civilized world. It combines the pleasures of the ball room with the advantages of the gymnasium and is a delight at once to young and old. It is one of the few contrivances which the genius of amusement has supplied to youth, to which the doctors and preachers do not take exception, yet it is as fascinating as the drama and dancing, and it presents a number of arguments for special popularity. The pleasure can be indulged in within doors under the parental eye. It is graceful, strengthening to the limbs, expands the chest, teaches self-reliance, and is conducive to general health. Eminent Eastern physicians recommend the exercise for its hygienic and invigorating tendencies, and many striking proofs are furnished of its efficacy in restoring impaired health. Intellectual and social culture among us receive, as they should, great attention, but these can never attain to their highest development until our physical condition, the base of all, is better appreciated. Sound minds in sound bodies are necessary to form a community that shall withstand all shocks and produce the highest results of civilized life. Physical weakness is, almost without exception, the inviting cause to most diseases of both sexes. When the vital forces are strong and the blood courses freely there is no danger. We all know that any physical exercise, in order to be kept up regular enough to produce the desired benefit, must be made attractive and enjoyable. It requires a mental determination very like heroism to keep up any gymnastic exercise for the sake of health. Even horse back riding, which is as exhilarating as any solitary exercise, can become a burden, and everyone can see by their own experience that very active exercise at long intervals, is a damage rather than a benefit. In this climate we cannot have ice skating, and for several months out door exercise is out of the question, or attended with exposure to health. In the Atlantic States and in Europe roller skating is taking the place of skating on ice as it is attended with less risk and exposure and may be enjoyed by all classes and conditions of people.

This exercise is also beneficial in its social and moral results, it quickens the mind; develops and disciplines judgment, activity and skill; imparts a sure, elastic step, easy manners and graceful bearing, which accomplishments once attained remain to be admired and respected through life. Those who are awkward by nature will acquire grace of motion and confidence of manner on rollers. The sexes can mingle freely in the rink without undue familiarity, and they can become mutual admirers without necessarily extending their acquaintance beyond an approved friendship. In this way young people and others, who have not before had an opportunity of mingling in society, may make pleasant acquaintances, soon gain confidence in themselves and acquire a graceful bearing and easy manners that are of great practical advantage to them in after life. It affords just the sort of recreation required by our young girls for their physical development, while it is an attraction sure to allure from pernicious influences and vile haunts, our young men and boys.

HOMESTEAD PROPERTY.—Mr. McGilvra will offer at public auction, on Monday next, some of the most beautifully situated lots and blocks for suburban residences that can be found in the world. The owner will sell at very reasonable rates.

NOTABLE ARRIVAL.—Mrs. Lydia Maynard, the former wife of Dr. D. S. Maynard, in whose name 320 acres of the Maynard Donation was originally taken, has arrived from Wisconsin and is now at Olympia attending the hearing of the case by the Register and Receiver of the Land office.

GOOD TEMPLAR ENTERTAINMENT.—On Friday and Saturday, last week, the Good Templars of this place gave Entertainments, in the Pavilion, for the purpose of raising funds to erect a new hall for the order. On Friday evening the Pavilion was crowded, but on Saturday, on account of the bad weather, not so many were present. It passed off very well. In the play of "Michael Erle" the performance would have been creditable to a professional company. The singing also was very good. The tableaux would have been better enjoyed if there had been better ventilation, let out the clouds of smoke which poured down upon the stage and into the body of the house rendering it almost impossible to see the performers for some time after each tableau.

We are informed that the gross receipts for the two nights were \$160.

ACCIDENT.—The railway slide, from the railroad track to the wharf of the Seattle Coal Company, has fallen. The accident was not caused, as at first supposed, by a land slide or imperfection of the structure; but by a subterranean spring, the existence of which was not before known. The ground upon which the frame work of the slide is built has settled several feet and the bottom has not yet been fathomed. The slide will soon be rebuilt and measures taken against similar accidents in the future.

At thirty-five, the average American discovers that he has an "infernal stomach," and thereupon goes into the hands of the doctors for the remainder of his life. This is too true; but many persons discover it before that age, because they have abused their health, and have waited until disease became seated. Prevention is better than cure, but Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters will both cure and prevent dyspepsia, diseases of the liver, kidneys and bladder, and all disorders arising from impure or vitiated blood.

