



Puget Sound Dispatch.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.
LARRABEE & CO.
Publishers and Proprietors.

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

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

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

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

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

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

TERMS OF COURTS.
SUPREME COURT.
24 Monday in January.
DISTRICT COURTS.
SEATTLE—1st Monday in February and August.
PORT TOWNSEND—4th Monday in February and November.
STELLACOOM—3d Monday in January and July.
OLYMPIA—3d Monday in March, and 2d Monday in November.
VANCOUVER—2d Monday in April and 3d Monday in October.
WALLA WALLA—2d Monday in May and 4th Monday in September.
OTSEVILLE—2d Monday in July.
YAKIMA CITY—4th Monday in October.
FORT COLVILLE—2d Monday in June.

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

JAMES MC NAUGHT. JOHN LEARY.
McNAUGHT & LEARY,
Attorneys at Law,
Seattle, W. T.
Will practice in Supreme and District Courts of Washington Territory.

JOHN J. MCGILVRA,
Attorney at Law,
SEATTLE, W. T.
Will attend to business in all parts of the Territory.

GEORGE N. MCCONAHA. WALDO M. YORK.
MCCONAHA & YORK,
Counselors, Attorneys, Solicitors in Chancery, and Procutors in Admiralty.
OFFICES—No. 1 and 2 Dispatch Buildings,
SEATTLE, W. T.
W. M. YORK, NOTARY PUBLIC.

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

DR. G. A. WEED,
SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN,
Office on Commercial Street, one door north of J. R. Robbins's.
Office hours from 9 to 12, a. m., and from 2 to 5, p. m.
Residence on First street, two and one-half blocks from Mill street, north.
[27]t

DENTISTRY!
DR. J. C. GRASSE, - - DENTIST.
OFFICE UNDER MOORE'S PHOTOGRAPH Gallery, on Mill Street, Seattle, W. T.
Solicits Public Patronage. Will Warrant all Operations to give Satisfaction [27]t

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

McNAUGHT & LEARY,
SEATTLE, W. T.

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

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

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

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

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

McNAUGHT & LEARY,
JAMES MC NAUGHT,
JOHN LEARY,
Seattle, W. T. Aug. 28, 1871. 15f.

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

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

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

Stoves and Tin Ware.

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

Ever brought to Puget Sound.
BUCK'S CELEBRATED COOK STOVE,
With or without extension, and for either Wood or Coal.

Also, a General Assortment of
Kitchen Furniture
French and English Wares,

Japan, Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Wares,
Tin and Metallic Roofing,
Lead and Iron Pipe.

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

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

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

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

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

The Pirates' Cave and the Hidden Treasure of Cocos Island.

"The romance of real life" has become a trite phrase in the ears of the public. In narrating the thrilling story of the captives, who were made the victims of an English nobleman's revenge, and forced to share the eventful life of the pirates of Cocos Island, it shall be our aim to avoid the story-teller's platitudes. It is not often that the reporter of a daily newspaper is called upon to listen to a tale of a real adventure of equal interest with the one we now intend to make public.

Our readers are all acquainted with the fact that many different parties have visited Cocos Island in the endeavor to discover the hidden treasure of a band of pirates, who once invested the Pacific Ocean. This subject has given oft-repeated facts for sensational and ludicrous items; but we are assured that the public have never learned the full particulars of the origin of the belief in the existence of the coveted wealth. The brig "Laura," which has been cleared from the Custom House and is now only awaiting a favorable opportunity to cross the bar, has on board a new party of men bound for the Island and confident of discovering the pirates' treasure.

The vessel is under command of Captain Thomas Welsh, who, with his wife, likewise a member of the party, were captives on board the craft of the outlaws, and who are the only survivors left to tell the story.

Yesterday morning our reporter visited the Captain in his quarters on board the "Laura," moored alongside of Front street wharf.

Friends and acquaintances were crowding around him, bidding him "God speed!" a successful trip and a safe return. Notwithstanding the impetuosity of his visitors, the good-hearted, weather-beaten Captain was prevailed upon to furnish us a brief history of his eventful life, and invited our reporter to the seclusion of the poop deck that he might "spin his yarn" without interruption.

There—a fresh breeze blowing, a couple of genuine Havanas, the sight of the hopeful crew and passengers below and the broad expanse of the busy bay around—the old sailor gave the following account, which we submit to the public:

"You see," said the Captain, "you have caught me at the wrong time. I have now so much to think of—being just about to leave the harbor and my friends being anxious to talk a bit with me before I leave—that I can hardly collect my thoughts to recall the events of my early life. There are some things also which I do not dare to tell, for reasons which you can understand. However I will do the best I can.

"My mother was the daughter of an English gentleman, living in Kent. She was very beautiful and accomplished. I can even now remember how like an angel she seemed to me, when I sat upon her knee, listening with childish reverence to her sweet voice and song.

"Before she was married to my father her attractions had won the admiration of all who met her. Among her suitors was the son of a nobleman. He was a handsome, proud young man, full of ardent hopes and bold ambition. His love was constant and pure, and he longed for the day when they should be joined in wedlock.

"Her parents were dead and she was placed under the care of a guardian, a country gentleman, whose name was Goodenouf. To him the lover appealed in vain for the hand and fortune of his ward. In vain were his entreaties, his protestations of undying affection and his threats of revenge. The inexorable guardian had promised his fair ward to my father, and nothing would turn him from his resolution.

"I will be brief. My mother was married in accordance with his wishes. Driven to desperation and wild with despair, the unfortunate lover fled from his home, forsook wealth, fame and England and became an outlaw of the seas. He was not again seen in his native land until six years afterward, when the eventful part of my history begins.

"I was born in the year 1813. Before I was six months old my father died.—Mr. Goodenouf died soon after, leaving a daughter, Eliza, who is now my wife. She was eight years older than myself, and was my constant companion. Her mother married again. Her husband, whose name was Fox, was appointed as my guardian, and thus Eliza and I were nurtured under the same roof. We had a little pony, and I can distinctly remember how we used to ride about under the great oak trees in the park. She was then to me like an older sister, and where one was there was also the other. "I was four years old; Eliza was twelve. We were playing in the grove together in the twilight. A tall fierce-looking man came up to us and called us by name. He told us to go along with him. He said he was my father and wanted me to go with him. I did not want to go; but he took us both by

the hand, and, frightening us into silence, forcibly stole us away.

"We were taken to Bristol, and placed on board of a rakish-looking brig—his brig, and carefully guarded by the pirates—for they were pirates, and our captor was their chief. He was the man who once loved my mother. We immediately set sail, and were soon ploughing the seas to the West Indies.

"The career of a pirate is a checked and eventful one. The many scenes of rapine and bloodshed that I have witnessed are indelibly fixed in my memory. Children ordinarily forget what transpires during their early years; they have no experiences which excite them and make them old men before they are mature in years. I have seen things that would make your blood curdle in your veins. I have suffered what would make your hair turn white in a single night, the recital of which would make you shudder. But I will be brief. I will not dwell on these incidents which would only serve to excite your sympathy for mankind in general.

"We cruised about the West Indies for one year. Six years previous to that the pirate brig had been a terror to the maritime world. The English outlaw, endowed with keen intelligence, an educated mind and a commanding presence had acquired a reputation far and wide. To the merchantman he was the herald of misfortune and sorrow; to the distressed seaman he was the angel of mercy. In every island were his friends and enemies. Like the *Monte Cristo* of the Mediterranean, he had acquired a vast system of intercommunication with boatmen and small traders, and was in league with outlaws by land, who feared him for his power and blessed him for his protection and aid.

"At last the revolutions between the Spanish colonies on the Pacific coast, and the mother country broke out, and a new field for piratical enterprise was discovered. This was about 1818. The Captain repaired to the rendezvous on Long Island, refitted his brig, and took on board his ill-gotten treasures. We were prepared for an unknown country and a still more adventurous life. In a short time we were bending our sails southward, and rounded Cape Horn without mishap.

"Our men numbered about one hundred and sixty, bold desperate and true. Never did they question the authority of their chief, whose supremacy was absolute, and in whom they placed the utmost reliance. The crew was composed of Englishmen, Scotchmen and Irishmen. We had eight guns. A 'Long our' gunners were always sure of their mark. It was a terrible sight to see those men in action. They knew no fear, and their Captain was as a god to them, dealing out death in the fray.

"He was, however, kind-hearted withal, and never spilled blood, when the occasion did not demand it. He was unmerciful in the fight but compassionate in the victory. When we had taken a richly freighted galleon, he was content with its treasure, and only partially disabled her so that she could not follow him or give notice of his presence in time for his capture.

"He always treated me kindly and taught me how to assist the men in case of need. Sometimes he would sit by my side and instruct me in the art of war. He often talked of my mother, and told me he was my father. But I always spurned him then, which made him very angry. I would not call him father. He threatened, but it was of no avail; I still remembered my dear mother and could not conceive that this fierce man could have been loved by her. It was only on such occasions that he spoke harsh words to me; but then he was terrible and I feared him.

"Eliza was then a beautiful girl just ripening into womanhood. She was carried for and every indulgence granted.—No one dared to cross her wishes except by order of the Captain. What object or destiny he had in store for her I cannot tell. Thank God! she was saved from sharing a pirate's home!

