

Puget Sound Dispatch

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 28, 1872. No. 18.

Law Department.

BRIEF.

The act of the Territorial Assembly authorizing entry of judgment in vacation by the Clerk for failure to answer, is in derogation of Common Law. It is said this act is invalid because the Judicial power of the Territory is vested, by the Organic Act, in a Supreme Court, District Courts, Probate Courts and Justices of the Peace, and therefore the Assembly has no power to authorize the entry of a Judgment by a Clerk of a Court. That this is the exercise of Judicial function and belongs to a Court alone. It may be argued that this proceeding is in violation of that provision of the Federal Constitution, which says that "no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law," and that the Judgment is not due process of law, not having been rendered by a Court.

But it has been uniformly held that "due process of law" is not alone confined to a trial and judgment by a Court but that where private property, for instance, is taken for public use, the Legislature may provide any tribunal, one of Commissioners even, to hear the parties, assess the damages, seize the property, and thus render final judgment. Thus precisely the same end is reached as would be after a trial in Court and seizure upon final process. Still the person would be deprived of his property by due process of law.

But this entry of judgment by default is not strictly a Judicial act. There is no exercise of the function of adjudication—there is no issue to be found—no fact to be tried. It is at best but the recording a conclusion or consent reached by the voluntary submission of the parties, plaintiff and defendant, under the provisions of law authorizing just such conclusion to be reached.

Judgments upon *cognovit*, and even upon default, for want of a plea, can be entered by the plaintiff, in vacation, even in the English Courts; and upon *cognovit* in most if not all the American; and yet in such cases whether entered by the plaintiff or clerk, it cannot be said that a judicial function is exercised. The judgment, it is true, has all the form and enough of the vitality of a judgment rendered by a Court. It is equally a lien upon real and personal estate, and equally imports verity.

By the 3d and 4th William, chapter 42, it is provided that judgment may be signed by the plaintiff in vacation for want of a plea, and execution immediately issued; and in actions of assumpsit, case, covenant, replevin, trover or trespass, the plaintiff may at once, upon default for want of a plea, have a writ of inquiry issue to the Sheriff to ascertain the amount of damages, and then sign judgment and issue execution.

This subject is treated at length in Chitty's General Practice, vol. 3, p. 672. We may be permitted to quote the following paragraph:

"When the defendant has no defence, either on the pleadings or the law, or merits, and he has no cross action to set off, nor the means of immediately paying the debt and costs, nor can obtain time on the terms of his entering into a rule to pay costs, nor can obtain time on the terms of his entering into a rule to pay by instalments, or giving a *cognovit* or *warrant of attorney*, then, to prevent a greater increase of costs by pleading and trial, he should omit pleading, and thereupon, the plaintiff having previously given notice to plead and demand of plea when necessary, and not having received a plea in due time, and which now in all cases must be delivered, he signs judgment by *nil dicit*, that is for default of a plea. Afterwards if the action be in *debit*, the plaintiff may immediately issue execution. But if the action be in *assumpsit*, [except on a bill of exchange or promissory note or check] or in covenant, or in case, replevin, trover or trespass, the plaintiff must by writ of inquiry ascertain and fix by inquiry of a Sheriff's jury the amount of the damages; though where an action of assumpsit is on such bill, note or check, then the amount of damages may by a long established practice be referred to the *masters*, and upon the return of the inquiry or *master's* assessment, final judgment is to be signed for the sums thus differently ascertained and costs, and execution issues."

The same doctrine will be found treated at length and fully sustained in Tidd's Practice, chapter 22.

Here then we discover the origin of such enactments, to be in modern Common Law practice, and in the acts of Parliament.

Judgments by default in vacation, for want of an answer, have been uniformly sustained, without question, in the Courts of New York, and in those of all the States which have adopted the code system of that State.

The very able lawyers who framed that code, no doubt based the power to authorize the entry and enforcement of such judgments upon the ground that they were in all essentials, judgments upon *cognovit*. That the defendant was duly summoned, served with a copy of the complaint, and given a day in Court which to set up his defence, if he had failed to defend, he admitted, and consented to a judgment by default, and the con-

The judgment upon *cognovit* was rendered upon written consent—that upon failure to answer, upon silent consent. Either was upon consent, and one was no more the exercise of a judicial function than the other. The defendant, however, by this silence, waived no right to move to set aside for irregularity; no right to move to open the judgment and for leave to answer, upon a show of merits; nor was he precluded from obtaining a stay of execution at any time upon *ex-parte* application. So no hardship was entailed by his own act, or rather want of act in failing or declining to answer.

By the old Common Law practice, as it was introduced by the American Colonists, no copy of the declaration was served, but the defendant was arrested upon a *capias ad respondendum*, and was required to plead on the return day of the writ. Then too, under the common counts in the then declaration, the plaintiff could recover for almost any liability arising on contract. Hence the defendant was not advised what particular liability he was called upon to meet, and it was to remedy this uncertainty that the Code was enacted, and the modern English Rules adopted.

It is, to say the least of it, remarkable that the power of the Legislature to authorize the entry of judgments during vacation, by the Clerk, has never been questioned by the very able Bar of New York, nor by the Courts of that State. We can find no case involving the question in the New York Reports.

Whenever the question has been raised in other States, under like statutes, the power to confer this judicial power (if it is one) upon Clerks of Courts has been uniformly sustained, with the single exception of the Supreme Court of Illinois, in *Hall vs. Marks*, 34 Ill. 358, which is cited to the contrary. It is to the contrary, and a similar statute to our own is held to be unconstitutional, because judicial power is vested by the constitution in certain Courts. But the case certainly was not well considered; it surely was not well argued, and but few authorities were reviewed. The result may have been controlled by the prohibitory clause in the Illinois constitution, and was no doubt influenced by the fact that the old Common Law practice is there adhered to.