PORT TOWNSEND, March 5, 1872. Editor Dispatch.—Since my letter of last week there has but one civil cause been tried, and one capital case, Territory vs. Watts, who was convicted of murder in the first degree. This man was once before convicted on an indictment wherein the United States was party plaintiff, but the judgement was reversed by the Supreme Court of the Territory on the ground that the Island of San Juan was part of Whatcom county, and that, therefore, the Territory should have been plaintiff. This ruling receives sharp criticism from the Bar, and I believe Judge Jacobs dissented from the opinion of the majority of the Court. If the United States or the Territory possesses the sovereignty of San Juan Island sufficient to warrant an indictment for a criminal offence, then the proceedings before the Emperor of Germany are a farce.

I suppose Judge Jacobs will sentence Watts, but if he does it is the duty of the Governor to pardon him. B. O'H.

Telegraphic

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The Japanese Embassy will be presented to President Grant on Monday next, and will remain in this city about one month.

HAVANA, Feb. 29.—The Grand Duke Alexis and suite landed here yesterday afternoon, and were met and received by the Captain General and several gentlemen. A state dinner was given in their honor to-day at the palace.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 1.—The Germans held another meeting and appointed polling places for an election to be held on Tuesday next for delegates to the German Republican Convention. The avowed object of this movement is to correct the defects which now exist in the Republican party.

The steamer Alaska, from Panama, will bring one of the heaviest cargoes received from the East for several years.

PORTLAND, March 2.—The steamer Idaho from San Francisco arrived in port yesterday morning. She brought a large passenger list, and 250 bags full of matter. About forty or fifty sacks for the Sound, also arrived, and will be sent forward as soon as possible.

Frank Anderson was arrested yesterday, on a requisition from Gov. Booth, of California on a charge of murder. Some time in the month of September, 1869, Anderson became fascinated with the charms of a girl who was working in a larger beer saloon. The girl's coldness so incensed Anderson, that he determined to have revenge. While in an intoxicated condition, he repaired to the saloon, and commenced abusing her. A man named Quigley, who was standing by, remonstrated with him, when Anderson, turning on the man, drew a knife and stabbed him in eighteen places, literally hacking the man to death.

George A. Edes, recently appointed Collector of Customs, for Alaska, sails this afternoon, on the Gassie Telfair, for Sitka.

The steamer California is advertised for the Sound ports and Victoria to sail on Tuesday, the fifth instant.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 1.—The Pacific Proprietary Medicine Company, incorporated to-day, intend working and selling patent medicines. The capital is fixed at one million of dollars.

The steamship Montana, with the Australian mails, sailed this morning at four o'clock.

Gold is quoted at 110; bonds, 111 @ 111 1/2. Greenbacks, 91 1/2 @ 91 3/4. Wheat, in Liverpool, 12s.

PARIS, Feb. 28.—Diplomatic authorities here are confident that England will finally admit the competency of the Geneva Board of Arbitrators to consider indirect claims. It is anticipated that the American reply will be quite as conciliatory as Earl Granville's note.

The German Government has just notified the French Minister of Finance that it will accept the proposed anticipatory payment of four hundred million of francs of the indemnity fund, with a discount of five per cent. Puyferrier will at once pay that amount, thereby saving to France twenty million of francs.

Three more ships of war have been ordered to cruise in the British Channel to guard the coast of France against a Bonapartist expedition.

The Patrie asserts that the mission of Prince Frederick Charles, of Prussia, to Rome, is to bring about an alliance between Germany, Austria and Italy.

BERLIN, Feb. 28.—Thanksgiving services, for the restoration to health of the Prince of Wales, at the Church of England, in this city, yesterday, were attended by the Emperor William, and members of the royal family and royal families from abroad.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—European powers now having commercial treaties with France, will shortly send to the Government at Versailles, a protest against the imposition of a tax upon raw material.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 28.—Braun Von Offenburg, the new Russian Minister to the United States, has left for America.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—At the celebration to-day in honor of the recovery of the Prince of Wales, the streets were thronged, houses and public places were decorated and spectators were numbered by millions. Twelve thousand soldiers and almost the entire police force guarded the lines. The procession moved at the ringing of bells and a chorus of 30,000 children. The Prince looked stronger than was expected. Immense cheering greeted him.

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—Before leaving Chicago, the members of the Embassy presented to Mayor Medill \$5,000 for the Chicago Relief Fund.

EBERKA, Feb. 28.—Three more deaths from smallpox at the Pest House to-day. Every severe case taken there has resulted fatally.