"We were soon exploring the west coast of South America. We visited the ports of Chili and Peru, and established a system for obtaining information concerning the movements of the merchantmen. We went to Panama, Central America and Mexico, and explored the islands off the coast. While lying in a port we would watch the vessels about to depart, and always knew when our prey was in sight. Then we would sail forth and intercept the unfortunate craft and transfer its silver dollars and bars of gold and silver to the coffers of our brig.

"A hospital was established in an unfrequented part of South America.—There the sick and wounded men were cared for and treated with the utmost consideration. An old man and an old woman, who were in the confidence of our chief, were stationed there in charge. They were trusty and faithful servants. "I was always on board the brig, and never left a trip. As I grew older I became better acquainted with the true nature and lawless character of our employment but I was too young to appre-

ciate the enormity of the crimes committed.

"Eliza was kept most of the time at the hospital in charge of the old woman stationed there. As she rapidly developed into womanhood, it was considered no place for her to be among rough men in the midst of carousals or fights.

"Year by year we gradually acquired a vast sum of money and jewels of all kinds. We had millions of silver dollars and specimens of rich Indian workmanship in silver and gold. During the revolution on land the wealthy Spanish residents were gathering together their riches and departing for Spain. It was from them that the pirates reaped their harvests, and many an affluent family was reduced to poverty in a single day.

"The Chief had established a general rendezvous at Cocos Island, which is situated in latitude 5° 33' north, and longitude 87° west. This was more than three hundred miles from Panama—a solitary spot in the ocean. Here we were at home amid the tropical foliage, caverns, and beneath the humid sky.

"The island is about nine miles long by four miles in average width. It is very hilly and covered with perennial verdure. A few land birds and wild hops inhabited the place. The waters about its shores were teeming with fishes and its rocks harbored innumerable sea fowl.

"On one side is a hill higher than Telegraph hill in this city. There is a natural tunnel passing through its base, branching off from which are many dark caverns. Here the pirates found a retreat consistent with their lives. The interior was made habitable and its approaches strongly guarded. In one place there is a cave, which was secretly closed so as to defy discovery. There we deposited our treasure and there it is to-day.

"Days and weeks, and sometimes months, were spent in this lonely spot after a profitable enterprise. The days were occupied in fishing, in working upon the brig, in repairing arms, or in indulgence; the nights in carousals and drunken sprees. Occasionally the men would pass the time away counting their gains and estimating their share in them when they should be divided. Often have I with my own hands examined the stolen riches. I can even see them now, glittering in the torch light.

"Once when I was ten years of age, we were at sea watching in the path of a rich prize, which our chief hoped to secure. Instead of meeting our prey we were chased by a French galley. Our brig was a fast sailer, but the Frenchman was a superior; both in that respect and also in armament and the number of his men. We were overtaken, and, notwithstanding our desperate fighting, the grappling irons were thrown on board and our decks were crowded with the enemy. They were confident of an easy victory. Their numbers, they thought would completely overpower us and cause us to surrender. But they were mistaken. Our men were fighting for their lives, and were desperate. They had braved death before, and now they could do it again. The decks were covered with the dead and the dying.

"Our Captain—this bold, fearless man, to whom death would have been a blessing and a cure for his fostered despair—was like a giant among pigmies.—He cut his way from one end of the brig to the other and back again, until his presence seemed like that of a destroying angel. At last terrified and panic-stricken, the Frenchmen, unable to cope with devils incarnate, fled precipitately.

"I was on the poop-deck, just as we are now. An officer was running past and struck me over the head with his sabre. Here are the scars; look—on my forehead; and look, where in its descent the point split open my lip. It was a sad blow for him. My life was considered sacred by our crew, and seeing the act, one of our seamen shot the Frenchman through the back. He fell dead at my feet. It was so vivid, that terrible fight, I cannot efface the recollection of it from my mind.

"We commenced fighting with one hundred and sixty men. We gained the victory and left the galleon dismantled; but we counted at roll call only sixty men alive. It was a frightful slaughter.

In 1824, after I had been held captive for seven long years, and the pirate chief had been leading the life of an outlaw, a robber and a murderer for thirteen years, it was concluded by him and his reckless band to bring to a close their career of violence and rapine. They were to make one more expedition and then return to their island, divide their spoils, and abandon their brig. They looked forward to a brilliant future with money in plenty, all that money could purchase to make them happy—aye! happy! they thought they could be happy with a thousand crimes eating into their souls; a thousand murdered men talking to them in their dreams—they thought they could purchase peace with blood-stained gold and unwashed hands. But they had tempted fate, and why should they expect to escape retribution?

"There was on the coast of the South

Pacific a quiet peaceful town, into which the wealth of a century had been pouring from mines of gold and silver. In that town were hoarded, in banks and in private houses, countless silver dollars, and its churches were filled with golden ornaments consecrated to God. If they could only pilage that town they might claim to themselves the honor of a Pizarro and possess sufficient to make each desperado a respectable Croesus.

"They dropped their anchor in the placid bay, and with protestations of friendship they embarked to the land. Eliza, then a blooming girl of nineteen years, and a few others only were left on board. The people of the town were feasted and in a neighboring wood the sounds of revelling were heard night and day. Four days they continued their fatal spree, until all control was lost by their chief. Drunken sailors are not likely to keep secrets long, and it happened that the true intent of the band of pirates was learned by the authorities. A force of Spanish soldiers was called out and a surprise was planned. In the night they rushed upon the unsuspecting outlaws, and a horrible carnage began. The pirates fought wildly and to no avail. They were shot down one after another, in the melee until only nineteen remained alive. The survivors were captured and put in irons, where they were closely guarded until they could be handed over to the British Government.

Their story is short. The chief was slain in the bloody fight, and the survivors were taken to England and executed in London, as a warning to all such, who dare to array themselves against the world at large. Not one of them was left alive to tell the story of their adventures or the hiding-place of their treasure.

"I was on shore when the struggle began. With out losing a moment of time, I fled to a boat and to the brig. Taking Eliza with me I again returned to the land and penetrated the woods, where we were concealed for some time. We made our way to a small town and were cared for by charitable people, who were moved to compassion by the story of our captivity. A passage to our native country was soon secured, and again we trod on England's soil.

"I will not detain you much longer. All our nearest relations were dead. Eliza married a man named Abram Richards, who afterwards died in New York. We met again and I married her. When about twenty-four years of age having converted my property into cash, I bought a ship and we went to New Zealand, where I stayed until my fortune was gone, then the California gold fever broke out, which led me here.

"By a singular fatality I have been always prevented from attaining the present object of my life—the recovery of the hidden treasures of the pirates. The story which I have told has induced many to fit out expeditions in the vain hope of finding the secret cave. They have failed always. It would be only the merest chance—one chance in a million—that they could succeed. I know the spot, and can go to it without the slightest difficulty.

"In 1867 the South Pacific Hidden Treasure Company was organized, and I started with a crew and party who were to be jointly interested in the result. My wife went with us. Before we had been one day out I was taken suddenly ill, and was delirious for three days. I afterwards learned that a conspiracy had been formed to poison me. The villains thought that they could find among my papers all the clue necessary for the discovery of the treasure, and thus keep it to themselves. I resolves not to trust them, and put in at Panama, where I discharged the men and broke up the expedition.

"With what little funds I had at my disposal I resolved to attempt the voyage to the island, in a small craft which I fitted up, and which was only four tons burthen. After being out some time we were obliged to put into Punta Arenas, in distress. Again we started, soon the little craft began to leak badly, and we were in imminent danger. By the constant request of those with me I returned to Panama. Again I fitted out, taking with me this time a man, who represented that he was a brother to a prominent gentleman in this city, whose name I desire you will not publish. After being out three days I discovered that he was an impostor, and from his actions I was led to fear evil designs on his part. I again returned to Panama, and being without means I was obliged to remain in Central America two years.

"In October, 1870, Captain Cummins, who is now on board with me, and who was with me in my first attempt to reach the island, started out from San Francisco with a new party, for the same purpose as before. He put in at Punta Arenas and requested me to take a part in the enterprise and to act as guide. I refused to do so, but was at last prevailed to go simply as a passenger. He went to the island. They searched in vain for the 'treasure.' They

implored me to show it to them; I would not do so; I intended to reserve to myself the privileges of recovering it and to protect my rights in its possession. Once I saw one of the party (he is with me now) standing in the mouth of the tunnel which leads to the cave. I told him to go in and search. He thought I was joking him, and so I was, for I knew he could not find it if he did go in. I have seen the very place where we used to live in the wild days of the Buccaneers.

"They threatened to make me suffer if I did not reveal the secret, but when I told them all that I was only a passenger on board a division was made, which saved my life perhaps. We returned to San Francisco.

"Since that last visit I have been confident of success. We have organized a Joint Stock Company under the laws of this State. I have agreed to go with my wife and reveal the spot. I knew that it was estimated that the deposit contained thirteen million pounds sterling, or about sixty-five millions of dollars. I have agreed to claim nothing if the amount does not exceed thirty million dollars; but all over that will belong to me.

"We have on board as members of the Company, Thomas Seale, H. A. Summers, Wm. Gibson, H. H. Waclworth, O. M. Cummins, M. R., Cheever, G. H. Reckenroff, and John McDonald. Our first mate is Capt. Plummer; second mate, Mr. Peterson; our crew are six men besides two stewards and a cook. We are provisioned for a voyage of eight months, but expect to return inside of four.