Our Organic Act vests the Judicial power of the Territory in a Supreme Court, District Courts Probate Courts, and Justices of the Peace. It provides for the appointment of Clerks of Courts, confers Chancery as well as Common Law jurisdiction, and makes Clerks, Registers in Chancery.

Under Chancery rules Clerks have very distinct and considerable judicial power. No bill can be filed, no order can be entered as of course, without leave first had and obtained from the Clerk, and his fiat must verify the act, be it judicial or ministerial.

To empower the Clerk to enter judgment by default in vacation is therefore not a step outside, but a step further in the same path. It is really judgment upon *cognovit*, silence, confession, submission to the law upon a just claim; and there is no good reason why the plaintiff should not have a speedy judgment, when there is not only no attempt at defence, but when in fact there is no defence; while there are many reasons why he should have it. It saves time and expense at the term, by clearing the docket of merely formal suits. It establishes confidence in the efficacy of judicial proceedings. It encourages promptitude in business relations. It furthers justice and rebukes neglect. It should be sustained, if possible.

But furthermore, it is a function which may properly be conferred upon a Clerk at Law, who has the same power already by the Organic Act in Chancery. It takes no power from the Court, for it is a power in fact exercised in the Court by its own officer, entered upon its record of judgments.

All the essential facts in order to a *cognovit*, are contained in the summons. It recites the precise nature of the plaintiff's demand. It says to the defendant, you are summoned to answer the complaint filed herein within twenty days, or a judgment will be entered against you upon a certain promissory note for \$100. You have twenty days to show you are not liable. If you do not show it, you admit the liability—you confess the judgment—your *cognovit* is accepted.

The defendant by his silence says—"Yes, your claim is just, I admit the amount to be due, take your judgment." In the case at Bar, if the defendant has no defence he will not be allowed to answer; and if the Court holds the judgment entered in vacation a nullity, it will at once order judgment *nil dicit*. If he has a defence, and was prevented by any good reason from answering in time, he could have applied at any time for an order staying execution, and have also obtained leave to move to set the default aside, and for leave to answer.

Finally, it is a cogent argument in favor of the exercise of this power, that it is no other or different exercise of Judicial function, or any function, than in the entry of judgment in vacation upon

nature could stand it no longer, one leap over the fence brought him into the yard, and two or three more carried him to his mute antagonist. Quicker than thought he attempted to fasten his teeth in the cast-iron chops of the statue but the next moment gave up the contest. The last seen of that dog was, he was sneaking out of the yard with his tail between his legs, the most completely sold specimen of canine society ever witnessed.

An Hour of Agony.

Has the reader ever had a tussle with a Bengal tiger in full vigor and appetite? Has it chanced him to be in a balloon when perforated with Prussian bullets? Has it occurred to him to have been in the remotest recesses of a coal-mine, when an explosion suddenly severed the connection between himself and the world without? These are forms of uneasiness not to be lightly treated of. They shrink into nothing beside that supreme commingling of grief, astonishment and horror it was my lot to experience on a certain never-to-be-forgotten evening of January, '49.

Time's soothing influence has wrought its accustomed effect. All bitterness, all self-reproach have died gradually away. In place of that mental tumult which, for a long period attended the remembrance of the incident in question, I now find myself able to narrate with indifference, nay, even with a smile, the circumstance to which, but recently, my most intimate friends durst hardly hazard an allusion.

The Guild of Lumpeters represents one of the most ancient and honored of London's civic institutions. What they are, why they are, I have not the remotest idea. They have a hall, solely, it would seem, for purposes of hospitality. They give dinners of inconceivable succulence and toothsome. They invite mayors, nay, kings, who don't always come, and princes, who generally do, and they invite me. I go, for I like them.

Pretexts were never wanting for a Lumpeter feed. The recovery of the chief city magistrate from a bilious attack, the breaking up of the frost, the birth of a son and heir to the Ban of Croatia, the arrival of a piebald elephant at the Zoological Society, such were among the events I could recall as having suggested festive rejoicings. But that to which I have now to refer was to be regarded as a private and peculiar gathering, almost in point of fact, a corporate family feed, comprising no more than ninety-five guests, selected with discrimination, for the purpose of testing the merits of a new head-cook.

There were to be no speeches, no music. The usual loyal toasts, no more. Above all, no ladies.

The Lumpeters were particular—and a thought conservative—in matters of attire. They themselves, to a man, adhered to the fashion, moribund, but not defunct, of ankle-buttoned pantaloons, figured silk stockings, buckled shoes, expansive white waistcoats, and the mighty cravat patronized by his late majesty the fourth George. It was well understood that the adoption of a similar costume on the part of their guests would be interpreted by Lumpeters as the most delicate return that could be offered for their hospitality. I, myself, invariably sported the fancy dress in question.

On the eventful day I have mentioned, it happened that I had been detained at chambers later than usual, and on reaching home had barely time to dress. While doing so, I received an anxious message from a friend who was to have accompanied me to the banquet, but who, being late, and himself a stranger to the guild, begged me to secure for him a seat next my own.

With increased expedition I finished my toilet, and the dining-hall being but five minutes' walk from my residence, I quickly buttoned on a pair of rough overalls, threw on my cloak, and hurried to the spot.

