

Puget Sound Dispatch



VOLUME VII.

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1878.

NUMBER 21

GENERAL NEWS.

PROVIDENCE, R. I. March 21.—At Foster, this state, last night, Wm. Ide returned home drunk and badly beat his wife who had also been drinking. After the husband fell asleep the wife took a double barreled shotgun and killed him.

The house of representatives defeated, by 19 to 35, a constitutional amendment to give unmarried women and widows the same privileges as men in voting upon the proposition to impose tax, appropriate money or for city council.

PROVIDENCE, March 20.—The Republican state convention to-day nominated the present state officers for re-election.

ST. PAUL, March 20.—There is great excitement in the northwest territory over a reported combination by Sitting Bull Sioux, Blackfeet and other tribes to attack the settlements in the spring. Many settlers are moving.

BOSTON, March 21.—The bill granting female suffrage at municipal elections was defeated in the house, 127 to 93.

CHAEKSBURG, W. Va., March 21.—The domestic of Judge Campbell attempted to poison the whole family Tuesday by arsenic in the tea. The large quantity administered caused vomiting and saved their lives.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 21.—Abiel F. Fifield, defaulting water registrar, was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary.

NEW ORLEANS, March 21.—Judge Whittaker to-day rendered a decision quashing the information filed by Attorney General Ogden against ex-Assistant Attorney General Dibble, last June. He was accused with having refused to pay over \$12,000 collected by him while acting attorney general under the Kellogg government. He claimed the settlement should be made in state warrants, which he tendered, together with instructions from the state auditor to receive them.

PLYMOUTH, N. H., March 21.—Issac Adams reported dead, is alive.

State Engineer Hardy reports the crevasses below the city all closed.

PHILADELPHIA, March 21.—The startling disclosures made by Thomas Graham in the Camden, N. J., murder case have awakened the liveliest interest both here and at Camden. The police authorities have been at work all day running out points in the confession, and to night the prosecuting attorney says all of Graham's statements have been found true. Graham even mentioned matters which they knew nothing about, and these have been also verified. The prosecutor of the plea says he is ready for trial.

The trial of Blasius Pistorious for the murder of Issac Jaquette, at Norristown, in July, 1875, was concluded to-day by a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. It is the second time Pistorious has been tried for his life for the same crime. After being found guilty of murder in the first degree in the Montgomery county case it was appealed to the supreme court on the ground that the defendant, having been a Catholic priest, religious prejudice prevented a fair trial.

CHICAGO, March 21.—The Tribune's Washington special says letters and telegrams from all parts of the country show that publishers and news dealers are actively at work to have their views regarding the section of the new postal bill, which prohibits transportation of periodicals outside of mails, freely presented to the committee next Tuesday. All publishers who have not moved in the matter should write to their representatives at once and state concisely how much the law would interfere with their business. Joseph Medill, now here, will appear on behalf of the Western Associated Press.

PARIS, March 22.—Questions which France demanded should be excluded from the congress were those relating to holy places, as introducing needless complication, and touching Syria, because Syria might have been offered her as compensation for English occupation of Egypt, and because she considers that the two fold question of Syria and Egypt might impair the good understanding with England.

Men and journals of all parties commended England's attitude in insisting on the right of the congress to discuss the whole treaty of San Stefano.

A dispatch from Volo says the villages of Olympus, Epeiros, Caria and Litchori have been sacked and burned by the Turks, and the women, children and

old men were massacred except some who escaped to the mountains which are still covered with snow. Unless a ship is sent to relieve them they will probably perish from cold and hunger. The insurrection progresses steadily.

LONDON, March 23.—The ironclad Invincible is ordered commissioned Monday for the Mediterranean.

LONDON, March 23.—Dispatches from Athens all admit that Greece should decline to take part in the congress, if only offered a consultative voice.

A Belgrade special says all the Austrians in Servia liable to military service have been ordered to return home.

A telegram from Vienna received in Paris states that Roumania has refused to receive independence at the hands of Russia or permit the passage of Russian troops through her territory during the occupation of Bulgaria.

A special from St. Petersburg says, rumors are in circulation that Russia has demanded that the British fleet quit the sea of Marmora immediately. The correspondent has reason to believe the reports although exaggerated are not entirely unfounded, and that Russia is making or about to make representations in regard to the British fleet.

A special from Berlin says a Russian naval attaché here who is a leading authority on torpedoes, has suddenly been ordered home.

A Paris correspondent hears that Russia has forced Turkey to acquiesce in a secret agreement, according to which Russia will assist Turkey against the Greco-English combination, or against the entry of the British fleet to the Bosphorus or Dardanelles, largely diminish the indemnity, and guarantee the integrity of remaining Turkish territory, receiving in return a directing power over the revenues of the ports.

BERLIN, March 22.—The North German Gazette says it is evident that Russia regards war with England as inevitable, and knows she was never better able to wage it than now.

LONDON, March 21.—A dispatch from Volo says the Turks are blockading the insurgent villages of Mt. Actium by land and sea. Greece threatens to send ships to rescue the starving inhabitants if the powers don't interfere. Greek interference would certainly cause war.

A correspondent at St. Petersburg learns from good sources that no formal representation will probably be made for the present about the presence of the British fleet in the sea of Marmora, but Russian troops will not embark now as was intended. Influential and moderate politicians remark that fear of England's policy will force Russia to occupy Constantinople and drive the sultan from Europe.

The correspondent adds: The only hope of peace is in a speedy assembling of the congress; that hope, however, throughout Russia is fast fading, and bellicose excitement is intense, even in St. Petersburg.

LONDON, March 25.—The Times in a leading article says Lord Derby continues to insist that the whole of the treaty shall be submitted to the plenipotentiaries, but to guard against laying too much stress upon this formal point he asked whether communication of the document to the several powers is equivalent to submission of it to the congress. Russia is understood to have replied that it is not. Thus she declines one condition on which our government will send a plenipotentiary to Berlin.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 24.—Agence Russe says the statement that Russia has requested England to withdraw her fleet from the sea of Marmora is premature.

The Journal de St. Petersburg says England must yield her wishes to Europe and cease obstructing a definite conclusion of peace, or the congress must meet without England, or otherwise Russia must act alone.

ATHENS, March 24.—It is reported that the women and children massacred by the Turks in the sacking of the Thessalian villages of Olympia, Esparta, Caria and Litchori, number many thousands. Admiral Hornby, at the request of the British representative at Athens, has dispatched a vessel to ascertain the truth of these reports.