"I have been laughed at as a fool; but when I return I can afford to see them laugh again. The foolish adventures of spiritualists and others have been confounded with my efforts. I have never been on the island only as I have told you, and then it was against my interest to disclose the secret."

At this point Mrs. Welsh came up and intimated to the Captain that he was spinning a long yarn while his guests were anxious to see him.

"Ah! yes," said he, "you see you have struck me at a bad time; if you could only wait a bit, I might be able to tell you all about my adventures."

Mrs. Welsh, the Eliza—the heroine of our story, is a hale, hearty old lady, as bright as a new dollar. She steps the deck as if she were the Captain and its Master. Time has wrinkled her face and whitened her hair, but she is as vigorous as could be wished, and confident—even more so than her husband.

"What does the gentleman want?" she said, putting her trumpet to her ear, which implied that she was a little deaf.

"Ah! you say he's a reporter." (Turning to our informant): "Do you think we'll get off to-day?"

"No," our reporter answered; "The bar is rough. To-morrow, perhaps you can get off. Are you anxious to go, Madam?"

"Anxious? Of course I am! We had better be at sea than laying here. We'll drop out into the pool, to-night, I hope."

Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts, on February 12th, offered a resolution instruct the Pacific Railroad Committee to investigate and report as to the condition of the affairs of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, with power to send for persons and papers.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS QUESTION.—The London correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, in its issue of February 17th, alluding to the all-absorbing Alabama question, criticises the American case as follows:

To me the American case seems like the work of Mr. G. F. Train. Deplorable from all points of view is this sharp practice of the American advisers. The only people in the United Kingdom who do not in some way condemn it are the Fenians of Ireland, who indeed shout with delight. The public writers, politicians and clergymen who sympathized keenly with the North, who are almost termed by nickname Americans—these are the most cruelly wounded of all.

"What do you say of your American friend now?" is the daily remark, and the answer is always to the effect—"As we supported them when we felt they were right, we oppose them when we think they are wrong." The feeling of the country is one of increasing bitterness, and the extraordinary part of the matter is its entire unanimity. I can remember nothing like it.

A TOOTHPICK STORY.—A correspondent of the London Telegraph, writing from Baden-Baden, tells the following: "You know the Germans they are odd. A man opened a restaurant here at the beginning of the season. It went on well. A stranger went to dine there the fifth week of its existence. 'Give me a toothpick,' said he. 'We have none left,' replied the waiter. 'None left! what do you mean?' 'Why, sir, we had a lot at first, but the diners not on ly used them, but—would you believe it!—they took them away!'"

Puget Sound Dispatch.

Vol. 1. No. 16. BERTH BROWN, EDITOR. Seattle, Thursday, March 14, 1872.

The Maynard Claim.

The fact of the arrival of Lydia A. Maynard to attend the hearing before the Land Officers at Olympia, has occasioned some comment by the press, and an attempt has been made to not only throw discredit upon the claim of that lady and her assignees, but to impute unworthy motives to the counsel who are retained in the cause.

A correct knowledge of the facts will not only conclusively refute such imputation, but will satisfy all reasonable men that the precise and only steps are being taken, which it is possible to take to remove an insuperable objection to the title as it now stands.

The facts are briefly these: In April, 1852, Dr. Maynard settled upon his claim (now an integral part of Seattle) and claimed 640 acres of land under the Donation Law, as a married man. His then wife was the Mrs. Lydia A. Maynard who has recently come to this country.

In December, 1852, the Doctor procured a divorce from the Territorial Assembly of Oregon, and in January following married his present wife, Catharine.

The attempt was then made, in good faith no doubt, to substitute Catharine for Lydia in the subsequent papers in the case, and this was rendered, it was thought, more feasible because of the rumored decease of Lydia on Dec. 24th, 1852, and from the fact that this presumed event was incorporated in the papers.

In August last, Col. Larrabee was applied to by a purchaser of a portion of the claim, to procure a patent, in order to make the title good of record. In attempting this at Washington, the Commissioner of the General Land Office refused to issue the patent to David and Catharine, but had sent the case back with instructions to the local Land Officers to take proof of the first marriage and issue the certificate to the heirs of Lydia. It then became necessary to find these heirs, but in the search it was discovered that the rumor of Lydia's death was false, and she was and still is alive.

The questions presented are not without interest, in fact, the case is, as the lawyers say, sui generis.

Did the Legislative divorce divest Lydia of her estate?

Could the heirs, had she died, take any greater estate than the ancestor possessed, and could the fact of death create an estate which could not exist without the death? If not, then does not Lydia, living, possess all the estate which her death would have transmitted?

Was it necessary for Lydia to reside upon the land—for she has not only not done this at any time, but has never been in Washington Territory until within the last week.

It has been uniformly held by the Department that the wife takes one-half in her own right because of her wifehood, and it has been repeatedly decided by our highest Courts that the Donation Law is a grant in praesenti of an estate in fee simple, subject only to be defeated by a failure on the part of the husband to comply with the provisions of the law. That nothing is required to be done by the wife—neither settlement, cultivation nor residence.

What will be the ultimate decision cannot be foreseen. This, however, is very certain. The question has to be met at some time, and the sooner, the better for the growth of the city.

There is no good ground for charges against the good faith of either claimants or counsel. So far as Col. Larrabee is concerned his interest in the matter is that of a lawyer. When the counsel for some owners of improved property in the Northwestern portion of the claim expressed solicitude to the Land Officers at the hearing, Col. Larrabee promptly said—"We will concede the North half to the husband"—and made his offer a part of the record, thus relinquishing the claim to the settled and valuable portion of the land.

When told that certain minor heirs had property on the South half, he at once told their agent that his first endeavor would be to secure them their property.

When told that a laboring man with a large family owned a hundred feet square on that half he said—"Bring him to me and I will give him a personal obligation which will secure him his property."

Speculators who have bought the defective title, who have no lot or part with the citizens in building up the city, who do not reside here or improve, we are inclined to believe, will be dealt with justly if not liberally; all this of course, in the event the patent issues to the first wife.

If not, then no one claims it will go to the second wife, and if not to her, it is very doubtful if any patent issues to any one, and the land will be thrown open for settlement under the Town Site Law, when no person can get title to more than two lots. Such a scramble is to be avoided if possible.

It will be time enough to impute motives when the end is reached and we see what is done. In the mean time the real enemy of the progress of the city and of the interests of actual settlers, is he who throws obstructions in the way of a speedy settlement of the dispute.

At any time within the past sixteen

years it was within the power of any property-holder to have procured the issue of a patent to the rightful claimant, and yet no step whatever has been taken until now. Men have blindly bought, built and sold; blocks and lots have been laid out and the plots recorded; warehouses and piers have been built, and all this with the law and the public records open for the examination of all.

One Eastern capitalist invested over \$50,000 in the purchase of some of these lots, and yet a half-hour's investigation would have proved his title defective beyond a doubt.

Even as late as September last, when the attention of prominent property-holders was called to the necessity of finding "the heirs of Lydia Maynard," and it was earnestly urged upon them to bestir themselves, the advice was not only received with indifference, but with a sneer.

Now every one interested in the safe and permanent growth of the city, may rest assured that the issue will be pushed to a speedy result, let it be what it may. It is deemed of far more importance by the very persons who are asserting Lydia Maynard's rights, that the question itself be settled, and that speedily, than how it is settled.

WM. H. WHITE, formerly Recorder of Brooke county, West Virginia, is now practicing law at Seattle, Washington Territory.—Wheeling Register.

During Mr. White's residence in Brooke county he was a roving Democrat. He was elected County Recorder by Democratic votes. William is somewhat of an aspiring young man. Brooke county was not large enough to hold him. Something over six months ago, he emigrated to Washington Territory, when he brought up at a place called Seattle, a Republican stronghold, where he formed a law partnership with a gentleman. Doubtless William considered this an excellent opportunity to go to Congress from that far-off territory.

With such visions before him, he, with his partner, purchased a Republican paper, and William was installed as editor-in-chief. We were surprised at the turn he had made; not so, however, with those who knew him better. They say he never was a Democrat at heart. We hope when William passes this way en route for Washington, as a Republican member elect to Congress, he will pay us a visit.—Pan Handle (W. Virginia) News.

The above truthful and friendly notice of Mr. White, contains some slight inaccuracies which we beg to correct for the information of Mr. White's friends in Western Virginia, (so-called), and more especially for the editor to whom "a place called Seattle" is manifestly a terra incognita. Mr. White was unquestionably Recorder of Brooke county, a section of Virginia opposite the white settlements; that being an aspiring young man, he did emigrate to "a place called Seattle," in Washington Territory, something over six months ago; that then and there "he formed a law-partnership with a gentleman." The balance of the statement is entirely imaginary and fictitious. Seattle is not a Republican stronghold; no town of its size in the United States is more free from political party dictation or party prejudice; party lines have never been drawn in a city election, the county is represented in the Legislature by men of both political parties, and elections are determined more by personal than by party preference; among all the acquaintances we have made here during seven months' residence we have not learned the party affiliations of one in five, and never once heard party differences discussed in social intercourse. Mr. White has never had any pecuniary interest in, or editorial control of, any newspaper in Seattle. The DISPATCH, to which he has occasionally contributed articles, is entirely independent of party dictation or bias, and no man connected with its publication or editorial direction ever voted a Republican ticket, and since we have known him, Mr. White has never professed to be anything politically but a Democrat, though like many another man who has served party from principle, we do not think he has unbounded faith in party integrity or has any aspirations for positions which are only attainable through party intrigue. It is very probable that there are Democrats in Virginia who say "he never was a Democrat at heart," the fact that he volunteered in the Union army and served through the war sufficiently accounts for that fact. His present law partner did the same and his Democracy has been impugned for the same cause. The animus betrayed in the comments of Mr. White would lead one to suppose that Mr. White had done the editor a material personal favor.