To my astonishment, a crowd, dense and still augmenting, was gathered about the door. It was only through the aid of a friendly policeman that I was enabled to make my way. "What was the matter?"

It was presently announced that the renowned French lion-slayer, the Baron Bobadil de Bete-Fauve, had, at the last moment, accepted an invitation to dine at Lumpeters' Hall.

The character of the assembly had undergone a change. Not only had a little reinforcement of a hundred and twenty guests been hastily invited, but a dense mass of spectators lined the hall, the passages, and the ante-chamber and even trothed over into the banquetting-room itself, the spacious gallery of which was already filled with ladies whom the chivalrous guild had found it impossible to dream of excluding.

I was late but dinner had been deferred half an hour. There would be just time to rush into the room, secure my friend's seat, and then deposit my cloak and overalls in the room devoted

At the knees. A trifle.

"To remember one's troubles in such a scene is weak."

"To forget one's troubles is madness," I whispered, with clenched teeth in his ear.

"One's—!" ejaculated Skelton, faintly, as he turned upon me a countenance naturally wan and lengthy, but now whitened and elongated with real alarm. "You—don't mean— Do I distinctly understand—?"

"You understand my reason for requiring as large a portion of the table-cloth as you can conveniently spare."

My friend gazed at me sorrowfully.

"So fair above!" he murmured. "So—well, so singular below! Who now, in this brilliant assembly—graced, as I perceive, with the presence of many beautiful (and giggling) women—would imagine that you, sitting here so well got up, radiant with artificial mirth, are a type of Milton's Sin?"

"Awfully lucky for you, my boy, there's to be no speech making!" continued Skelton. "We would have had you on your defenceless legs in no time."

"Have you seen the least list gentleman?" asked a portly member of the guild, on my left, as he politely offered a card.

At the same moment a note was placed in my hand. It was from the chairman.

"Oblige us. We know your ready eloquence. Baron struck with your face and manner. Wishes to hear you speak. Touch up the lions."

Snatching up my pencil-case, I wrote: "Throat impracticable. Uvula cut off this morning. Should create more astonishment than interest if forced upon my legs."

I breathed. That peril was averted. My spirits rose as the merry feast proceeded, and I began to see more distinctly the humorous side of my little misadventure. The atmosphere was warm and pleasant. Why, I had been present at many a dinner in the north where men dined, from preference, without their—that is, in kilts. True, I had not exactly a kilt; but, even were I compelled to stand forth from my present retirement, the exhibition of knee, the publication of calf, would be no greater than is legally sanctioned within five hundred miles of this spot.

Ha! a sensation. "Pray silence," &c. Grace. "Non nobis." Then the usual loyal toasts, and we drank prosperity to several collateral branches of the reigning house (the Lumpeters were nothing if not loyal), before we arrived at the great toast of the evening—the Baron de Bete-Fauve. This was given by the chairman himself; and, with the baron's reply (in French), and counter-proposition of the health of the ladies, was received with the greatest enthusiasm.

The excitement was just settling down, when—

"Hallo!" exclaimed Skelton, "what's up now? Is any one expected, I wonder? They are putting a big velvet chair next to Bete-Fauve. It must be a swell. Can the Prince of—?"

"So long as it is not intended for my humble person," I replied with an easy smile, "I am perfectly—"

"I beg your pardon, Mr. Charteris," said the voice of the head-steward, who, followed by two attendant waiters, had approached us unobserved. "The chair, sir, presents his compliments, and begs you will do him and the Baron de Bete-Fauve the honor to occupy the seat that has been placed for you between them."

My heart stood still. My hair rose. A chill of horror shot through me.

"The baron, sir, speaks no English, and though him and the chair has been hard at it all dinner, neither of them has understood a word," said the steward, confidentially. "The chair, sir, and the company, generally, would 'ail with pleasure the spectacle of your introduction to the baron."

"The baron be—!" I know not what I was about to say. My voice faltered. I had caught a glimpse of the fair occupants of the gallery, leaning over the balustrade in their eagerness to examine the favored individual for whom the chair of state had been so ostentatiously prepared, and a vision of myself marching up the hall, the mark of every eye, almost made me reel in my chair.

I shuddered, strove to speak, conceived a wild thought of diving under the table, when, with a lurid, fitful swirl, out went the enormous lustre, with all the minor lights following suit. We were in total darkness.

I will not describe the confusion that succeeded, the screams of laughter from the gallery, the scramble and the crash below. Torches gleamed in the doorways almost before we knew what had happened, and the accident that had occasioned the sudden extinction of our light was remedied within a few minutes.

But, when order was restored, one chair stood vacant at that hospitable board. Whether its occupant had been trampled under feet in the disorder, or had vanished with the light, was never known. My private opinion is that, while anxious inquiries were being made in the Lumpeters' Hall, the missing gentleman was warming his legs at his domestic hearth, and smiling at the peril he had so narrowly escaped.

A Dog "Sold."

The following occurrence is described by the informant as being one of the most amusing he ever noticed:

A gentleman in New Haven recently erected on Chapel street, near the colleges, a large and beautiful residence, and adorned the grounds with extraordinary taste and expense. Among other ornaments, not far from the street, he placed a large cast-iron statue of a dog whose ebullient appearance and defiant attitude made him "look as large as life and twice as ugly." For weeks afterward, the "little dogs and all," on passing by the house never failed to give the statue a complimentary bark and growl, which however, never disturbed its equanimity. But one day, a big Towser from the country was following his master's market wagon into town, and happened to spy the hostile form of the cast-iron foe. A preliminary growl and bow-wow produced no effect. Surly and defiant, his enemy continued to gaze at him. Canine

McNAUGHT & LEARY, Attorneys at Law, Seattle, W. T.