VIENNA, March 23.—The Austrian delegation referred to the government a petition to take steps by an international understanding for disinfecting the late battlefields and arresting the danger which threatens the health of Europe.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 23.—The sanitary commission has arrived at Erzeroum. At Tiflis they found 20,000 corpses buried two feet under ground, frozen but not decomposed. The commission is deliberating whether to cremate the corpses or use quick lime.

Fifty thousand Turkish troops are now encamped in the plain of Buyukdere, and there are fifty battalions on the lines defending Constantinople.

THE CHURCHES SUNDAY.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

D. Bagly, Pastor. Morning. Leading thought—demands of the times. Text, Ephesians, v. 16. "Redeeming the time because the days are evil." The times demand, 1st—A more hearty belief of the Divine presence, as a reality. As the light shines into the eye, so the Divine presence if realized would shine upon us and into the soul. As the air enters with every breath we inhale, so would the Divine presence be inhaled as an invigorating force into our being.

2d—A hearty faith in the presence and works of the Holy Spirit in the Church, enlightening, convincing, regenerating, sanctifying and conducting, through and by the Ministry of the Churches. 3d—A Christian devotion full of hearty cheer, which was illustrated and emphasized by reference to eminent Christian examples and the nature and design of earnest piety. 4th—Living deeds, more than empty professions—a very cheap commodity indeed; and finally, a more earnest type of piety and religious life.

Evening. Text, Rom. ix. 4. "Whatever was written aforetime, was written for our learning, that we through patience and comfort of the Scriptures might have hope." Leading thought: The past should be for our benefit; we should gather up the good in a concentrated form in our memory, heart and life. The Scriptures were defined and spoken of as producing what they required. Hope was regarded as made up of earnest desire, time, expectation and a good foundation for the desire and expectation. The speaker considered a prominent lesson read us by what was written aforetime as a vigorous demonstration of piety—in the heart and life, making Bible quotations to enforce the thought. It was observed that what crushed feeling would crush out life, if continued—that the fire stifled would die, that affection, emotion and the life of God in the soul would die if unexpressed and repressed. Stillness was regarded as an indication of death, activity as evidence of vitality or an inward force, that God's grace, abiding in the soul was a living force all along the line of all activities—the strong current of experience bearing along to victory; renewal and final.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

"Bible Reading and Bible Study," was the theme of the morning sermon, from which we give the following:

"Another fact should shine here full-orbed. Ignorance of scripture is not confined to the mass. Very able men are very often in eclipse as to the sun of scripture. You know well what the common idea is: a leading man's opinion on religion, regardless of his actual knowledge, is very potent. If he is a statesman, scientist of ability, poet of eminence, popular author, successful physician, or leading lawyer, to our common thinking he is qualified to deliver an authoritative opinion touching religious questions. Lawyers are especially able as extemporaneous theologians. And of late men of science have been able to settle, with a wave of the hand, the most towering, the sunlit theme of theology. But when we come to be truly scientific, men of science, members of the bar, editors of the daily press, and all others, will find it necessary to study and investigate and consult authorities and come to conclusions with eminent diligence and pains-taking when they pronounce on questions raised by the Bible. We are sailing along stormy coasts and on many points we must build up this fact as a lighthouse and in the top light the lamp with the reflectors thrown out over the ocean; that the religious opinion of otherwise intelligent men are nothing but guesses and conjectures, without thorough study of the Bible and its literature. I value the opinions of our Sunday school teachers

here far beyond those of the entire U. S. Congress, if that Congress does not understandingly read the Bible.

Read this open book; study it patiently, prayerfully and profoundly; and then a new discovery in science, a popular infidel lecturer, a skeleton found in some cave or rock-drift, will not wrack and rock the whole Christian territory, nor the people stand with white faces while their temples seem toppling down and the very mountains smoking and quaking! God has suffered us to be fearful and to be pushed near to panic and rout because we had grown to neglect His word. As we take up the word again our courage and strength return.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The quarterly love-feast was held at 9 1/2 o'clock. The pastor, Rev. I. Dillon reported for the quarter five accessions to Church membership by letter, and six on probation. Three had been dismissed by letter. Among those who related religious experience at this meeting was Mr. George Winsor, who for more than 50 years has been among the servants of the living God. He said he had lived to find out by experience that there was nothing in this world that could satisfy a human soul out of Christ—"there is nothing true but Heaven." His remarks made a deep impression. At 11 o'clock the pastor preached from Luke xxiii-34: "Father, forgive them; for they know not what they do." I. What they did: They crucified the Lord of Glory. II. Their ignorance. 1. Of the person of Christ. 2. Of the full nature of their crime. 3. Of its consequences to the world and to themselves. III. The prayer of Jesus for them. We have in this prayer an exemplification of the true spirit of Christianity—a spirit of love for our enemies and of prayer to God for their forgiveness. "If any man have not the spirit of Christ he is none of his." At night, Rev. C. C. Smith, of White River, preached from Titus ii-11: "For the grace of God that bringeth salvation hath appeared to all men." He dwelt particularly on the subject of salvation, showing that it implied danger and difficulty. In a very logical manner he proved from the exciting state of society all around us the great need of the salvation offered to us in the Gospel, leaving his hearers to infer the consequent greatness of the salvation offered through the grace of God.

RAINIER AND BAKER.—Mount Baker, in this Territory, is fourteen miles south of the boundary line of the British possessions, and was named by Vancouver in compliment to his third lieutenant, Joseph Baker, who discovered it. Very careful measurement makes its height 10,814 feet. In October, 1864, in consequence of an earthquake shock, an immense portion of the summit fell in, so that the appearance of the peak as seen from Victoria was decidedly altered, it being no longer conical and sharp, but truncated. Mount Rainier was named by Vancouver after his friend Rear Admiral Rainier. It is the highest member of the whole range. Mount St. Helens was named also by Vancouver, as we are told, for an English ambassador to the court of Madrid. An extended account of Mount Hood is given in the last of Mr. Colman's articles. He rejects an estimate of the height of Mt. Adams which was made by Dr. Vansant of the United States army, which made the altitude of this mountain 13,258 feet. This is manifestly an error. It would make this summit two thousand feet higher than Mt. Hood. He thinks its height does not exceed 9,000 feet.