In the Criminal Court yesterday, J. Gust, charged with the murder of his wife by pouring scalding coffee down her throat, was found guilty of murder in the first degree and sentenced to 16 years to the penitentiary.

A New York special says Rev. Dr. L. D. Huston, a distinguished Methodist clergyman of Baltimore, is now on trial before the Church authorities charged with the seduction of a number of young girls. It is said an investigation so far shows that there is little doubt of his guilt.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 28.—The bark Forest Queen arrived from Port Ludlow yesterday.

The 23d anniversary of the arrival of the steamer Oregon, is to be celebrated by the surviving passengers, by a dinner at Martin's, this evening. The steamer Montana is now positively announced to sail for Honolulu, on Friday, at noon.

LEONORA, Feb. 29.—There was some rioting at Killarney yesterday, on the arrival of the member of Parliament for Kerry. The mob commenced to pelt the police with stones, when the riot act was read, and the police prepared to charge with fixed bayonets. The crowd finally dispersed and order was restored.

It is reported that the Queen is soon going to Germany to visit her daughter.

CHICAGO, Feb. 29.—A Washington dispatch says that it is positively stated that our Government will refuse to modify the Alabama claims, and will accept no compromise other than the award of the Geneva Conference after an impartial hearing of the same. Secretary Fish's reply to Earl Granville's note will be ready to be forwarded to England by next Saturday.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs has agreed not to bring up the bill to carry into effect the claims of the Washington Treaty relating to the fisheries until the pending questions with regard to the scope of the Treaty are better defined.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 29.—Typhoid fever is prevailing quite extensively among the prisoners in the county jail.

Louis Buchner, of Rochester, N. Y., has been engaged by the Japanese Government as a master gardener and will leave for Japan on the steamer of tomorrow, taking with him a large collection of seeds of every kind.

The bark Harrington, from Portland for England, with wheat, will require repairing before she can proceed on her way.

The steamer Japan, from China and Japan, to-morrow will carry one million dollars of treasure, and six hundred thousand dollars in gold bars.

The barkentine Harrison sailed for Seattle to-day.

PORTLAND, March 1.—The steamer Gassie Telfair sails for Sitka on Saturday afternoon.

The bark Metis, having finished loading at Springville, will go down the river this morning to Astoria.

The British bark Coldstream, from Liverpool, with an assorted cargo, arrived yesterday afternoon.

In the Circuit Court, J. Hoppy, the barber indicted for rape, was found guilty.

New York, Feb. 29.—The World's special dispatch says that the young Fenian who assaulted the Queen, struck her on the breast with his pistol at the same time that he presented the petition for amnesty for the Fenians exclaiming, "Sign, die" Prince Arthur who was in the carriage, knocked the man down. When O'Connor was questioned, he said his desire was "to frighten the Queen into doing justice to Ireland."

Marine Intelligence.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF STEAMERS. ST. NORTH PACIFIC, Capt. Starr, arrives from Olympia and Stellacom on Mondays and Thursdays. 6 A. M.; touching at Tacoma on Mondays; and from Victoria, Ports Townsend, Ludlow, Gambie and Madison on Tuesdays and Fridays, 8 P. M.

ST. J. B. LIME, Capt. George F. Fry; leaves Seattle on Mondays, 9 A. M. for Bellingham Bay, Vashon, Mukelto, Tulalip, Coupeville, Coveland, Utsalady, La Conner and Fishak Island; returning, arrives on Wednesdays, 8 P. M.

ST. RUBY, Capt. Belmont, daily to Port Madison and return.

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

ST. MARY WOODBREE, Captain for charter to any part of the Sound.

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

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

ST. COMET, Capt. Randolph: regular trips to Duwamish and White Rivers.

PORT DISCOVERY.—Sailed, Feb. 29: bark Mary Glover, Capt. Greenleaf, for San Francisco with 18,000 feet of piles, 250,000 feet of lumber and 300,000 laths to Mastick & Co.

PORT BLAKELY.—Sailed, on the 29th, bark Iconium and ship John Jay, for San Francisco; barkentine Fremont, for San Pedro.

FREEPORT.—Sailed, March 1st, bark Scotland, for San Francisco.