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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. [27th

DENTISTRY!

DR. J. R. ROBBINS, DENTIST, Office on Commercial Street, one door north of J. R. Robbins's.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

Seattle, Thursday, March 28, 1872.

GEOGRAPHICAL SITUATION OF SEATTLE: Latitude 47° 36' N. North. Longitude west from Greenwich 122° 19' 40" W. ...

Authorized Agents for this Paper. DEAN & CO., 410 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

A GALA DAY.—Last Friday was a gala day in Seattle. The occasion was the completion of the Seattle Coal Company's railway from the Bay to Lake Union.

The stern-wheel Steamer Zephyr is a decided success and justifies the enterprise of her builder J. R. Robbins, Esq.

Some Olympia gentlemen, here last week, pronounced CANTON'S SEATTLE ALE equal to the very best bottled Staffordshire, and verified their judgment by ordering a quantity for home consumption.

Yesler's addition to his wharf is nearly completed. It is a decided improvement. The ice-house is quite ready for the cargo of ice which may arrive at any moment.

At PORT MADISON.—On Friday evening last a party of masqueraders in this city chartered the steamer Libby and went over to Port Madison to call upon Capt. Meigs.

Andrews moves into his new quarters next week, with the largest assortment of stoves, tin and sheet ware ever opened in this country.

Capt. Blinn, Capt. Tarbell and Harry Webster, Esq. made our city a visit last week.

Recollect the meeting of the Farmer's Club on the first Saturday in April!

Coombs & Humphry overwhelm us with late papers and pictorials.

The meat blocks for the new Meat Market of Booth, Foss & Borst, show the tree, by the concentric rings, to have been three hundred and nine years old.

A small building on Horton's pier is nearly erected for the office of the Clerk of the District Court.

Look out for the new advertisement of Crawford & Harrington next week. Vessels are on the way bringing to this enterprising firm a complete assortment of groceries & hardware which added to the stock on hand will make an establishment equalled only in San Francisco.

The old buildings in the way of Schwabacher Bros. & Co's. new brick block are being moved out of the way. No steps have yet been taken by the City Council to establish the grade of streets.

There is a lot of parsnips on Crawford & Harrington's wharf, that refuse to be measured in a bushel basket. They are too long to go in cross-ways, and if stood on end would take two baskets to hold them, so they are sold by the yard. We measured one, which was just 32 inches long, and it wasn't a good day for parsnips either.

Sin is very much the offspring of physical ill-health, and feeble stomachs. During one third of our time the process of digestion must go on in our bodies, and if the stomach and bowels are not well nothing is well.

An interesting incident of the excursion was the attendance of the public schools. Mr. Deansmore set aside a special train for their accommodation.

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New York, March 21.—The collapse of the Tichbourne trial is due to the want of funds on the part of the claimant.

A St. Petersburg letter says Russia almost universally sides with the United States in their views on the Alabama claims under the treaty of Washington.

The morning papers have intelligence from Roman states of the continued persecution of the Jews. At Capul the entire Jewish population, consisting of about 1000 persons, were fearfully punished and their synagogues filthy polluted.

LONDON, March 21st.—A driving snow storm, the first in fourteen months, has prevailed here all the morning. The city is enveloped in a dense fog, and at this hour (half past one in the afternoon) the day is as dark as at midnight.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 21.—The marked feature of the stock market to-day has been the forcing of the nominal price of Excelsior up to one hundred dollars, through a corner which drove one operator to the wall.

LONDON, March 22.—In the House of Lords, this evening, Earl Derby, in accordance with notice given on Tuesday night, proposed his question to the course the government intended to pursue in regard to the treaty of Washington.

New York, March 26.—Dispatch from Metamoros says defeat of rebels was more complete and disastrous than hitherto known. Trevino and Martinez, revolutionists, quarrelled a month ago and have not since cooperated with each other.

NEW YORK, March 26.—The rise in Erie was the sensation of to-day and yesterday. No such excitement has been witnessed before on Wall street for years.

CHICAGO, March 26.—A Sackville, N. B., dispatch of yesterday says snow blockade was raised on Saturday and trains commenced running.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 26.—Wheat, choice, for milling, 2 02 1/2 @ 2 25. Flour, extreme for superfine, 4 50 @ 5 25.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The tenor of the debate in the British Parliament by Earl Derby and others on the Alabama Claims creates surprise here as it was generally understood that England was favorable to an amicable settlement.

CHICAGO, March 23.—A Washington letter says the President, in conversation with a prominent Senator, informed him that Minister Schenck had obtained leave to return home, and that he would accordingly resign.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Bill for admission of State of Deseret not presented in House to-day. Official returns of recent Territorial election on adoption of Constitution not received.

PARIS, March 21st.—It has been proved that Marshal Bazaine dined with Prince Frederick Charles, of Prussia, shortly before the capitulation of Metz.

ROME, March 21.—It is rumored that Herr Von Armin, who recently arrived from Berlin, is the bearer of a proposal of treaty for defensive alliance between Italy and Germany.

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House bill authorizing site for depot of Baltimore and Potomac Railroad on Sixth street between Pennsylvania Avenue and Canal street, came up for unfinished business.

In Senate, Tariff bill taken up, but motion was laid aside and House bill to repeal duty on tea and coffee taken up.