Work has been begun on the N. P. R. bridge across the Red River at Moorhead. It is to be a magnificent structure.

The railroad excitement seems to have infused new life into business in Alexandria. Our merchants are expecting to be chucked full of trade in the spring.

The track of the N. P. Railroad is now complete to Moorhead, on the Red River, but trains will not run regularly to that point until spring. At present Oak Lake is the terminus for freight and passenger trains.

The engineers of the Pembina branch are steadily prosecuting their work, in spite of the snow. Mr. Galloway's corps have run experimental lines from Lake Geneva to the prairies about five miles west of Alexandria, and have found a feasible route, with a very satisfactory

alignment, easy grades and light work. They are now locating the line adopted, from Shotwell's to the depot grounds at Alexandria. The contractors are now expected daily, to break ground on the work between the points last named.—Another party of engineers, under the lead of Mr. Simons, arrived on Tuesday evening and will at once survey and locate the road from Aldrich Lake to the west line of the county. Mr. Galloway is having substantial log huts built for the accommodation of his corps, in the timber at the head of Fish Lake. The work of the engineers preparatory to grading, is necessarily slow, owing to the disadvantages of the season.

One of the most certain indications of the metropolitan character now being assumed by Seattle, is the moving of frame structures to make way for brick and iron.

DIED.—In this city, on the 8th inst., at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. C. C. Britt, Mrs. MARTHA ASHMUN BROWN, aged 83 years.

The deceased was the mother of Beriah Brown, formerly of this State, now of Washington Territory, the late Gen. John A. Brown, of this city, and Mr. Daniel C. Brown, of Green Bay. She was a lady esteemed and loved by all for her noble traits of character and Christian virtues which she possessed to a remarkable degree. Right well has she done her duty through life. All will sincerely mourn her death.—Wisconsin State Register, Feb. 10, 1872.

The subject of the above obituary was born in Blandford, Massachusetts, in 1789, of a Huguenot family, several members of which have added lustre to New England history: Eli P. Ashmun was a Senator in Congress during the administration of President Monroe; Lewis Ashmun was a Professor at Harvard, and George Ashmun, recently deceased, several times member of Congress, and the President of the Chicago Convention which nominated Mr. Lincoln for the Presidency, was the last male representative of the old stock, and was born in the same old homestead in which Martha Ashmun first saw the light.

The deceased enjoyed educational advantages uncommon to women at that time; in 1802 she was confirmed in the Protestant Episcopal Church, and in 1809 removed to Canandaigua, New York, where she was married the following year to Beriah Brown, a native of Rhode Island, who was then engaged in establishing the first salt works at Montezuma, now Syracuse. She became the mother of eleven children, only three of whom are now living. In all her relations to her family and to society she won the love and veneration of all with whom she held intercourse. Uniformly cheerful and enjoying with keen zest all innocent amusements of the young, she never countenanced or encouraged coarse familiarity or vulgar mirth; we never heard a slang phrase or a vituperative epithet pass from her lips, or an unkind word to or of any human being, and never learned of any person who entertained or expressed unfriendly feelings towards her. This amiable peculiarity was not from any want of energy—for few women were ever endowed with greater strength of will or purpose—but the result of a firm principle and perfect self-control. Her intercourse with others was uniformly marked by a gentle dignity of manner which commanded respect without repelling confidence and sympathy; the humblest and most exalted were treated with the same degree of deference and kindly consideration. Strictly womanly in all her habits and sentiments, few men felt a more lively interest in public affairs, or were better informed in the current or antecedent history of the country, or had more well-grounded convictions of the principles upon which the government ought to be administered. In religion, she was strictly faithful to her own convictions and utterly free from intolerance or censure for the opinions of others. She retained all her mental vigor almost to the hour of her death, and an astonishing degree of physical strength for her years until stricken by the acute disease from which she died. Perhaps it may be deemed indelicate for a son to have said thus much of his deceased mother for publication. We could not in truth have said less, and it is but a feeble tribute in comparison to what our heart dictates.

Work has been begun on the N. P. R. bridge across the Red River at Moorhead. It is to be a magnificent structure.

work of cross-sectioning has proceeded, and that of sounding. Engineer Sheldon has been engaged perfecting the survey of the N. P. tracks, or switches to and from the Docks.

On Monday, the able and experienced Chief Engineer of the N. P. R.—Col. W. Milnor Roberts—reached Duluth, and has spent the week with Col. Gaw, the Engineer in charge of the dock work reviewing, counseling and perfecting the plans. This gentleman has been all summer on Puget's Sound, superintending the N. P. operations at the Western terminus. He comes to our city now, however, direct from Philadelphia and New York, and will leave us in a short time for an inspection trip to the Red River Crossing; returning, we suppose, about the time of the opening of the Dock-construction proposals on the 2nd of February. In the spring he will proceed probably, to Montana to supervise the N. P. surveys in that direction.

Thursday last was signalized by the driving of the first experimental pile in the construction of the Northern Pacific Docks at Duluth. A small hand-driver belonging to the temporary contractor, Northrup, was used, and the pile was driven by the orders and under the personal direction of Col. Gaw himself—the spot selected for driving it being on the eastern end of the middle Dock. We learn that the pile was driven into and through the firm sand bottom underlying the muck to the distance of some 9 1/2 feet; which we understand, will be the ordinary depth of driving whatever of piling is used. The driving of this pile demonstrated the fact that the bottom is of such a character as to admit of the best kind of holding, and sets aside the opinion some had entertained, that piling in Duluth bay would be a difficult and not very practical operation.

On Friday, (yesterday) the driving of piles continued: and on said day—Friday, Jan. 26, 1872—actual operations in the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad Docks in the Inner Harbor of Duluth may be said to have been commenced.

Chief Engineer W. Milnor Roberts, of the N. P. R. R.; Chief Engineer and Superintendent, W. W. Hungerford of the L. S. & M. R. R. and W. B. Gaw, Dock Engineer of the N. P. R. R., were present to witness the formal commencement.

About twenty piles were driven yesterday but the small hand-driver only being in use at present, progress is necessarily slow.

This will soon be changed, however, as we notice on the Point near our residence, that mechanics are at work getting out the timbers for half a dozen or more drivers; which, from the great length of the "leaders," and their width between, calculated for enormous hammers to ply in, we judge will be very effective machines.

The amount of dockage to be built this winter will be just about half the whole dock frontage contemplated—that is, 8,000 feet.

THE N. P. LOAN IN LONDON A SUCCESS.—In our monetary dispatches yesterday occurred the following very significant lines:

"Private cable dispatches from London state, that over \$6,000,000 of Northern Pacific 7-30 bonds sold during the first five days of the introduction of the loan."

This fact is corroborated by advices recently received in this city, and there is no doubt that the Northern Pacific loan is being successfully and rapidly placed in the markets of Europe. This will be good news to the whole country, which is deeply interested in the completion of this great national highway—but it will be specially good news to Minnesota, in whose soil and on whose lakes and rivers a mighty enterprise has its far spreading roots.—St. Paul Press.

The Press is right. The news is cheering to all Minnesota and especially so to Duluth; as it renders the completion of the road to the Missouri next summer a certainty; and once to that river the trade of Montana, by way of the 1,300 miles of Missouri river navigation will compel its \$8,000,000 annually of freights, to contribute to the revenues of the road. Things is workin'.

RED-RIVER-OF-THE-NORTH REGION.—We have it from good authority that the southern portion of the Pembina branch line will not be built above Sauk Centre during 1872. The point of junction of this branch with the main line will be ascertained, and the road built from there on towards Pembina, leaving that portion between Sauk Centre and the main line to be permanently located and built when and where further developments may seem to require.—Otter Tail City Record.

From the Alexandria Post, Jan. 13. Capt. Whitcomb's land examining party returned from Otter Tail county this week.

Work has been begun on the N. P. R. bridge across the Red River at Moorhead. It is to be a magnificent structure.

The railroad excitement seems to have infused new life into business in Alexandria. Our merchants are expecting to be chucked full of trade in the spring.

The track of the N. P. Railroad is now complete to Moorhead, on the Red River, but trains will not run regularly to that point until spring. At present Oak Lake is the terminus for freight and passenger trains.