Fully 2,500 deer were slaughtered in Green Bay (Wisconsin) peninsula during the season just passed, and fully two-thirds of the meat spoiled, owing to warm weather.

A German woman, about 50 years of age, has worked at the trade of blacksmith, as a helper to her husband, for the past nine years. She is a resident in the suburbs of Pittsburg.

Plain Facts.

A correspondent living in the Territory writes to a newspaper published at Roger's Park, Ill., as follows:

"This may seem to you one of the 'utmost parts of the earth' but I believe that to those in search of employment or homes where they can be independent, and soon acquire a competency, it is one of the most desirable places in all of Uncle Sam's vast domain. The climate is absolutely without a rival. We have none of the enervating, tropical heats of the states farther east in summer, while our winters are milder than those of Kentucky or Tennessee. While I write the hardier varieties of flowers in our gardens are in bloom, and cattle, sheep and horses find an abundance of pasturage on land which is common to all. In fact we never think of cutting hay for our stock. Our winter rain-fall is a little above the average, but our summers are dry and delightful, with only rain enough to keep vegetation in a healthy, growing condition. The soil of the valleys is of wonderful fertility and thousands of acres are still unimproved. A fair estimate may be made of the amount of this unimproved land when it is remembered that in all this vast Territory we have but about 30,000 inhabitants, and a large part of these live in the cities and villages along Puget Sound. Our forests are practically inexhaustible and supply some of the finest lumber in the world. Game of all kinds is abundant and always in the finest condition, while the waters swarm with innumerable schools of fish. Did your space permit I could say much more of our resources, and of the advantages which men of moderate means might find here for securing homes. To those who are not afraid to work or to live in log houses, and who have means enough to subsist upon for one year, which among people of our simple habits means very little, and to all who are able or willing to work for their living, we say emphatically come. You will never regret it. Mr. Moody told his Springfield audience the other night that he can tell on looking over a congregation the believers by the expression of their faces. Then he told them a story about a poor woman, who, hearing a rap, thought it was the landlord come to demand the rent. She refused to answer, and thus turned away a friend who wished to give her money. The audience laughed at this, but Moody stopped them abruptly by crying: 'You laugh at that woman, but it was, yourself, sinner.'

During the sermon in a Baptist church at Grand Rapids, Mich., one recent Sunday, a five year old child left its seat, walked up to the pulpit and up the steps, and stood beside Dr. Graves, the pastor, who turned towards the lad saying, 'What do you want, my little man?' 'A glass of water,' the child innocently replied. The minister poured out a glass of water the child drank it and left the platform. The incident created considerable merriment among the audience, which the child, in returning to his seat, noticed, and thinking the people were amused at some mistake of his, he made a bow to the pastor, and said, 'thank you, sir,' and went to his seat, satisfied that he had not committed an impropriety.

An exploring expedition, which attempted to penetrate into the interior of Africa, has been attacked by the King of Shoa, and compelled to return to the coast.

A Paris journal estimates at 50,000 the number of American visitors who will spend freely the dollars of their daddies at the Paris world's fair.

A tour of Alaska is made by the Roman Catholic Bishop of Vancouver's Island, with the view of establishing missions there.

Dr. Hammond, who has made a special study of nervous diseases, has just published a monograph which discusses what may be termed the American disease,—too much blood in the brain, the result of the abuse of that part of the body. The haste to get money; the vanity of social competition; anxiety over business risks, and fear of financial misfortune; our extravagant style of living and recklessness in contracting debts without knowing exactly how they are to be met, rivalry in politics, and excessive industry in intellectual pursuits, in a word, the national prejudice against rest,—all these combine to engender decay of the brain—the prelude to which is the overcharge of that organ with blood. "It is especially," says Dr. Hammond, "an outgrowth of our civilization, and of that restless spirit of enterprise and struggle for wealth so characteristic of the American people."

The liquor law of Massachusetts makes no discrimination between malt and more alcoholic beverages. The brewers ask the legislature to favor ale and beer and argue at length in their petition that such a policy would really help the cause of temperance. The gist of their reasoning is as follows: Lager beer and ale usually contain only four per cent. of alcohol, combined with over six per cent. of nourishing malt extract, and are very rarely adulterated. Malt beverages, unless used in enormous quantities, are beneficial to the drinkers. The love of stimulants is too strong among the people to be overcome by force, and it is better to encourage the substitution of mild beverages for ardent spirits.

A handsomely dressed woman at a recent performance of "Hamlet," given by Edwin Booth, in the Brooklyn Academy, turned to her companion in the midst of the first act, and asked audibly: "Which is Shakespeare?" She was told that Shakespeare was the author, and then asked again, this time petulantly: "Well, what is it all about, any way?" A titter ran around the audience seated near her, and her companion's face turned all manner of colors.

An English clergyman relates that two English sisters had an audience with the late Pope Pius IX, and as they were withdrawing one of them lingered. The Pope asked her what she wished, and she, being a convert to the Roman Catholic faith, answered: "The prayers of your Holiness that my sister may be converted from Protestantism, so that we may not be separated after death." The Pope placing his hands upon her clasped hands as she knelt, answered: "Daughter, those who love God will not be separated in the next world."

A woman with a remarkable history died recently in the Blackwell's Island Almshouse. She was one hundred and four years old, the widow of one of the Irish rebels of 1798, who fought at Orléans Hill. Her husband, mainly through her exertions, was pardoned as he was being led to execution, but was immediately afterwards sabered at her side by the yeomanry whom he had fought.

There is trouble out in the Buckeye State over a little controversy, the gist of which is that Mrs. Gov. Bishop told Mrs. Jones of Cincinnati that the Governor would not appoint a Roman Catholic to any public office. The Governor had to travel to Cincinnati, and straighten the thing out with Jones.

Providence physicians are quarrelling over the death of a child who had diphtheria, and who, it seems, died from being choked to death by a piece of sponge that became detached while a physician was cleansing its throat. The jury's verdict was that the death was a "misfortune."

From the last report of the Massachusetts Railroad Commissioners it appears that during the past year not a single passenger was injured sufficiently to justify a claim for damages.

WEEKLY DISPATCH.

BERIAH BROWN & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.

A. W. DE LANE, F. M. WALSH, B. L. NORTHUP
BERIAH BROWN.

Office--Dispatch Buildings, James Street.

THE EVENING DISPATCH, published every day in the week (except Sunday). Eight dollars per year by mail; One dollar per month by carrier.