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House bill authorizing site for depot of Baltimore and Potomac Railroad on Sixth street between Pennsylvania Avenue and Canal street, came up for unfinished business.

In Senate, Tariff bill taken up, but motion was laid aside and House bill to repeal duty on tea and coffee taken up.

NEW YORK, March 26.—Dispatch from Metamoros says defeat of rebels was more complete and disastrous than hitherto known.

LONDON, March 22.—In the House of Lords, this evening, Earl Derby, in accordance with notice given on Tuesday night, proposed his question to the course the government intended to pursue in regard to the treaty of Washington.

NEW YORK, March 26.—The rise in Erie was the sensation of to-day and yesterday. No such excitement has been witnessed before on Wall street for years.

CHICAGO, March 26.—A Sackville, N. B., dispatch of yesterday says snow blockade was raised on Saturday and trains commenced running.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 26.—Wheat, choice, for milling, 2 02 1/2 @ 2 25. Flour, extreme for superfine, 4 50 @ 5 25.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The tenor of the debate in the British Parliament by Earl Derby and others on the Alabama Claims creates surprise here as it was generally understood that England was favorable to an amicable settlement.

CHICAGO, March 23.—A Washington letter says the President, in conversation with a prominent Senator, informed him that Minister Schenck had obtained leave to return home, and that he would accordingly resign.

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Crawford & Harrington's COLUMN.

Brick Store.

COMMERCIAL STREET, SEATTLE, W. T.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Hardware, Groceries, BREADSTUFFS, PROVISIONS, TEAS,

TOBACCO, CIGARS, CROSS & BLACKWELL'S

English Pickles, WINES AND LIQUORS,

Of the best brands, Foreign and Domestic.

Our stock of merchandise in store and warehouse is now replete, and is equal to any of Puget Sound.

as similar goods can be purchased and delivered from San Francisco.

Gentlemen about commencing business in this Territory will please call and examine our stock list and figures.

OUR STOCK

also comprises nearly every article required by FAMILIES, FARMERS, MINERS, LOGGERS, JOINERS, BLACKSMITHS, SHIPWRIGHTS, &c.

REMEMBER THE

BRICK STORE,

Commercial Street, SEATTLE, W. T.

CRAWFORD & HARRINGTON.

AGENTS FOR THE

IMPERIAL

Fire Insurance Comp'y,

OF LONDON.

Seattle, August 28, 1871 157.

Schwabachers COLUMN,

"We may all be happy yet."

Schwabacher Bros. & Co.

Are still in the field with their IMMENSE STOCK

OF

General Merchandize,

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

SAN FRANCISCO.

Our stock consists in part of

Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots, Shoes, Cigars and Tobacco,

Groceries and Provisions, Crockery and Plated Ware,

Iron, Steel, Shelf Hardware

Yankee Notions, Carpets and Oil Cloths,

Paper Hangings, Wines and Liquors,

Hay and Grain, Ground Feed, Coal, Lime,

BLACKSMITH and CARPENTER TOOLS,

Farming Implements.

In fact EVERYTHING, from a Needle to an Anchor.

FOR CASH,

And can put Goods below

SAN FRANCISCO PRICES.

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

NO EFFORT AND SATISFY.

Shall be spared to please

Which we shall offer at the lowest rates possible.

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

Wholesale Prices,

And lower than can be purchased elsewhere.

Schwabacher Brothers & Co.

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

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 Savannah!

Str. ZEPHYR,

will make two trips a week from Seattle to Cadville and return. Leave Seattle on Mondays and Thursdays, at 8 o'clock, A. M., touching at Mukilteo and Tulalip. Return on Wednesdays and Fridays.

December 1, 1871. 117.

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 8 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.

FARES: Olympia to Steilacoom, \$1.00; Tacoma, \$2.00; Seattle, \$3.00; 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. 117.

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 31st 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, West, Havre, Hamburg, Stettin, Copenhagen and Norway.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.

Steamer leaves on the first of every month, punctually at noon, for YOKOHAMA and HONGKONG, connecting at Yokohama with the Company's Branch Line for SHANGHAI, via HAGA and Nagasaki.

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

EDBRIDGE & 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

Home and Farm.

To Clean Carpets.—Salt sprinkled upon the carpet before sweeping will make it look bright and clean. This is also a good preventive against moths.

REMEDY FOR CATARRH.—Take half a teaspoon of blood-warm water, and dissolve a sufficient salt in it so that it can be plainly tasted. Then pour in the palm of the hand and sniff into the nostrils. Two applications a day will produce good results soon.

REMEDY FOR SORE THROAT.—Take the whites of two eggs, and beat them, with two spoonfuls of white sugar, grate a little nutmeg, and then add a pint of lukewarm water. Stir well and drink often. Repeat the prescription if necessary, and it will cure the most obstinate case of hoarseness in a short time.

LEMON FOR A COUGH.—Boast the lemon very carefully without burning it; when it is thoroughly hot, cut and squeeze into a cup upon three ounces of sugar finely powdered. Take a spoonful whenever the cough troubles you. It is good and agreeable to the taste. Rarely has it been known to fail in giving relief.

POTATO PUDDING.—Six large mealy potatoes, peeled, boiled and mashed; one tea-cup of sifted white sugar, one of fresh butter, one of flour, six eggs, one cup of sour milk, and one-half teaspoonful of soda rolled fine; beat the eggs light and separately; mix the butter with the potatoes while hot; then, when cool, add the flour; mix the yolks of the eggs with the sugar; add them and the whites to the potato and flour, then the sour milk and soda; beat it well before you add the soda; butter a pudding pan or cake-mould; pour in the mixture, and bake in a moderate oven. Serve hot, with wine sauce.