The engineers of the Pembina branch are steadily prosecuting their work, in spite of the snow. Mr. Galloway's corps have run experimental lines from Lake Geneva to the prairies about five miles west of Alexandria, and have found a feasible route, with a very satisfactory

alignment, easy grades and light work. They are now locating the line adopted, from Shotwell's to the depot grounds at Alexandria. The contractors are now expected daily, to break ground on the work between the points last named.—Another party of engineers, under the lead of Mr. Simons, arrived on Tuesday evening and will at once survey and locate the road from Aldrich Lake to the west line of the county. Mr. Galloway is having substantial log huts built for the accommodation of his corps, in the timber at the head of Fish Lake. The work of the engineers preparatory to grading, is necessarily slow, owing to the disadvantages of the season.

One of the most certain indications of the metropolitan character now being assumed by Seattle, is the moving of frame structures to make way for brick and iron.

DIED.—In this city, on the 8th inst., at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. C. C. Britt, Mrs. MARTHA ASHMUN BROWN, aged 83 years.

The deceased was the mother of Beriah Brown, formerly of this State, now of Washington Territory, the late Gen. John A. Brown, of this city, and Mr. Daniel C. Brown, of Green Bay. She was a lady esteemed and loved by all for her noble traits of character and Christian virtues which she possessed to a remarkable degree. Right well has she done her duty through life. All will sincerely mourn her death.—Wisconsin State Register, Feb. 10, 1872.

The subject of the above obituary was born in Blandford, Massachusetts, in 1789, of a Huguenot family, several members of which have added lustre to New England history: Eli P. Ashmun was a Senator in Congress during the administration of President Monroe; Lewis Ashmun was a Professor at Harvard, and George Ashmun, recently deceased, several times member of Congress, and the President of the Chicago Convention which nominated Mr. Lincoln for the Presidency, was the last male representative of the old stock, and was born in the same old homestead in which Martha Ashmun first saw the light.

The deceased enjoyed educational advantages uncommon to women at that time; in 1802 she was confirmed in the Protestant Episcopal Church, and in 1809 removed to Canandaigua, New York, where she was married the following year to Beriah Brown, a native of Rhode Island, who was then engaged in establishing the first salt works at Montezuma, now Syracuse. She became the mother of eleven children, only three of whom are now living. In all her relations to her family and to society she won the love and veneration of all with whom she held intercourse. Uniformly cheerful and enjoying with keen zest all innocent amusements of the young, she never countenanced or encouraged coarse familiarity or vulgar mirth; we never heard a slang phrase or a vituperative epithet pass from her lips, or an unkind word to or of any human being, and never learned of any person who entertained or expressed unfriendly feelings towards her. This amiable peculiarity was not from any want of energy—for few women were ever endowed with greater strength of will or purpose—but the result of a firm principle and perfect self-control. Her intercourse with others was uniformly marked by a gentle dignity of manner which commanded respect without repelling confidence and sympathy; the humblest and most exalted were treated with the same degree of deference and kindly consideration. Strictly womanly in all her habits and sentiments, few men felt a more lively interest in public affairs, or were better informed in the current or antecedent history of the country, or had more well-grounded convictions of the principles upon which the government ought to be administered. In religion, she was strictly faithful to her own convictions and utterly free from intolerance or censure for the opinions of others. She retained all her mental vigor almost to the hour of her death, and an astonishing degree of physical strength for her years until stricken by the acute disease from which she died. Perhaps it may be deemed indelicate for a son to have said thus much of his deceased mother for publication. We could not in truth have said less, and it is but a feeble tribute in comparison to what our heart dictates.

Work has been begun on the N. P. R. bridge across the Red River at Moorhead. It is to be a magnificent structure.

The railroad excitement seems to have infused new life into business in Alexandria. Our merchants are expecting to be chucked full of trade in the spring.

The track of the N. P. Railroad is now complete to Moorhead, on the Red River, but trains will not run regularly to that point until spring. At present Oak Lake is the terminus for freight and passenger trains.

The engineers of the Pembina branch are steadily prosecuting their work, in spite of the snow. Mr. Galloway's corps have run experimental lines from Lake Geneva to the prairies about five miles west of Alexandria, and have found a feasible route, with a very satisfactory

alignment, easy grades and light work. They are now locating the line adopted, from Shotwell's to the depot grounds at Alexandria. The contractors are now expected daily, to break ground on the work between the points last named.—Another party of engineers, under the lead of Mr. Simons, arrived on Tuesday evening and will at once survey and locate the road from Aldrich Lake to the west line of the county. Mr. Galloway is having substantial log huts built for the accommodation of his corps, in the timber at the head of Fish Lake. The work of the engineers preparatory to grading, is necessarily slow, owing to the disadvantages of the season.

One of the most certain indications of the metropolitan character now being assumed by Seattle, is the moving of frame structures to make way for brick and iron.

DIED.—In this city, on the 8th inst., at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. C. C. Britt, Mrs. MARTHA ASHMUN BROWN, aged 83 years.

The deceased was the mother of Beriah Brown, formerly of this State, now of Washington Territory, the late Gen. John A. Brown, of this city, and Mr. Daniel C. Brown, of Green Bay. She was a lady esteemed and loved by all for her noble traits of character and Christian virtues which she possessed to a remarkable degree. Right well has she done her duty through life. All will sincerely mourn her death.—Wisconsin State Register, Feb. 10, 1872.

The subject of the above obituary was born in Blandford, Massachusetts, in 1789, of a Huguenot family, several members of which have added lustre to New England history: Eli P. Ashmun was a Senator in Congress during the administration of President Monroe; Lewis Ashmun was a Professor at Harvard, and George Ashmun, recently deceased, several times member of Congress, and the President of the Chicago Convention which nominated Mr. Lincoln for the Presidency, was the last male representative of the old stock, and was born in the same old homestead in which Martha Ashmun first saw the light.

The deceased enjoyed educational advantages uncommon to women at that time; in 1802 she was confirmed in the Protestant Episcopal Church, and in 1809 removed to Canandaigua, New York, where she was married the following year to Beriah Brown, a native of Rhode Island, who was then engaged in establishing the first salt works at Montezuma, now Syracuse. She became the mother of eleven children, only three of whom are now living. In all her relations to her family and to society she won the love and veneration of all with whom she held intercourse. Uniformly cheerful and enjoying with keen zest all innocent amusements of the young, she never countenanced or encouraged coarse familiarity or vulgar mirth; we never heard a slang phrase or a vituperative epithet pass from her lips, or an unkind word to or of any human being, and never learned of any person who entertained or expressed unfriendly feelings towards her. This amiable peculiarity was not from any want of energy—for few women were ever endowed with greater strength of will or purpose—but the result of a firm principle and perfect self-control. Her intercourse with others was uniformly marked by a gentle dignity of manner which commanded respect without repelling confidence and sympathy; the humblest and most exalted were treated with the same degree of deference and kindly consideration. Strictly womanly in all her habits and sentiments, few men felt a more lively interest in public affairs, or were better informed in the current or antecedent history of the country, or had more well-grounded convictions of the principles upon which the government ought to be administered. In religion, she was strictly faithful to her own convictions and utterly free from intolerance or censure for the opinions of others. She retained all her mental vigor almost to the hour of her death, and an astonishing degree of physical strength for her years until stricken by the acute disease from which she died. Perhaps it may be deemed indelicate for a son to have said thus much of his deceased mother for publication. We could not in truth have said less, and it is but a feeble tribute in comparison to what our heart dictates.

Work has been begun on the N. P. R. bridge across the Red River at Moorhead. It is to be a magnificent structure.

CLOSING OUT At Cost! TO MAKE ROOM FOR A LARGE Consignment of Groceries, Provisions, &c., I to-day commenced to dispose of my extensive Stock of CLOTHING, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, etc. etc. etc. AT COST PRICE! FOR CASH! Call early if you wish to secure bargains.

JOHN A. WOODWARD, Yesler's Corner, Seattle, W. T.

N. B. As heretofore, my extensive Stock of Groceries, Provisions, etc.

Will be disposed of at the most moderate rates. March 4th, 1872. 15tf.

Veni, Vidi, Vici! YOU WILL NOW FIND A COMPLETE assortment of Goods in her line at Miss Bell's Establishment,

Consisting of Millinery, Trimmings, Toys and Fancy Goods, Stylish Hats and Bonnets, ready trimmed and trimmed to order, Hat and Bonnet Frames, and a novelty in Ladies' fur-trimmed Turbans, and infants silk Bonnets and Hats, Ostrich and Fancy Feathers, Silk and Gros-grain, Ribbons, Cape, light mourning and Velvet Flowers, Bridal Wreaths, Sprays and Bouquets for evening coiffure, Velvet and Silk Illusion, Fringes, Gimps, Laces, Zephyr, Velvet Ribbon, Embroidery, Royal Tucking, Band Fluting, Cash'd Ruffling, Valenciennes, C l u n y 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, Hosiery, Dress and Pearl Buttons, Silk and Cotton Machine Thread, Embroidery Silk and Braid, Alpaca and Silk Binding, Thompson's Glove-fitting and the Model Corset, Patent Ventilated Garters, Flesh, Cloth, Toilet, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Dressing, Circular and Fine Combs, Initialed, Tinted and Perfumed Note Paper, new Sheet Music, Scrap Books, Port Folios, Writing Desks, Glove, Handkerchief and Work Boxes, Willow Work Stands and Baskets, Ladies' and Children's Companions Jewel Cases, Card Cases and Receivers, Shears, Scissors, Tracing Wheels, Pink ing and Fluting Irons, Nut Crackers and Carved Brackets, Picture Frames, Cage Hooks, Feather Dusters, Embroidered Slipper Patterns, Children's Games, Pianos, Harmonicas, Music Boxes, Trombones, Wax and China Dolls, Glass and China Toilet Sets, Parian and China Vases, Cigar Stands, and Toys of every description. Also, BRAID AND EMBROIDERY STAMPING DONE TO ORDER.