THE WEEKLY DISPATCH, published every Saturday morning. Two dollars per year. All business, news letters or telegraphic dispatches must be addressed to EVENING DISPATCH.

SATURDAY... MARCH 30, 1878.

Mr. Andrews' Platform.

Aside from the matter of taxing churches, cemeteries and educational institutions, the only other points made are indefinite suggestions on the subject of protection to white labor, and "looking to proscription and final extermination of the Mongolian element from our State." We cannot imagine under what form of fundamental law a measure could be adopted "looking to proscription and final extermination" of any element of population. "Proscription" and "extermination," as applied to peoples, are words that have no place in the vocabulary of constitutional government; but have a terrible significance among communists, agrarians and levelers. Kearney, and other mob leaders in San Francisco, invoke the rope and the bullet to solve all political problems, and extermination as the only remedy for the Chinese plague, which all thoughtful persons admit is an abiding curse to the country, socially and politically. Mr. Andrews deprecates mob rule, but would adopt lawful measures to proscribe and exterminate a large class of people who we have under the protection of national guarantees which are paramount to all State laws. Pray how does he propose to do it? Words addressed to popular prejudice without any practical meaning, smack of demagoguism, or the trickery of party platforms which are only invented to delude. As a protection and defence against the augmentation of a manifest evil for which there is now no legal remedy, it would be eminently proper for the constitution to prescribe that no money shall be drawn from the public treasury to give employment to Chinamen upon any public works. Mr. Andrews, we have no doubt, would favor such a provision, which is very different from proscription and extermination which no State law could make legal.

Mr. Andrews is no more fortunate in his next suggestion:

I am in favor of general provisions for the laboring classes (except the Chinese.) The hardy hand of toil is to be the great bank of wealth of our future State and should be protected and shielded from injustice of all kinds.

The laboring people of this country are the sovereigns; they scorn protection, and would reject with contempt any "Freemen's Bureau" or other provision, general or special, for their exclusive benefit. Special legislation for a class, is the bane of popular government and has been the curse of labor in the country. Under the specious plea of "protection to home industry," ninety-nine hundredths of the laboring men of the country are put under contribution to wealthy manufacturers. If a critical examination is made it will be found that the average laboring man, with a wife and four children, works not less than two days out of every six to pay the duties upon the implements of his industry and the supplies for his family, not ten per cent. of which goes into the public treasury. What the rights of labor demand is, not special legislation, but gen-

eral protection against special privileges of every kind. There would be no conflict between capital and labor but for the special privileges conceded to aggregated wealth. Where the laws are partial conflict is inevitable. When the government gives the special privilege to a few to control the sources of the labor of thousands, and pocket the profits of their labor, the unnatural circulation is certain to result in plethora on one hand and famine on the other, when the starving thousands are rallied to the cry of "bread or blood." The government which conceded the special privileges to wealth, is powerless to feed the starved workingmen whose earnings have been monopolized by the privileged class.

On personal or party grounds we have no objection to Mr. Andrews, nor do we know that the position of either of the other candidates would suit our views any better than his, as he is the only one who has made any public declaration of his policy. All that we desire is, free discussion and a full understanding by the people of the principles upon which the proposed constitution is to be based.

The Other Candidates.

Having discussed at length the position of Mr. Andrews as a candidate for Delegate to the Constitutional Convention, some notice is due to the other candidates for this Council District.

No man on Puget Sound is more generally known, personally, than David Sires, the Democratic candidate. For many years he was a hotel keeper in this town and at Port Townsend and for the past three or four years he has been a preacher of the gospel of Christ, as he understands it. He is a man of more than ordinary ability, of popular address, and certainly for the last few years of unexceptional moral character and deportment. His qualifications as a constitution maker are yet to be determined, and had nothing to do with his nomination; that being made strictly on party grounds, as a consistent and reliable Democrat; the Convention which nominated him neither suggesting any expression of opinion as to the issues involved in the election, or asking any from him. All we know of Mr. Sires' views are what we gather from personal intercourse. He says he is opposed to the proposition of Mr. Andrews to tax the means of religious and literary improvement devoted to any practical measure to check the Chinese inundation, and is decidedly in favor of a constitutional provision to guard the public domain against monopoly for the use of the people by limiting the amount of land which may be hereafter acquired by any individual or corporation. He will also favor a provision to secure to women, married or single, the control of their own property, against the contingencies of legislation, or the tyranny of the common law doctrine, which regards women as having no rights which men are bound to respect. These are some of the positions which we gather from Mr. Sires' conversation, and we regard them as eminently sound so far as they go. It is for the voters to consider whether they correspond with their own views and whether Mr. Sires is the right man to entrust with their interests in the Convention.

Jesse W. George, received his nomination from a Temperance Convention. That he or any of the sensible men who contributed to his nomination expect to

secure a recognition of their prohibition views in a constitution, we do not believe. A measure of such radical reform, however meritorious, is too much in advance of popular sentiment in this Territory to present any reasonable hope of popular endorsement. He is but presented as the representative of an abstract idea which has nowhere yet been realized, and which must be left to future legislation. Mr. George is a thoroughly practical business man, who will not sacrifice available results to an abstraction. He is recognized by all as a man of sound judgment and more than ordinary vigor of mind as well as body. Upon the question of taxation and the Chinese question he has expressed to us the same views as those we have attributed to Mr. Sires. Upon the question of land limitation, we have heard from him no expression; but as he is now making a canvass, he will probably be heard from on that subject soon. In ordinary business he has few superiors in this Council District.

As citizens, all three of the candidates are men of unexceptional character, who would honor their constituents in any representative body. We would not hesitate to vote for either of them for an office which had not the determination of the character of our fundamental laws. The motive to govern the voters in this matter should be principles, not mere party.

Excuse Us.—The Transcript claims that all the papers upon the Sound except the Courier, support Judge Dennison. We had rather not be placed in the category of supporting a man for high official position whose habits of life are in utter contempt of social decency. The DISPATCH has no sympathy with the advanced philosophy of Victoria Woodhull, as represented by Judge Dennison or his predecessor Judge Darwin.

Land Limitation.