HOT BREAD.—One of the most injurious dietetic habits of Americans is that of eating fresh hot bread, cake, and biscuit. The Prussian government compels bakers to keep their bread at least one day before selling. If Americans would follow their example, there would be fewer dyspeptics than at present. There is not one dyspeptic German where there are a dozen dyspeptic Americans. This, however, is but one of many causes for this marked difference. The only fresh hot bread that is wholly unobjectionable, is the unleavened bread, crackers, or gems.

ORIGIN OF MANY FIRES.—It is not known how the fires caught. This is a very common expression in a newspaper account of a fire. Carelessness usually, and often in this way: Rats have an unaccountable fondness for the taste of phosphorus, and to this fact may be attributed the origin of many mysterious fires. These rodents build their nests of inflammable materials, and take to them any stray matches that they may find lying around loose. This accomplished, they undertake to gratify their appetites by nibbling the coated ends of the matches which are at once ignited, when the nest is set in a blaze, and the destruction of the house, or perhaps the ship which contains it, follows. Great care should always be taken with matches.

WATER PROOF STARCH.—A patent has been granted in France for the preparation of a finish, or starch, for vegetable tissues, yarns, etc., which is not soluble in water, and which, therefore, when once applied, will remain throughout several successive washings. The articles are first properly starched, and then pass through a bath of chloride of zinc (about 60 degrees Fahr.), by means of which such a change is produced in the fibre and the starch that the latter resists the action of the water in the most thorough manner. A bath of three parts of sulphuric acid and one of water may, it is said, be used instead of that of chloride of zinc. The liquid is to be placed in a trough, in which a revolving barrel is immersed, almost to its axis, and above which is a roller, moved in an opposite direction by the turning of the lower one. Between the two, the material to be impregnated is passed, being moistened from below, by the bath, and receiving during its passage the necessary pressure. If the material is heavy, the barrel lies entirely in the bath, and a pair of rollers fixed above it are used to press out the superfluous liquid. The articles are carried directly from the trough into running water, from which they are to be removed, pressed out and dried.

DRESSING FOR THE HAIR.—The frequent use of "oils," "bear's grease," "arcutinine," "pomades," "rosemary washes," etc., upon the hair, is a practice not to be commended. All of these oils and greasy pomades are manufactured from lard oil and simple lard. No "bear's grease" is ever used. If it could be procured readily, it should not be applied to the hair, as it is the most rank and filthy of all the animal fats. There are many persons whose hair is naturally dry and crisp; and in most families there is a want of some innocent and agreeable wash or dressing which may be used moderately and judiciously. The mixture which may be regarded as the most agreeable, cleanly and safe, is composed of cologne spirit and pure castor-oil. The following is a good formula: Pure fresh castor-oil, 2 oz.; cologne spirit, (96 per cent.) 16 oz. The oil is freely dissolved in the spirit, and the solution is clear and beautiful. It may be perfumed in any way to suit the fancy of the purchaser.

A cheap and very good dressing is made by dissolving four ounces of perfectly pure dense glycerine in 12 ounces of rose water. Glycerine never evaporates except at very high temperatures and therefore under its influence the

hair is retained in a moist condition for a long time. As a class, the vegetable oils are better for the hair than animal oils. They do not become rancid and offensive so rapidly, and they are busied to different and less objectionable chemical changes. Olive oil and that derived from the cocoon has been largely employed, but they are inferior in every respect to that from the castor-bean.

Railroad News.

From the St. Paul Press. THE NORTHERN PACIFIC MANAGEMENT.—We had occasion the other day to refer to a letter written by a Philadelphian, prominently connected with the Northern Pacific Railroad, indignantly denying a rumor which had found its way in one or two Minnesota papers, that Mr. Moorhead was to succeed Gov. Smith in the Presidency of the Northern Pacific Railroad—that there was any conflict between the Philadelphia members of the Board Directors and Governor Smith, or any foundation for the gross and virulent imputations against him and the directors, of which this unfounded rumor was, in one paper at least, made the pretext. Since the publication of our article on this subject we have been authorized to publish the whole letter from which we gave a single extract. The letter is from Mr. Jay Cooke, and the following is a copy thereof:

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5, 1872.

Dear Governor Marshall: I inclose slip from an evening paper at Minneapolis, forwarded to me by a friend. So far as I am concerned is entirely unwarranted in the way of an attack on Governor Smith. Gov. Smith is the choice of all parties connected with the Northern Pacific Railroad, and perfect confidence is reposed in his management. Mr. Moorhead never heard of his name being used in connection with the Presidency, and would not accept any position of the kind. It is about time that these attacks upon gentlemen connected with our enterprise should cease. They can do no good and can only do harm to the great work which should be the pride of every citizen of Minnesota. I do not believe that any gentleman connected with the Directorship, or any officers of the Northern Pacific Company are profiting or attempting to profit by the contracts or other matters connected with the building of the road. The financial agents, president and directors of the road are a unit in all their plans and purposes, viz: to build the Northern Pacific promptly and economically, and I do not believe that there is any one of them that would not promptly bring to the notice of the others any error of judgment, mistake or attempt to deal unjustly with the company on the part of any one high or low that comes to their notice. If any one over his own signature has any complaints or charges to make on any subject, I assure him his communication will meet from all parties with most respectful and prompt consideration, and no attention will be paid to anonymous and otherwise vague information.

Yours respectfully, JAY COOKE.