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

STAR SALOON —:AND:— Ten-Pin Alley, Commercial St., Seattle, W. T. L. C. HARMON, PROPRIETOR.

THE best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars always on hand. Seattle, July 28, 1871. 4-tf.

Seattle Flour Mills! THE UNDERSIGNED HAS LEASED AND put in good running order the above Mills, and is now prepared to offer a Superior Quality of Flour. ALSO, Middlings, Bran, and Barley Feed. Custom is solicited and satisfaction guaranteed. B. F. LANGRISH, Feb. 8, 1872. 117f.

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

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN Cigars, Tobacco, Groceries, Provisions, and all kinds of Chinese Sweets and Fancy Goods, etc., etc. CHEN CHEONG, Manager. N. B. Orders from the country attended to. Keeps an Intelligence Office. 104f.

Dissolution Notice. THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between the subscribers under the firm name of Moses & Phillips is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm to be settled by W. J. Phillips, who will continue the business heretofore conducted by said firm. THOMAS MOSES, W. J. PHILLIPS. Seattle, February 14, 1872. 4w12.

NOTICE!! TO THE PUBLIC! AS THE OLD "SNUG SALOON" has gone from us, no more COLD TEA Can be got there.

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

Signed by SAM RAYMOND, and 10,000 others. DOUBLE AND SINGLE BED 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, 104f.

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

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

KOHLER & FROHLING GROWERS OF AND DEALERS IN California Wines and Brandy, 626 Montgomery Street (Basement 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, Liquors, etc.

Orders from Abroad Solicited. M. R. MADDOCKS, always on hand. Seattle, January 1, 1872. 8-tf.

Groceries, Provisions, AND SUPPLIES! STONE & BURNETT, Wholesale and Retail DEALERS IN CHOICE Family Groceries, Flour, Ham, Bacon, Teas, Coffee, Spices, Pickles, Ship and Steamboat Stores, At prices which will please the most frugal liver.

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 1/4 to 6 inches, Blocks, Shieves, Rigging, Canvas, Duck, Sail Twine, Red, White, and Green Lanterns, Oil, and Ship Chandlery generally.

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

In Boots and Shoes We have a most complete assortment, consisting in part of Philadelphia, Boston and San Francisco make Ladies' Misses' and Children's Balmoral, Button and Congress, BOOTS: Gent's, Miner's, Logger's Coarse, Kip and Calf Boots. Also, Boys, and Children's Boots, Shoes and Slippers, Rubbers and Artics.

Dry Goods, CLOTHING —AND— Furnishing Goods. The best assorted Goods and cheapest prices on Puget Sound. Our facilities are such that we can UNDERSELL any and all! The proof of the pudding is in the eating. SEATTLE, W. T. oct. 1871.

Home and Farm.

FISH CULTURE.—The Convention of American Fish Culturists' Association met in Albany February 14. Several important papers were read during the session. Resolutions were adopted to petition the Government to establish two or more fish-hatching establishments on Puget Sound, and the Atlantic Coast.

This is a move in the right direction, and from the right quarter. Lake Washington and its tributaries are admirably adapted to such an enterprise. The numerous small spring branches can be arranged with dams and weirs at small cost. We shall hope to see introduced the Shad, White Fish, Macine Trout and Black Bass of the Atlantic slope.

But the Chinook Salmon is nearer at hand, and is a better fish than either of the varieties frequenting the waters of Puget Sound, and we are told that the salmon of Quinault River, just north of Gray's Harbor, are even superior to the Chinook. We suggest this subject to the Farmer's Club.

MAKING RUSK.—Take one and a half pounds of hop-rising dough; one tablespoonful of white sugar; butter the size or bulk of a walnut; yolk of one hen's egg, well beaten; mix and knead well. Let it stand about half an hour, or until having risen, then make into twenty-four round bits; place in pans and let stand until having risen; then rub over with a paste made of the white of an egg and white sugar. Bake half an hour.

LEMON PIE.—Grate one-half outside lemon, and squeeze out the juice; yolks of two eggs; two tablespoonfuls, heaped, of sugar; one half cup water; one teaspoonful of butter; stir well, and bake in a deep dish lined with crust. Beat the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth; stir in two tablespoonfuls of pulverized sugar, and spread over the top of the pie, as soon as it is baked. Set in the oven till the top is nicely browned.

CREAM PIE WITHOUT CREAM.—For one pie, take two eggs, one-half cup of sugar three tablespoonfuls of flour, one pint of sweet milk; heat your milk; beat the sugar, eggs and flour together, add to the scalded milk, and cook to a thick custard; flavor with lemons; bake your crust, and when cold fill with the custard.

LIVE CATTLE WEIGHED BY MEASURE.—The only instrument necessary is a measure with feet and inch marks upon it. The girth is the circumference of the animal, just behind the shoulder blades. The length is the distance from the shoulder blades. The superficial feet are obtained by multiplying the girth and length. The following are the rules to ascertain the weight of the animal:

If less than one foot in girth, multiply superficial feet by eight.

If less than three and more than one, multiply superficial feet by eleven.

If less than five and more than three, multiply superficial feet by sixteen.

If less than seven and more than five, multiply superficial feet by twenty-three.

If less than nine and more than seven, multiply superficial feet by thirty-three.

If less than eleven and more than nine, multiply superficial feet by forty-two.

Example: Suppose the girth of a bullock to be six feet three inches; length five feet six inches; the superficial area will then be thirty-four, and in accordance with the preceding table, the weight will be seven hundred and eighty-two pounds.

Example: Suppose a pig to measure in girth two feet, and length one foot nine inches. There would then be three and a half feet, which multiplied by eleven, gives thirty-eight and a half pounds as the weight of the animal when dressed. In this way, the weight of the four quarters can be substantially ascertained during life.

BUFFALO CREAM CAKE.—One cup of white sugar, two-thirds of a cup of sweet milk, one and two-thirds cupful flour, one egg, one tablespoonful of melted butter, one teaspoonful of soda, two teaspoonfuls of cream tartar; bake in three jellycake tins.

TO ROAST A TURKEY.—It should first be "killed"—at least two days in advance. Make a force meat of grated bread crumbs, pepper, salt, sweet marjoram, minced suet, and beaten yolk of egg. Chop the liver, gizzard and heart for the gravy. Stuff the craw and the body, and sew up the openings. Dredge with flour, and put the bird in the bake pan, with the bottom well covered with water baste every half hour with butter.

A NICE PUDDING.—Scald one quart of bread crumbs, cover closely to retain the steam, and let stand ten or fifteen minutes to soak. Wash them thoroughly, add one teaspoonful of salt, soda the size of a large pea dissolved in half a pint of sweet milk, and two eggs well beaten. Bake about twenty minutes. For sauce, boil a pint of new milk, and when cold sweeten and flavor with cinnamon or nutmeg.

BEAN SOUP.—Clean and wash the beans over night, and pour on cold water next morning; put them in a pot with plenty of soft water; if soft water is not available, add a teaspoonful of soda; boil half an hour, then pour off the water; turn on fresh water; to two quarts of beans add five pounds of the lean of fresh beef, and one pound of pork; cut up in small pieces; season with pepper; skim as soon as a boil is reached, and keep closely covered until done.

Political.

MISSOURI.—The Liberal Republican Mass Convention met at Jefferson City. It was one of the largest ever assembled in the State, nearly every county being represented. Among the resolutions adopted were the following:

Resolved, That we, the Liberal Republicans of Missouri, faithful now as we were in the dark days of the war to the vital principles of true Republicanism, by no act or word will endanger the rightful sovereignty of the Union, emancipation, equality of civil rights, or enfranchisement. To those established facts now embedded in the Constitution, we claim the loyalty of all good citizens.

Resolved, That true Republicanism makes it not the less our duty to expose corruption, denounce the usurpation of power, and work for reforms necessary for the public welfare. The times demand an uprising of honest citizens to sweep from power men who prostitute the name of our honored party to selfish interests. We therefore invite all Republicans who desire the reform set forth to meet in National Mass Convention at the City of Cincinnati on the first Monday of May next, at noon, there to take such action as our convictions of duty and public exigencies may require.

GREENEY ON THE POLITICAL SITUATION.—In the course of an article on the next Presidential election *The Tribune* says: "But the Tribune's good wishes did not, any more than Gen. Grant's prescription of Liberals, save the Missouri Regulars from overwhelming defeat in 1870; and the portents of coming disaster are such that it would be treason to ignore them. While our life-long adversaries appear to be acting, or preparing to act, with wisdom and politic liberality, those who have the running of the regular Republican machine seem to us bent on blindly, madly rushing on disaster. To instance but two points: they are blundering sadly in their bigging, grudging, mean-souled dealing with the subject of Amnesty, and in their attempts to brand every one as anti-Republican who does not favor the renomination of Gen. Grant."