There is no question which so vitally affects popular rights and the general prosperity of the people of the future State of Washington, as that of the land tenure. As a fundamental principle land is as much a right of the people as air or water. The inalienable right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness is not complete without the right to a place to live and access to the natural elements of subsistence. The right of eminent domain is a necessary attribute of sovereignty and the people are not sovereign rulers who are debarred from the right of possession to a portion of the soil necessary to self-support. The relation of landlord and tenant is practically the baronial system of lord and serf. It would be safer for the citizen to surrender his right of suffrage than his right to his reasonable portion of God's earth. Without a home man is without a country. The dependant upon others for a place to live, who has to divide with another the proceeds of his labor in cultivating the soil; is not a freeman. He is free to starve; free to die; but not free to live or to enjoy the exclusive fruits of his own toil, because he is under contribution to others who have seized and appropriated to their own use his share of the natural elements of life destined by a beneficent Creator for the free use of all. Of all the forms of oppression ever devised to divide the human family into task-masters and dependants, none have been more inexorable than land monopoly.

The much boasted Homestead

law—"the freedom of the public lands to actual settlers"—was immediately turned into a hollow mockery, by enormous land-grants to soulless corporations, thus isolating the settlers upon alternate sections, where all their improvements would rebound to enhancing the value of the lands of the non-producing monopolists, and depriving them of the social advantages of immediate neighbors; conditions for which the free lands was no compensation.

All the labor distresses of the country are primarily attributable to land-monopoly. In California, single tracts of thousands and tens of thousands of acres are held and cultivated by single individuals or companies, employing Chinamen and driving white labor to the cities for employment. By land grants and through land monopoly, 70,000 Chinamen are furnished employment in California; while 10,000 white laborers and their dependent families are out of employment in the city of San Francisco alone, suffering for the common necessities of life, and a score or so of individuals in the same city have annual incomes of millions of dollars, sufficient, if equally divided, to provide for the reasonable wants of all who are without the means of support. But it is a rule with all monopolists never to relax any of their own power or sources of income. On occasion of business depression, the laborers are always the first to suffer, either by discharge or decrease of wages. The railroad kings, the cotton lords, the iron masters and the land barons, whose princely fortunes are solely derived from special privileges conceded to them by the Government, in times of depression retire to their castles, entrench themselves behind their money bags, and leave their dependants without a shelter against the pitiless storm. Hence all the labor riots of the past year.

Oregon, in common with all the States which have been admitted to the Union since 1835, inherited from the General Government the swamp and overflowed lands within its borders, amounting to about 3,000,000 acres ostensibly to be granted to settlers for reclamation. A ring of speculators gobbled up all these lands at nominal prices, solely for purposes of speculation with the design of selling them to actual settlers at a great advance, thus defeating the object of the grant through the cupidity of the Legislature and State officers.

There is no section of country which offers greater inducements to land monopoly than does Washington Territory. Its lands are all valuable: tide lands, timber lands, coal and iron lands, and extensive prairies of immense capacity for grazing and grain growing. The largest portion of these lands will be greedily seized upon by men of capital for the great elements of wealth which they contain, and if some check or limitation is not provided in the constitution, the unparalleled resources of the State will be under the control of monopolists and the great mass of the people will be dependent upon the few for employment. The feudal system will be practically in force. No system of free government can be maintained in which the great mass of the people are excluded from property in lands. Patriotism is a home virtue, indissolubly associated with an interest in the soil. A tenant at will; a dependant upon another's will for shelter or support, is emasculated of the attributes of

a sovereign freeman. Look at the manufacturing towns of New England with all their boasted wealth and civilization: a single manufacturer can lead to the polls and vote at his discretion hundreds of men, their only alternative being instant discharge, which at times means starvation.

We would violate no vested right. We would compel no contributions from the accumulations of the industrious and thrifty to the support of the indolent and improvident; but would secure to all their natural right to a place to live upon God's earth. Land is God's free gift to man; the natural inheritance of all and no man should be allowed to accumulate more than he can use, for the purpose of compelling tribute from the labor of others. Titles already acquired under the laws cannot be disturbed; but the constitution can and ought to provide that no man or company can hereafter acquire more than one section, or one thousand acres at most, which would prevent large monopolies in the future. If the Convention fails to do this, they will disappoint the hopes and ruin the prospects of the future State as a government of the people.

Constantinople has been besieged twenty-eight times since its foundation. The first siege was in the year 477 B. C., when Pausanias marched to the town after the battle of Plataea. In 410 B. C., it was besieged by Alcibiades; in 347 by Leo, General to Philip of Macedon; in 197 A. D., by Septimius Severus; in 313 by the Emperor Maximus; in 315 by Constantine the Great; in 616 by Chosroes of Persia; in 626 by the Chief of the avars; in 656 by Moavia, General to the Arab Prince Ali; in 669 by Tesis, his son; in 674 by Sofia Ben Aaf; in 719 by the two sons of the Caliph Mervan; in 964 by Paganos, King of the Bulgarians; in 786 by Haroun al Raschid; in 898 by Abdual Melek; in 811 by Hrumus, despot of the Slavonians; in 820 by Thomas the Slavonian; in 866 by the Russian Varangians, under Ascol and Diz; in 914 by Simeon, King of the Bulgarians; in 1048 by Tor-nicius, the rebel; in 1081 by Alexius Cowneus; in 1204 by the crusaders; in 1261 by Michael Palaeologus; in 1396 by Bajazet; in 1402 by the same; in 1414 by his son, Musa; in 1422 by Murad II, son of Mohammed I; and 1453 by Mohammed II, who captured the city on the 29th day of May.

A job to coax bachelors out of single blessedness and to decrease the stock of old maids by an increased demand for wives, may be involved in some statements made by the London Review in regard to the relations existing between marriage and longevity. Old maids and bachelors, it says, rarely attain to extreme old age, and then it tells of people living to extraordinary ages by wedding a dozen times or so, while Jacob Jay, of Bordeaux, died in 1772 at the age of 101 years, having laid seventeen wives in the grave, and Margaret McDowall, a Scotchwoman, died in 1765, at the age of 105, having wept at the untimely demise of thirteen men whose name she had born in rotation. Thus far the Review does not put a very strong tax upon one's capacity for bolting a tough morsel, but the strain is rather severe when it goes on to speak of a pair named Rovin, who died in Hungary in 1711, the man 170 and the woman 164, leaving a tender youth 116 years old to bewail his orphanage and reflect on the strength of that tie which held his parents together for 148 years.

Sothorn doesn't allow himself to be put out at anything. One day when kicked on the street by mistake for another man he kicked the next man ahead and didn't even stop whistling.—Detroit Free Press.

A man that ought to be allowed to sit down—merchant of forty years' standing.