DISASTER.—The North German ship Georgius, Capt. J. M. Hauss, left Port Townsend, Feb. 27th, in tow of the steamer Favorite. She had loaded with spars at Utsalady for Hong Kong. The tug towed the ship about five miles outside of Cape Flattery, where her contract ended. There being no wind and a heavy sea, the Captain fearing that if the tug left he would drift on the Vancouver shore, wanted the tug to hold on until the breeze sprang up. The steamer not having fuel enough, towed the ship into Neah Bay, where it was found that she was making 3 to 4 inches of water per hour. The crew resolved to go on the voyage and the Captain came to Port Townsend on the Favorite very sick. The ship is still at Neah Bay and it is expected that she will be brought over to Esquimalt for repairs.—Colonist.

From the Colonist of the 27th inst. we take the following concerning the vessel supposed to have been wrecked on the west coast of Vancouver Island. It will be remembered that a San Francisco telegraph report announced the vessel to be the Concordia, which is now loading at Tacoma. The Scout was sent to the relief of the reported wreck:

"Capt. Spring, who went as pilot to Her Majesty's ship Scout, informs us that they fell in with the schooner Surprise on Saturday, the captain of which informed them that the ship Ocean Traveler, lumber laden from Port Gamble for Callao, left the Straits of Fuca on Jan. 10, and met with heavy gales off the mouth. Having a heavy deck load the ship got strained and made considerable water—at one time there was as much as four feet in the hold. They were obliged to throw the deckload overboard, and on Jan. 12 found themselves on a lee shore off Kyuquilt. At daylight, seeing an opening in the rocks, they ran into Caclanic harbor and anchored. There they repaired sails, etc., and remained to Feb. 11, when they sailed with a fair wind. Previously to this they had made two or three attempts to leave, but the wind being adverse they were obliged to put back."

MARRIED. At Stellacom, February 14, 1872, by Miles J. West, J. P., George W. Gallagher to Emma M. Light, all of Stellacom.

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

SEATTLE Chapter No. 1. E. A. M.—Stated Communications the 3d Monday in each month. Visiting Organizations cordially invited are to attend.

DR. BROWN, Syphilis Physician, TREATS THE DISEASE IN ALL ITS FORMS.—Primary, Secondary, Tertiary. My treatment is entirely new, mercury not being used except in Constitutional Syphilis. All other kinds of the disease being local, require a local treatment. Apply at the Occidental Hotel, 131st.

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

The United States of America send greeting To J. G. Jackson and W. E. Stronick, partners under the firm name of J. G. Jackson & Co., Defendants:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff, in the District Court of the Third Judicial District of the Territory of Washington, holding City of Seattle, in and for the Counties of King, Kitsap and Snohomish, and to answer the complaint filed therein within twenty days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons, if served within the said county of King; or, if served out of that county, but in this District, within thirty days; otherwise within sixty days, or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of the complaint.

The said action is brought to recover the sum of seven hundred and ninety-six dollars and no part, with interest thereon at the rate of two per cent per month from February 6, 1866, upon a written contract for the payment of money. And you are hereby notified, that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will take judgment against you as confessed for the sum of seven hundred and ninety-six dollars, with interest at the rate of two per cent per month from February 6, 1866, gold coin of the United States, and for costs of suit. Witness the Hon. Orange Jacobs, Judge of said Court, and given under my hand and the seal of said Court, this 1st day of February, A. D. 1872.

B. ANDREWS, Clerk.

Crawford & Harrington's COLUMN.

Brick Store.

COMMERCIAL STREET, SEATTLE, W. T.

Crawford & Harrington,

Hardware, Groceries,

BREADSTUFFS, PROVISIONS, TEAS,

TOBACCO, CIGARS,

CROSS & BLACKWELL'S English Pickles,

WINES AND LIQUORS,

LOW A FIGURE

OUR STOCK

BRICK STORE,

Commercial Street,

SEATTLE, W. T.

CRAWFORD & HARRINGTON.

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BRICK STORE,

Commercial Street,

SEATTLE, W. T.

CRAWFORD & HARRINGTON.

AGENTS FOR THE

IMPERIAL Fire Insurance Comp'y, OF LONDON.

SCHWABACHERS COLUMN,

"We may all be happy yet,"

SCHWABACHER BROS. & CO.

IMMENSE STOCK

General Merchandise,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Our stock consists in part of

Dry Goods, Clothing,

Hats and Caps,

Boots, Shoes,

Cigars and Tobacco,

Groceries and Provisions,

Crocker and Plated Ware,

Iron, Steel, Shelf Hardware

Yankee Notions,

Carpets and Oil Cloths,

Paper Hangings,

Wines and Liquors,

Hay and Grain,

Ground Feed,

Coal, Lime,

BLACKSMITH and

CARPENTER

TOOLS, Farming Implements.