But we further object to the renomination of Gen. Grant that he is manifestly a weak candidate, there being very many Republicans who will oppose him if renominated. That it should be so in this State, and in any other where his heavy hand has been laid upon one "wing of the party which elected him, is too plain to need proof. There are hundreds of active, prominent, influential Republicans who have been expelled from office by him, or his instruments, and who cannot in the nature of things, work for his reelection as they would work for one who had never treated them as enemies. Who doubts that it is so in other States? Who believes that he could carry Louisiana after the Gating gun performances of last Summer, engineered in part by the brother-in-law who holds the best Federal office in that State? We speak to sensible men, and demand an intelligent judgment on the uncounted facts.

We state facts well known to intelligent politicians. We do not say that Gen. Grant will not, if nominated, be elected; we do not say that he shall not support him; we do say that his nomination renders doubtful a Republican triumph which, with a new candidate, publicly pledged to the One-Term principle, would be morally certain. And this is so palpable that intelligent, thoughtful Republicans, who esteem the cause more than any man, are bound to consider it.

EX-GOVERNOR LEGATE.—The New York *Tribune* gives the following facts and comments on the late appointment and rejection of a Governor for Washington Territory:

The appointment of James F. Legate, as Governor of Washington Territory, is a forcible illustration of the wide difference which exists between the theory and practice of the Administration and its friends under the new system of Civil Service Reform. Mr. Legate, at the time of his appointment, was well known to be under a cloud in Kansas, where he has figured for some years as an active and not particularly scrupulous local politician, on account of charges pending against him and now being investigated of having bribed certain members of the Legislature of that State to vote for Senator Caldwell. It would have been only decent if the Kansas Senators who obtained for him his Governorship had waited until he had cleared himself from these charges before hurrying him off to the Pacific Coast with a Presidential appointment in his pocket. But this recent affair in Kansas is not all there is against him. It was proven by his own confession, and by abundant testimony taken by a committee of the House in the XLth Congress, that while holding an appointment as a special mail agent, he was in Washington during the impeachment trial, endeavoring to corrupt Senators by bribes to vote against the conviction of Johnson. He was in the conspiracy with Woolley, Perry Fuller, and others, and offered to obtain the vote of Senator Pomeroy for a money consideration. During the trial he obtained the appointment of Postmaster at Leavenworth on the recommendation of Senator Pomeroy. While seeking this appointment he sent Cornelius Wendall to the Postmaster General to exhibit a letter purporting to be written to him (Legate) by Pomeroy in which the Senator offered, in substance, to oppose impeachment if he were given the patronage he wanted. Senator Pomeroy swore before the com-

mittee that the letter was a forgery, and his clerk, a Mr. Luce, swore that Legate had offered him \$1,000 to forge such a letter, he being able to imitate the Senator's hand-writing so perfectly that no person could recognize any difference, but that he refused. Legate was thus shown by his own confession to be a corrupt politician, and, by Mr. Luce's evidence, to be guilty of attempted subornation of forgery, and by Senator Pomeroy's statement, to be a forger. The worst part of this thoroughly bad business is that the President was fully informed as to Legate's character by the Hon. Selucius Garfield, Delegate from Washington Territory, and entreated not to outrage the people of that Territory by sending such a man to act as their Governor.

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. For Snohomish! Str. ZEPHYR, WILL MAKE TWO TRIPS A week from Seattle to Cadville and return. Leave Seattle on Mondays and Thursdays, at 9 o'clock, A. M., touching at Mukluks and Tulip. Return on Wednesdays and Fridays. December 1, 1871. 14f.

U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP NORTH PACIFIC, CAPT. E. A. STARR. LEAVES OLYMPIA FOR VICTORIA EVERY Sunday and Wednesday at 10 o'clock, P. M. touching at Steilacoom, Tacoma, Seattle, Port Madison, Port Gamble, Port Ludlow, and Port Townsend; arriving at Victoria on Mondays and Thursdays at 3 o'clock, P. M. Leaves Victoria for Olympia every Tuesday and Friday, at 12 o'clock, M., touching at the same ports, and arriving at Olympia at 5 o'clock, A. M. of the following Wednesday and Saturday.

PARCELS: Olympia to Steilacoom, \$1 50 " " Tacoma, 2 00 " " Seattle, 2 00 " " Port Madison, 2 50 " " Port Gamble, 3 50 " " Port Ludlow, 3 50 " " Port Townsend, 3 50 " " Victoria, 5 00 Return fares at the same rates.

The steamer is new, staunch, and all her appointments first class. Passengers can rely upon arriving at their destination on schedule time. December 1, 1871. 14f.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, FOR NEW YORK via PANAMA. Cabin, \$100 | Second Cabin \$50

LEAVE WHARF, CORNER FIRST and BRANNAN STREETS, punctually at 12 o'clock, noon, on the 3d and 17th of each month (except when either date falls on Sunday, then on Saturday preceding), for PANAMA, connecting via Panama Railroad, with one of the Company's splendid steamers from ASPENWALL for NEW YORK. Through tickets sold to and from Liverpool, Queenstown, Southampton, Bremen, Brest, Havre, Hamburg, Stettin, Copenhagen and Norway.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA. Steamer leaves on the first of every month, punctually at noon, for TOKYO and MANILA, connecting at Yokohama with the Company's Branch Line for SHANGHAI, via Hing and Nagasaki.

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

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

The St. George Hotel, which he has fitted up in First Class style for the

RECEPTION OF FAMILIES, in connection with his old and well known Hotel. EVERY COMFORT PROVIDED. Victoria, August 26, 1871. 3m15.

American Hotel, Yates Street, Victoria, B. C. THE Proprietor would respectfully inform the travelling public that the American Hotel, having been recently improved in all its departments, he is now prepared to offer superior inducements to his Patrons and the public in general.

AT REDUCED PRICES. City Boarders per day, \$ 1 00 Board and Lodging per week, 10 00 Breakfast, 61c to 11 o'clock; Lunch, 12 to 2; Dinner, 5 to 7. Victoria, August 26, 1871. 3m15.

I. LANDSBERGER, ARPAF HARRISSTY, I. LANDSBERGER & CO. MANUFACTURERS OF Sparkling Wine, DEALERS IN Choice Native Wines and Brandy

423 to 429 Jackson Street, SAN FRANCISCO, December 1, 1871. 14f.

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

LLOYD WHISKEY! Sole Agents on the Pacific Coast for the sale of the celebrated LLOYD KENTUCKY WHISKEY. December 1, 1871. 14f.

DISPATCH BUILDINGS.

North Western LAND AGENCY, SEATTLE, W. T.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE ESTABLISHED AN Agency for the Purchase & Sale of Lands.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

N. W. Land Agency. FOR SALE. ON WHIDBY ISLAND—80 Acres at \$8; 60 Acres at \$5. ON CAMANO ISLAND—80 Acres at \$4 50; 40 Acres water front, \$5. MUKILTEO—30 Acres at \$8. PORT TOWNSEND—15 acres at \$25. BELLINGHAM BAY—60 Acres at \$12 50. SEATTLE—20 Acres at \$20.

C. H. LARRABEE & CO. (Dispatch Buildings.) Seattle, Oct. 16, 1871.

DISPATCH JOB PRINTING. Having made large additions to our Job Department of the Latest Styles OF TYPE, We are prepared to execute on the shortest notice and in the best manner, Every Variety of POSTERS, BILL HEADS, Letter Heads, CIRCULARS, CARDS, Legal Blanks, Lawyers' Briefs, And all other printing in our line, on the most reasonable terms.

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

D. B. LORD. G. W. HALL.

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

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

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

MOVE & RAISE BUILDINGS. Agents for the Celebrated "O K" WASHING MACHINE. WESTERN TERMINUS BUILDING, Commercial Street, Seattle, W. T.

June 19th, 1871. LORD & HALL, 5-6m-2

Pioneer Drug Store. HE ADOLF COMMERCIAL ST., Seattle, W. T.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Meat and Vegetables, Corned Beef and Pork per barrel; smoked Meats, Pork, Sausage, Bologna Sausage, Head Cheese, Tripe, etc., etc. Special Care will be given to the retail trade. Purchasers from abroad can rely on their orders being promptly attended to. Patronage respectfully solicited. Seattle, Oct. 30, 1870. c30tf

RUSSEL & SHOREY'S FURNITURE Establishment, Commercial Street.

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

RUSSEL & SHOREY, Proprietors. Seattle, W. T., Dec. 3, 1870. d3tf

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

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

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

Stellacoom, January 1, 1872. 6PACIFICLE

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

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

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

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

JAS. R. ROBBINS, WHOLESALE DEALER IN Foreign and Domestic Wines, Brandies Whiskies, Etc., No. 15 Commercial Street, Seattle W. T. Genuine Cutter Whiskey Always on hand. 15tf

LINFORTH, KELLOGG & RAIL (Successors to L. B. Benchley & Co.) Nos. 3 and 5 FRONT STREET, Near Market. SAN FRANCISCO Importers and Jobbers of American, English and German HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, AGRICULTURAL AND MINING TOOLS, ROPES, STEEL, POWDER, FUSE, SHOT, LEAD, ETC. Also Manufacturers and Proprietors of the Garish Submerged Double-Acting FORCE PUMPS, Patented by J. A. Morrill, Oct. 29, 1867.