About 9 o'clock yesterday morning a farmer-looking man entered a grocery store on Woodward avenue, having a jug in his hand, and he said to one of the clerks:

"I want two pounds of nails and—"

"Next door," replied the clerk.

The farmer entered the next door, placed his jug on the counter, and said:

"I want a gallon of molasses and—"

"Next door," said the proprietor, motioning toward the grocery.

The farmer looked at him for a minute, and then went out and re-entered the other store again. As the clerk came forward again the man with the jug remarked:

"Why in blazes couldn't you have told me in the first place that I could get the molasses in here and the nails next door? What's the use of being so mighty high-toned about nothing.—Detroit Free Press.

A man in Nebraska has patented a new, powerful double-acting salve, which shows power never before exhibited by salves of any kind. The inventor accidentally cut off the tail of a tame wolf, and immediately applying some of the salve to the stump a new tail grew out. Then picking up the old tail, he applied some salve to the raw end of that and a wolf grew out; but he was a wild wolf, and had to be shot.

A young man in an Austin, Nev., barber shop, was particular about having his moustache nicely perfumed. "Going to call on a young lady, I suppose?" the barber asked. The young man with much dignity replied: "See here, my friend, do you suppose I put perfume on my moustache because I'm going to see a man, or a boy, or an old woman, or a baby in arms? Do men gather grapes of thorns or figs of thistles?"

Midhat Pasha, though mild of manner, is evidently a practical man. At Mrs. Bostwick's reception in London, a gentleman recently returned from Turkey, who had heard there that Suleiman Pasha was a protégé of Midhat's, asked whether he was not well acquainted with Suleiman Pasha. Midhat pondered a moment, and then replied, "Yes, I knew Suleiman Pasha very well. If I had been Grand Vizier I certainly would have shot him."

Gen. Comly must be improving in health. His constitution was so broken down when Hayes appointed him Minister to the Sandwich Islands that he was compelled to stay in this country several months—on full pay—to recruit. Now that he has reached his post, however, he writes back that about all he has to do is to call on the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and take a drink.

A recent curiosity of suicide was the attempt of a bride to drown herself in Detroit. She and her husband were on a honeymoon journey. In a railroad station he petted a little child, and conversed with its mother; whereat the young wife became absurdly jealous, went to the river, and tried to jump in.

The Collins Brothers, of Philadelphia, the contractors for a Brazilian railroad, and the firm that sent out the ill-fated Metropolis, desired to employ negroes on a part of the work; but an old law forbade the landing of negroes in Brazil, and a special permit has just been obtained from Dom Pedro.

Two Holyoke women gave birth to three babies each on the same day. One of the fathers is described as being "as much set up as a country store;" but the other declared that the triplets were "too darned much of a good thing."

"Anna, dear, if I should attempt to spell 'Cupid,' why could I not get beyond the first syllable?" Anna gave it up; whereupon William said, "Because when I come to c u, of course I can't go farther."

A Mrs. Lincoln, of Boston, keeps a pet African lion and a lioness, each weighing over two hundred pounds and roaming the house with freedom. The lioness occupies the same bed with the lady.

It is a gloomy illustration of the puny struggles of humanity against fate that the ice harvested by the prohibitionists of Maine is shipped to New York only to be employed in the manufacture of lager beer.

A Lewiston, Me., Frenchman drove sixteen miles to have his baby christened, and when he got home had forgotten its name.

GENERAL NEWS.

LONDON, March 25.—The following is survivor Cudford's statement in regard to the loss of the Eurydice: The ship capsized in a squall about four in the afternoon five miles from Denness. There were over 300 persons on board, all of whom, except myself and Fletcher, I believe lost. I was one of the last on the ship. Captain Hare was near me when she went down. After capsizing she carried with her a large number of men clinging to her, or they were drawn down in the vortex. A man near me said a vessel was close by when the squall came on, and therefore we would be sure to be picked up. I was more than an hour in the water, being a first rate swimmer, and very many of my comrades cried to me for help. I tried to assist two or three, but at last there were four clinging to me and I was obliged to kick them off. Our ship left Bermuda three weeks ago. We passed the Lizard, the most southern point of Great Britain, yesterday, and expected to anchor at Spithead about 5 in the afternoon.

The Admiral commanding at Portsmouth has sent steamers to search in the vicinity of the accident, but no further report has been received. It is believed the Eurydice had about 320 officers and seamen, of whom 270 were young men in training, besides about 20 officers and men taken on board at Bermuda as invalids. Dunnesse, off which the ship was lost, is a lofty headland and well known to visitors to the Isle of Wight. The Eurydice was commissioned in Portsmouth in February, 1877, and went on a practice cruise to the West Indies, whence she had for some days been expected at Portsmouth.

Lloyds place the number on board at 315. Two only are known to be saved, though a telegram from Ventnor state, that a bark was seen bearing toward Dunnesse just before the squall. There is some hope that she may have rescued others. In consequence of a strong ebb tide and north wind at the time, the bodies are not expected to come ashore. All hands were mustering on deck for prayers at the time of the disaster. But for a passing schooner nothing would have been known of the disaster, as everything on the sea was hidden from those on shore by a blinding snow storm, and it would have been thought the ship had gone on to Spithead. At 3:30 the Esplanade at Ventnor was crowded with visitors admiring the Eurydice, which was carrying every available stitch of canvas. She sailed so close to the shore that from the pier head the edge of the rigging was visible. Suddenly the sky became overcast and snow and sleet descended, quickly driving promenaders to cover, and hiding the vessel from view. When the storm lifted, only the schooner Emma Lowering and her boats could be seen. Fletcher, one of the two survivors, states that he was below, when, hearing a noise on deck, he rushed up and found the vessel on her side in a sinking condition. He had been in the water scarcely a minute, when the vessel lurched forward and sank, drawing him down such a distance that he gave himself up for lost, but a life buoy drew him to the surface.

The vessel lies, with her masts visible, two miles off Lucecombe Chineca Point, where a ravine runs down to the sea and through which the wind blows with a force against which only a close reefed vessel can stand.

Boats went out last night to search for bodies, but none were found. Several gunboats are to-day cruising in that neighborhood. An effort will be made to raise the vessel.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 25.—The *Golos* declares the treaty of peace falls short of the aspirations of the Russian people.