THE GREAT PACIFIC ROADS.—Under the masterly management of Jay Cooke the financial foundation of the Northern Pacific seems to be already firmly established. During two days alone last week the sales of bonds in this country have amounted to two hundred and thirty-nine thousand dollars, and the sales of the month of January foot up a million and a half. This exclusive of the European market, where several millions have been placed this year. These figures, however enormous, have a solid basis, and do not infer inflation or speculation. A moment's thought will convince any one that the railway figures of the future must far exceed anything so far known in this country, and this because as yet we are living merely in one corner of it, and our operations are on a contracted scale. The territorial area of all New England and the Middle States is not quite 200,000 square miles. The area of the United States Territories, not including Alaska, is 1,100,000 square miles, over five times as great. Now, these Territories are the domain of our Pacific Railways. If our little corner has built up and sustained the Pennsylvania, the Reading, the Erie, the Central, the late Camden and Amboy, and a dozen of the other great lines, what will be the future of these great Pacific roads, whose territory is so much more magnificent and in a short time will be so much richer, more populous, and powerful?—Philadelphia Press, Feb. 10th.

INVESTIGATING THE NORTHERN PACIFIC.—General Banks having yesterday introduced a resolution directing the Committee of Pacific Railroads to inquire into the present condition of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, he was to-day interrogated by gentlemen representing the interests of the company, and in explanation of the proposed investigation said he was compelled to take this step to satisfy his constituents, who write to him for the purpose of ascertaining what security there may be for the ultimate payment of the Northern Pacific gold bonds, which are having large sales in the United States, and in which persons of moderate means are, in some instances, investing their money; that he cannot answer their inquiries because there has been no inspection of the finished part of the road. No application has been made by the company for the government land and no showing has been made of the condition of the corporation. He did not offer the resolution in any spirit of hostility to the company, but merely for the reason stated.—Washington Telegram to N. Y. Papers, Feb. 13.

NEWSPAPERS.—It is unreasonable to expect that the public press will always publish any such things as we, individually, shall like. A person of strictly religious habits and tastes will be offended if he sees in a newspaper the account of a prize fight, or of something obscene and sinful. He forgets that the newspaper is but the reflection of the world at large; and if he is so fastidious, he should retire altogether from life, for in a single street he will find, at any given hour of the day, what will offend almost all his senses. He need not send what he considers to be objectional; in like manner, he need not eat at a table d'hote any highly seasoned dish. He may not like venison and game, high. Let him order something to his taste—a veal cutlet without sauce. But my Lady Godiva may like a few of the delicacies of the season, and Lord Coventry may have a stomach for anything. A newspaper would have few readers were its dishes of news to consist solely of pious pastry and flimsy puffs. While the tone of a newspaper is moral, the public cannot complain. The music of an organ may be of the purest character though the organ itself, and the organ-grinder likewise, may sometimes show symptoms of the mud and filth that are picked up by or scattered upon them throughout the ramblings of the day. To the pure all things are pure, and to find fault with a newspaper for every "nice offence" is to display the hypocrisy of a prude, or the silliness of an ignoramus.—London Examiner.

MAN OR BEAST.—A person in a blouse, leading a very fine bear, well muzzled, made his appearance at a railway station at Lyons, a few days ago, and having paid for his own passage, claimed a place for the bear (which appeared very tame) at the lowest price charged for such animals. A few francs were paid, and a pasted ticket stuck on the bear who with the assistance of his master, was quietly placed in a large wagon, all to himself, the guard taking care to bolt the door. One of the officials, hearing of this, and curious to see the animal, scrambled along the footboard, and, raising the lamp looked in. He nearly fell from surprise, Bruin was sitting on his haunches. His chest was unbuttoned, displaying his waistcoat, while by his side stood a half-emptied bottle of vin ordinaire and my gentleman was amusing himself by reading the newspaper. The unlucky travellers were brought before the authorities at the next station. The unhappy bear was fain to confess that, as he was desirous of making Lyons immediately, and had no money, save a few francs, to pay his passage, he had taken on himself this disguise in order to secure a cheap journey.

THE FIVE WEDDINGS.—Wooden, tin, silver and golden weddings, mark the fifth, tenth, twenty-fifth and fiftieth anniversaries of matrimony. There is, we believe, a glass wedding also, but that is an innovation for nothing as brittle as glass should be used commemorative of the nuptial tie. One might suppose a wooden wedding and a tin wedding were necessarily cheap affairs. They can be given economically, but are not necessarily so by any means. For instance, a tin wedding was given in Providence at which the bride appeared in a dress festooned with tin chains, a tin veil enveloping her person. The groom wore a tin dress-coat, tin-shoes, tin hat, tin watch, etc.

At a silver wedding, lately in New York, the wife received from her husband a present of a breastpin, the central stone a diamond, representing the wife-mother; around this ten pearls, numerically representing the children, all these encircled by twenty-five farces, indicative of the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage, and the whole surrounded by fifty diamonds, signifying the age of the husband.

A wooden wedding can be a very tasteful affair. Lately a wooden wedding in Utica, was given by a happy five years' wife, a native of Cleveland, in which the rooms were ornamented with festoons of shavings, pictures decorated with shavings, mottoes inscribed on the walls with shavings, the effect of which was exquisitely tasteful and unique. The presents of course were wooden and in such variety—from a knot chopping bowl to an elaborately carved paper-cutter, from a roofing-pin to an exquisitely finished parlor bracket—as to excite one's special wonder that so many useful and ornamental things can be made from wood.