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

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

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

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

It is particularly beneficial in eradicating from the system the Effects of Syphilis. AS A CATHARTIC it is unsurpassed, being unaccompanied with griping and pain.

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

He has also prepared a Pulmonary Syrup Which is unsurpassed for COUGHS, COLDS and all derangements of the lungs.

All the above medicines are purely vegetable. For Sale AT THE DRUG STORES AT SEATTLE. Dr. Mercer refers to the citizens of Seattle and Puget Sound generally, who have used his medicines.

THOMAS MERCER. Seattle, W. T., June 5th, 1871. n3-1-2

Read Physician's Certificates Below!!!

THE BEST Liver Regulator known! A Sure Cure for Dyspepsia!

These Bitters are prepared from the most choice and wholesome herbs and roots, and have given universal satisfaction wherever used. Thousands of dyspeptics have found relief through their use, and physicians recommend them for the cure of all diseases of the Stomach, Liver and other functions of the system. The Bitters have been successfully used and are warranted to alleviate the sufferer in all the above cases.

These Bitters are prepared from the most choice and wholesome herbs and roots, and have given universal satisfaction wherever used. Thousands of dyspeptics have found relief through their use, and physicians recommend them for the cure of all diseases of the Stomach, Liver and other functions of the system. The Bitters have been successfully used and are warranted to alleviate the sufferer in all the above cases.

These Bitters are prepared from the most choice and wholesome herbs and roots, and have given universal satisfaction wherever used. Thousands of dyspeptics have found relief through their use, and physicians recommend them for the cure of all diseases of the Stomach, Liver and other functions of the system. The Bitters have been successfully used and are warranted to alleviate the sufferer in all the above cases.

These Bitters are prepared from the most choice and wholesome herbs and roots, and have given universal satisfaction wherever used. Thousands of dyspeptics have found relief through their use, and physicians recommend them for the cure of all diseases of the Stomach, Liver and other functions of the system. The Bitters have been successfully used and are warranted to alleviate the sufferer in all the above cases.

These Bitters are prepared from the most choice and wholesome herbs and roots, and have given universal satisfaction wherever used. Thousands of dyspeptics have found relief through their use, and physicians recommend them for the cure of all diseases of the Stomach, Liver and other functions of the system. The Bitters have been successfully used and are warranted to alleviate the sufferer in all the above cases.

These Bitters are prepared from the most choice and wholesome herbs and roots, and have given universal satisfaction wherever used. Thousands of dyspeptics have found relief through their use, and physicians recommend them for the cure of all diseases of the Stomach, Liver and other functions of the system. The Bitters have been successfully used and are warranted to alleviate the sufferer in all the above cases.

These Bitters are prepared from the most choice and wholesome herbs and roots, and have given universal satisfaction wherever used. Thousands of dyspeptics have found relief through their use, and physicians recommend them for the cure of all diseases of the Stomach, Liver and other functions of the system. The Bitters have been successfully used and are warranted to alleviate the sufferer in all the above cases.

These Bitters are prepared from the most choice and wholesome herbs and roots, and have given universal satisfaction wherever used. Thousands of dyspeptics have found relief through their use, and physicians recommend them for the cure of all diseases of the Stomach, Liver and other functions of the system. The Bitters have been successfully used and are warranted to alleviate the sufferer in all the above cases.

These Bitters are prepared from the most choice and wholesome herbs and roots, and have given universal satisfaction wherever used. Thousands of dyspeptics have found relief through their use, and physicians recommend them for the cure of all diseases of the Stomach, Liver and other functions of the system. The Bitters have been successfully used and are warranted to alleviate the sufferer in all the above cases.

These Bitters are prepared from the most choice and wholesome herbs and roots, and have given universal satisfaction wherever used. Thousands of dyspeptics have found relief through their use, and physicians recommend them for the cure of all diseases of the Stomach, Liver and other functions of the system. The Bitters have been successfully used and are warranted to alleviate the sufferer in all the above cases.

These Bitters are prepared from the most choice and wholesome herbs and roots, and have given universal satisfaction wherever used. Thousands of dyspeptics have found relief through their use, and physicians recommend them for the cure of all diseases of the Stomach, Liver and other functions of the system. The Bitters have been successfully used and are warranted to alleviate the sufferer in all the above cases.

These Bitters are prepared from the most choice and wholesome herbs and roots, and have given universal satisfaction wherever used. Thousands of dyspeptics have found relief through their use, and physicians recommend them for the cure of all diseases of the Stomach, Liver and other functions of the system. The Bitters have been successfully used and are warranted to alleviate the sufferer in all the above cases.

These Bitters are prepared from the most choice and wholesome herbs and roots, and have given universal satisfaction wherever used. Thousands of dyspeptics have found relief through their use, and physicians recommend them for the cure of all diseases of the Stomach, Liver and other functions of the system. The Bitters have been successfully used and are warranted to alleviate the sufferer in all the above cases.

These Bitters are prepared from the most choice and wholesome herbs and roots, and have given universal satisfaction wherever used. Thousands of dyspeptics have found relief through their use, and physicians recommend them for the cure of all diseases of the Stomach, Liver and other functions of the system. The Bitters have been successfully used and are warranted to alleviate the sufferer in all the above cases.

These Bitters are prepared from the most choice and wholesome herbs and roots, and have given universal satisfaction wherever used. Thousands of dyspeptics have found relief through their use, and physicians recommend them for the cure of all diseases of the Stomach, Liver and other functions of the system. The Bitters have been successfully used and are warranted to alleviate the sufferer in all the above cases.

These Bitters are prepared from the most choice and wholesome herbs and roots, and have given universal satisfaction wherever used. Thousands of dyspeptics have found relief through their use, and physicians recommend them for the cure of all diseases of the Stomach, Liver and other functions of the system. The Bitters have been successfully used and are warranted to alleviate the sufferer in all the above cases.

These Bitters are prepared from the most choice and wholesome herbs and roots, and have given universal satisfaction wherever used. Thousands of dyspeptics have found relief through their use, and physicians recommend them for the cure of all diseases of the Stomach, Liver and other functions of the system. The Bitters have been successfully used and are warranted to alleviate the sufferer in all the above cases.

These Bitters are prepared from the most choice and wholesome herbs and roots, and have given universal satisfaction wherever used. Thousands of dyspeptics have found relief through their use, and physicians recommend them for the cure of all diseases of the Stomach, Liver and other functions of the system. The Bitters have been successfully used and are warranted to alleviate the sufferer in all the above cases.

These Bitters are prepared from the most choice and wholesome herbs and roots, and have given universal satisfaction wherever used. Thousands of dyspeptics have found relief through their use, and physicians recommend them for the cure of all diseases of the Stomach, Liver and other functions of the system. The Bitters have been successfully used and are warranted to alleviate the sufferer in all the above cases.

These Bitters are prepared from the most choice and wholesome herbs and roots, and have given universal satisfaction wherever used. Thousands of dyspeptics have found relief through their use, and physicians recommend them for the cure of all diseases of the Stomach, Liver and other functions of the system. The Bitters have been successfully used and are warranted to alleviate the sufferer in all the above cases.

These Bitters are prepared from the most choice and wholesome herbs and roots, and have given universal satisfaction wherever used. Thousands of dyspeptics have found relief through their use, and physicians recommend them for the cure of all diseases of the Stomach, Liver and other functions of the system. The Bitters have been successfully used and are warranted to alleviate the sufferer in all the above cases.

These Bitters are prepared from the most choice and wholesome herbs and roots, and have given universal satisfaction wherever used. Thousands of dyspeptics have found relief through their use, and physicians recommend them for the cure of all diseases of the Stomach, Liver and other functions of the system. The Bitters have been successfully used and are warranted to alleviate the sufferer in all the above cases.

These Bitters are prepared from the most choice and wholesome herbs and roots, and have given universal satisfaction wherever used. Thousands of dyspeptics have found relief through their use, and physicians recommend them for the cure of all diseases of the Stomach, Liver and other functions of the system. The Bitters have been successfully used and are warranted to alleviate the sufferer in all the above cases.

These Bitters are prepared from the most choice and wholesome herbs and roots, and have given universal satisfaction wherever used. Thousands of dyspeptics have found relief through their use, and physicians recommend them for the cure of all diseases of the Stomach, Liver and other functions of the system. The Bitters have been successfully used and are warranted to alleviate the sufferer in all the above cases.

These Bitters are prepared from the most choice and wholesome herbs and roots, and have given universal satisfaction wherever used. Thousands of dyspeptics have found relief through their use, and physicians recommend them for the cure of all diseases of the Stomach, Liver and other functions of the system. The Bitters have been successfully used and are warranted to alleviate the sufferer in all the above cases.

These Bitters are prepared from the most choice and wholesome herbs and roots, and have given universal satisfaction wherever used. Thousands of dyspeptics have found relief through their use, and physicians recommend them for the cure of all diseases of the Stomach, Liver and other functions of the system. The Bitters have been successfully used and are warranted to alleviate the sufferer in all the above cases.

These Bitters are prepared from the most choice and wholesome herbs and roots, and have given universal satisfaction wherever used. Thousands of dyspeptics have found relief through their use, and physicians recommend them for the cure of all diseases of the Stomach, Liver and other functions of the system. The Bitters have been successfully used and are warranted to alleviate the sufferer in all the above cases.