CHICAGO, March 25.—The *Tribune's* special from London says the feeling of anxiety here is very great and warlike sentiments are becoming general. The two leading conservative newspapers are very violent indeed, demanding war without further parley. Russia has not yet made her expected communication to England relative to the presence of the English fleet in the Sea of Marmora, but she has decided to postpone the withdrawal of her troops from the vicinity of Constantinople so long as the English fleet remains inside the Dardanelles.

LONDON, March 25.—The controversy between England and Russia is approaching that dangerous stage where points of honor more and more engage attention.

LONDON, March 26.—Serbia is dissatisfied with the published terms of peace. The army will reoccupy the positions taken from the Turks until the congress decides on Serbia's claims. Grand Duke Nicholas demands that Serbia concentrate reserves on the northern frontier. Serbia has not complied.

Two hundred refugees are dying daily in Constantinople.

A Vienna correspondent says it is confirmed that Russia has not yet sent her final answer to England.

LONDON, March 26.—The final answer from St. Petersburg to England's question whether the entire treaty of San Stefano will be submitted to the congress, is anxiously awaited. The *Times* expresses the opinion that more prudent Russian statesmen, even the czar himself, ought to be ready to smoothe the way for the assembling of the congress. The contention of our government is justified by Europe, and though the remaining objection is not one which ought to be fatal, it is by Russia rather than us that the objection ought in strict justice to be removed. The preponderating opinion at the capitals of the great powers seems to be that Russia will refuse, and that this will render the situation very critical, in consequence of the presence of the British fleet in the Sea of Marmora and the position of the Russians about Constantinople, but that if no unforeseen incident or complication arises from these circumstances, war may be avoided, and after a period of suspense damaging to all powers, a fresh proposal for a conference or congress will be brought forward under different forms with hopes of success. The position of Austria is a source of much anxious curiosity. Semi-official organs have declared the treaty of San Stefano utterly unacceptable, but the fact is equally certain Austria does not support England's demand concerning the form of its submission to the congress. Various explanations of the latter feature of Austria's policy are given.

Government storehouses are so crowded with war material under recent contracts that storage has been secured in the warehouses at Victoria docks and on other wharves.

VIENNA, March 26.—A correspondent says a reconstitution of the triple alliance is preparing for the purpose of opposing British policy. To this end, says the correspondent, Russia is offering Austria every concession, and he believes negotiations will undoubtedly succeed. From other advices this seems an exaggerated pro-Russian view. Austria's objections are to the whole treaty of San Stefano.

Another Vienna correspondent says: This government seems to be of the opinion that the differences remaining between England and Russia are those of form rather than principle, and ought not to bar the meeting of the congress. Sir Henry Elliott, British ambassador, had a long interview with Count Andrassy on Sunday, by appointment, and in all probability there was an exchange of ideas on this subject of paramount importance. There is no doubt Russia is making a strong effort to avert the possibility of an Anglo-Austrian alliance before giving England a final answer.

NEW YORK, March 26.—The *Tribune* reviewing its Washington matter, says: Extracts from the correspondence between Fish and Sir Edward Thornton with reference to the third member for the Halifax commission show that England waited fifty days before acting upon the nominations of the United States; that a conjoint nomination was evaded, that Delfosse was presented by England for appointment against the repeated objections of Fish, and that the three months time allowed having been consumed by England with various expedients, that power then fell back upon the alternative of the nomination by the Austrian minister in London, when Delfosse was promptly appointed. Correspondence between Fish and Thornton was very pointed.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—A number of members of congress, friends of the president, called upon him this morning with reference to the speech of Senator Howe. They all expressed more feeling in the matter than the president himself, and suggested that the speech be answered, fearing that to permit it to pass in silence might be an admission of its entire truth. The president took a different view, placing himself on the ground that his official action was based on his sense of right, without thinking for a moment what might be the result as affecting him personally. He was opposed to a public response, preferring that his acts should be the best interpreter of his motives and principles. He had sought to perform his duty, and with this he was content. No matter how others, with prejudiced minds, might view his conduct, all would recollect, he said, how bitterly the senator denounced President Lincoln toward the close of his first term, and how others sought to prevent Lincoln from being nominated for a second term, but notwithstanding all this he was nominated and became more popular than ever, people having become better acquainted with him and appreciated his conduct more. President Hayes was perfectly willing to be judged by the same tribunal. The president does not seem in the least disturbed by Senator Howe's speech, believing time will fully vindicate him.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—In the house Page introduced a bill for the sale of timber lands in California, Oregon and Washington Territory.

NEW YORK, March 26.—Blair, in the Maryland legislature last night declined to accommodate some members by refraining from pressing his resolution looking to unseating the president. He declared there was an understanding among leading Democrats of the country, and that he knew of developments that would soon startle the country to an unheard of extent.

DES MOINES, Ia., March 26.—Both houses adjourned sine die at noon today. The closing and most important act of general interest was restoring of capital punishment, which passed both houses.

CHICAGO, March 27.—Official trustworthy information from Fort Walsh confirms the recent story of a large confederation of hostile Indians in that vicinity. Sitting Bull and Spotted Tail have been reinforced by lodges from the Missouri river agencies, including Red Cloud's, and it is now estimated that there are from 5,000 to 7,000 warriors within a hundred miles of Fort Walsh. Some of these bands have been seen by Miles' scouts. The savages are very restless and are under constant surveillance of the limited force of Canadian mounted police, who evidently anticipate trouble. At the council the last week in February, the Indians resolved to resist the buffalo law, and Sitting Bull counseled moderation toward the Canadians, but breathed defiance against Americans. The force is well armed and splendidly equipped, and could probably be augmented to 10,000 men, in which case a vigorous summer campaign would be probable.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Secretary Schurz is better.

CHICAGO, March 27.—The *Times* London special says that information is received from various European capitals to the effect that gloomy views as to the outcome of the present situation are generally prevalent, and that war, while not necessarily near, is inevitable in the end.

LONDON, March 27.—A London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* says: Lord Derby has received assurances from Count Schouvaloff during the past few hours. Schouvaloff kept Russia's negative in his pocket until he received authority to give these assurances.

The government has distributed to the boat builders an order for additional boats, to be delivered immediately.

VIENNA, March 27.—To-day's newspapers consider the congress has failed, and that Austria must now look to the protection of her own interests.