Summons.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT, holding terms at the City of Seattle, in and for the Counties of King, Kitsap, and Snohomish. D. B. Finch, Plaintiff, vs. J. G. Jackson and W. E. Stronick, Defendants. The United States of America send greeting To J. G. Jackson and W. E. Stronick, partners under the firm name of J. G. Jackson & Co., Defendants: You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plain-tiff, in the District Court of the Third Judicial District of the Territory of Washington, holding terms at the City of Seattle, in the County of King, in and for the Counties of King, Kitsap and Snohomish, and to answer the complaint filed therein within twenty days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons. If served within the said county of King, or if served out of the county, but in this District, within thirty days; otherwise, within sixty days, or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of the complaint. The said action is brought to recover the sum of seven hundred and ninety-six dollars gold coin, with interest thereon at the rate of two per cent per month from February 6, 1866, upon a written contract for the payment of money. And you are hereby notified, that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required the said plaintiff will take judgment against you as confessed for the sum of seven hundred and ninety-six dollars, with interest at the rate of two per cent per month from February 6, 1866, gold coin of the United States, and for costs of suit. Witness the Hon. Orango Jacobs, Judge of said Court, and given under my hand and the seal of said Court, this 1st day of February, A. D. 1872. L. B. ANDREWS, Clerk.

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 Green's 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 \$9; 40 acres at \$4.

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

PORT TOWNSEND. AT THE THIRD GREAT CITY OF THE SOUND, 40 acres highly located, \$40 per acre; 600 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, choicest selections. Farming and timber lands. Water front. Price \$5 to \$50 per acre according to location.

CITY LOTS.

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

N. W. Land Agency.

FOR SALE. ON WHIDBY ISLAND—80 Acres at \$8; 60 Acres at \$6. ON CAMANO ISLAND—80 Acres at \$4; 40 Acres water front, \$5. MUKILTEO—30 Acres at \$5. PORT TOWNSEND—15 acres at \$25. BELLINGHAM BAY—60 Acres at \$12.50. SEATTLE—20 Acres at \$20. C. H. LARRABEE & CO. (Dispatch Buildings.) Seattle, Oct. 16, 1871.

DISPATCH JOB PRINTING.

Having made large additions to our Job Department of the Latest Styles OF TYPE, We are prepared to execute on the shortest notice and in the best manner, Every Variety of POSTERS, BILL HEADS, Letter Heads, CIRCULARS, CARDS, Legal Blanks, Lawyers' Briefs,

And all other printing in our line, on the most reasonable terms. DISPATCH BUILDINGS. (Entrance on Washington St.) October 1, 1871.

LORD & HALL, CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.

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

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

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

MOVE & RAISE BUILDINGS.

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

Pioneer Drug Store.

HEAD OF COMMERCIAL ST., Seattle, W. T. THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING BOUGHT out his partner, has thoroughly re-fitted 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, Paraffine, Lamps, Lamp Chimneys, Oils, Fancy Goods, Druggists' Sundries, &c., &c.

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

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

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

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

SEATTLE Market.

BOOTH, FOSS & BORST, Commercial Street.

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

Meat and Vegetables, Corned Beef and Pork per barrel; smoked Meats, Pork, Sausage, Bologna sausage, Head Cheese, Tripe, etc., etc. Special Care will be given to the retail trade. Purchases from abroad can rely on their orders being promptly attended to. Patronage respectfully solicited. Seattle, Oct. 30, 1870. oc30tf

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.

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

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 Smalc & Brown's

PREMIUM BEER,

He will be happy to serve his customers with that favorite beverage by the Quart, Bottle, or Single Glass. CALL AND SAMPLE IT! FRANK GUTTENBERG. Seattle, October 9, 1871. 21tf.

BOWEN BROS. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,

Tea and Wine Merchants, Nos. 428, 430 and 434 Pine Streets. San Francisco. December 1, 1871. 11f.

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

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

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

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

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

THE CHEAPEST, SIMPLEST, and MOST DURABLE PUMP

In the World. Agents wanted for this Coast. at 16 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.

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. 23-15e

Read Physician's Certificates Below!

Advertisement for Dr. Henley's Celebrated Bitters, featuring a portrait of a man and text describing the medicine's benefits for various ailments.

These Bitters are prepared from the most choice and wholesome herbs and roots, and have given universal satisfaction wherever tried. Thousands of dyspeptics have found relief through their use, and physicians recommend them for the cure of all diseases of the blood and liver, and irregularities of the digestive organs.

Advertisement for Vinegar Bitters, featuring a bottle illustration and text describing its health benefits.

MILLIONS Bear Testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects. Vinegar Bitters are not a vile Fancy Drink, Made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors, doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste.

FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS, whether in young or old, most or simple, at the dawn of womanhood or at the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters have no equal.

FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pruritus, Itch, Carbuncles, Ringworms, Scald Head, Swellings of the Chest, Disinfectant, Scour, Eruptions of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and cast out by the use of these Bitters.

BUY THE BEST.

Delaney's Patent Wire Cushions. Patented November 23, 1869, in the United States, in France and Belgium. In March, 1870. We keep on hand the Largest Stock of Billiard Goods on the Coast, and sell LOWER than any Eastern House. Orders solicited from the country for Tables, Cushions or Material. JACOB STRAHLE & CO. 563 Market Street, SAN FRANCISCO. California Veners and Fancy Woods of all kinds. To Rent. THREE OFFICES in the DISPATCH BUILDINGS—2d floor. Apply to LARRABEE & WHITE.