In fact EVERYTHING, from a Needle to an Anchor.

Home and Farm.

SEED POTATOES.—From the Sacramento Union we copy this:

The season of potato planting is at hand, and various opinions are entertained in regard to the selection of seed, we give the results of several experiments conducted by us, with a view to settling certain questions in our mind relative thereto.

Another experiment was made at the same time, using cut and uncut seed, with thirty pounds of large uncut potatoes against twenty pounds of the same large ones cut in quarters, but occupying the same number of rows, of course scattering the seed more in the row.

The result was hardly a perceptible difference in the size as between the two, but the twenty pounds of cut seed produced eighty-two pounds more than the large uncut seed.

The whole farm products of Oregon for the year ending June, 1870, as shown by the census, were valued at seven million one hundred and twenty-two thousand seven hundred and ninety dollars.

It is estimated that five million grape vines will be set out in California this season. In California the olive grows more rapidly, and bears more regularly, than in Greece, Italy or France.

Poetical Curiosity from Biblical Texts. Cling to the Mighty One, Ps. lxxxix, 19. Cling in thy grief: Heb. vii, 11.

ABOUT SMALLPOX.—It is said that the spread of smallpox, one of the most contagious diseases known; may be easily prevented, and the danger to persons residing in the same house with a smallpox patient may be in a great degree averted by observing the following simple rules.

TO KEEP NAILS FROM RUSTING.—A scientific journal says: When nails are used in a position in which they are greatly subject to air and moisture, it will always pay to prepare them in such a manner they will not rust.

PUMPKINS FOR INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM.—At a recent meeting of a New York Farmer's Club, a correspondent wrote of the virtues of pumpkin, giving the following instances of its value for inflammatory rheumatism.

A new shoe has come into general use in Paris. It is imperfectly described as being a narrow rim of iron, which gives perfect protection to the edge of the hoof, without a spring sole.

HOLLOW HORN REMEDY.—The following remedy can be relied upon: "First put a little turpentine between and back of the horns; then take two teacups half full of salt and water, and pour one in each ear—both at the same time—once a day for three successive days.

A simple and successful treatment of diphtheria may be found in the use of lemon juice. Gargle the throat freely with it, so as to reach all the affected parts.

The world uses two hundred and fifty million pounds of tea each year, and seven hundred and eighteen million pounds of coffee.

San Francisco exported 95,354 barrels of flour to China last year, the largest quantity sent to any one place.

California consumes raisins of foreign importations annually to the value of \$200,000, and imports sugar to amount of \$1,500,000.

An artesian well has been sunk in San Francisco, which yields 50,000 gallons of the purest water daily, a submarine steam having been tapped.

The overland tea-carrying business has increased from 73,661 pounds, Jan. 1870, to an aggregate of 16,460,033 lbs. in 1871.

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jealousy among Mr. Hayton's followers. They jog along together without a growl or snarl—all as one family. Although cats do not follow him about the streets, yet they all manifest great pleasure at his approach.

THE undersigned have ESTABLISHED an Agency for the Purchase & Sale of Lands. Will attend to the Payment of Taxes in all the Counties West of the Cascades.

LOCAL AGENT In each County, guard Timber Lands against depredations. C. H. LARRABEE, & Co. OFFICE DISPATCH BUILDINGS.

For Snohomish! Str. ZEPHYR, OLYMPIA. WILL MAKE TWO TRIPS A WEEK from Seattle to Cadville and return, connecting with the North Pacific at Seattle, both ways.

U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP NORTH PACIFIC, CAPT. E. A. STARR. LEAVES OLYMPIA FOR VICTORIA EVERY Sunday and Wednesday at 10 o'clock, p. m.

AT GRAY'S HARBOR. FIVE 300 ACRE FARMS—two-thirds rich prairie, the balance timber—well watered and near navigable stream.

WHIDBY ISLAND, CAMANO ISLAND. 3,160 ACRES, suitable for farms, towns and cities, on Crescent Harbor, Oak Harbor, Penn's Cove and Holmes' Harbor.

PORT DISCOVERY. 2,000 ACRES choice Timber Land lying immediately on west shore of Port Discovery.

PORT TOWNSEND. AT THE THIRD GREAT CITY OF THE SOUND, 40 acres eligible located, \$40 per acre; 60 acres adjoining present town, \$30 per acre; 600 acres on east side of Townsend Bay, \$10 per acre.

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

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

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

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