OTTAWA, March 27.—Two hundred unemployed workmen held a meeting here and decided to apply to the government to send them to Manitoba and loan them sufficient money to commence farming. The meeting was addressed by several members of parliament.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 27.—Police officer Rosekamp, stationed in South San Francisco, captured about \$10,000 worth of opium which had been smuggled on shore probably from the steamer Alaska and placed in a wagon for conveyance to the city. The driver of the wagon professed to know nothing of the contents of the packages, and the party to the transaction has not been discovered.

Messrs. Whittier, Fuller & Co., a well known mercantile house in this city, of late have received several incendiary letters, the latest of which reads as follows:

SAN FRANCISCO, March 26, 1878. SIR:—If you do not discharge your four Chinamen before Saturday night, you will have to put up another building or receive a bullet through your body. By order of DENNIS KEARNEY, Pres. Workingmen's Party California.

The firm gives employment to eighty-eight white persons in addition to the four Chinese mentioned.

The German section of the Workingmen's party of the United States met this evening and was addressed by Dennis Kearney, who in the course of his remarks said that if the citizens wanted to organize a vigilance committee in opposition to the workingmen, all he wanted was for the authorities to stand aside and let both parties have a fair chance, and the community will see the dust fight ever heard of. He also suggestively remarked that San Francisco was a wooden city; then went off in a brilliant peroration descriptive of the fate of Moscow, and predicted that if the vigilantes moved one step to break up the Workingmen's party, San Francisco would meet the fate of the ancient Roman capital.

"The girls of our day are very badly educated," said one of the committee on education to the Bishop of Gloucester. "That cannot be denied," retorted his lordship. "However, there is one consolation, the boys will never find it out."

Man may love his wife with the fervor of a clear draft blast furnace yet he will not smile when she trumps over him at uchre.

IN THE FIELD ONCE MORE.

TOKLAS & SINGERMAN

DEALERS IN

Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots,

Shoes, Trunks, Valises

—AND—

Every Description of Gents' Wear,

—AT—

Jenning's Old Stand, Commercial Street.

Hats a speciality—all the latest styles by every steamer. m22-1f.

FOR THIRTY DAYS!

In Order to make Room for Our

NEW AND IMMENSE

SPRING STOCK

DIRECT FROM THE EAST.

We Offer a Reduction of

TEN PER CENT.

On all CASH PURCHASES in the Line of

DRY GOODS,

Clothing, Carpets, Boots and Shoes

Don't fail to embrace the opportunity.

SCHWABACHER BROS. & CO.,

Seattle, Washington Territory.

CRAWFORD & HARRINGTON

Importers and Jobbers,

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

DEALERS IN

Groceries, Provisions,

Wines, Liquors, Teas, Hardware,

Cutlery, Glass and Crockery Ware,

Hemp and Manilla Cordage,

Agricultural and Mining Implements,

Paints, Oils, Blacksmith & Carpenter Tools,

Cumberland Coal, Iron, & Steel, Flour,

FEED, ETC., ETC.

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

CALL AT THEIR STORE,

COMMERCIAL STREET, SEATTLE, WASH. TERR.

AGENTS FOR THE

Imperial Fire Insurance Company of London.

CRAWFORD & HARRINGTON

PUBLIC MEETINGS

COL. CHAS. H. LARRABEE

Will address his fellow citizens upon the

Importance of a Speedy Organization of a State Government

At the following named times and places:

Snohomish, Saturday, March 16th.
LaConner, Monday, March 25th.
Whitcomb, Tuesday, March 26th.
Coville, Wednesday, March 27th.
Port Townsend, Thursday, March 28th.
San Juan, Friday, March 29th.
Stellacoom, Thurs. ay, April 4th.
New Tacoma, Friday, April 5th.
Seattle, Saturday, April 6th.
Port Gamble, Monday, April 8th.

Papers in the District copy in Weekly editions for two weeks. mb7&2w

BEEF! BEEF!



Union Market.

JOSEPH A. W. MALSON

GOLD

Great chance to make money. If you can't get gold you can get greenbacks. We need a person in every town to take subscriptions for the largest, cheapest and best illustrated family publication in the world. Any one can become a successful agent. The most elegant works of art given free to subscribers. The price is so low that almost everybody subscribes. One agent reports making over \$150 in a week. A lady agent reports taking over 400 subscribers in ten days. All who engage make money fast. You can devote all your spare time to the business, or only your spare time. You need not be away from home over night. You can do it as well as others. Full particulars, directions and terms free. Elegant and expensive outfit free. If you want profitable work send us your address at once. It costs nothing to try the business. No one who engages fails to make great pay. Address "The People's Journal," Portland, Me. oct10-dw 6m

Office Saloon!

AND BILLIARD ROOM,

OUTH SIDE MILL STREET, OPPOSITE YESLER'S MILL

SEATTLE, W. T.,

WM. LAWRENCE, PROPRIETOR.

IS THE PLACE TO GET GENUINE J R Custer, Old Golden and Gaine's, Old Hermitage Rye Whiskies, Three Star, Hennessy and Martell Brandy, and the Best Wines and Cigars; also to have a game of Billiards on a first-class table.

N. B.—We have a number of private Club Rooms for the accommodation of guests.

New England Hotel.

COR. COMMERCIAL AND MAIN STS.,

Seattle, Wash. Territory.

L. C. HARMON, Proprietor.

This Hotel is newly built and hard finished throughout, has well furnished rooms, and first-class Board, at Moderate Prices.

The Best Hotel in the City.

OYSTERS!

OYSTERS!

—AND ALL THE—

Delicacies of the Season,

SERVED IN THE BEST MANNER,

At PIPER'S.

sept3t

Kelsey's Nurseries

OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA.

ESTABLISHED 1852.

LARGELY STOCKED THE PRESENT SEASON WITH EVERYTHING IN THE

NURSERY LINE.

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

Send for Catalogues, Free.

dec15dw3m W. P. KELSEY, Proprietor.

BEST business you can engage in. \$5 to \$20 per day made by any worker of either sex, right in their own localities. Particulars and samples worth \$5 free. Improve your spare time at this business. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. m3d.

For Delegate

TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION,

DAVID SIREB.

mb27td

WEEKLY DISPATCH.

BERIAH BROWN & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.

A. W. DELANEY, P. M. WALSH, B. L. NORTHUP
BERIAH BROWN.

Office--Dispatch Buildings, James Street.

THE EVENING DISPATCH, published every day in the week (except Sundays). Eight dollars per year by mail; One dollar per month by carrier.

THE WEEKLY DISPATCH, published every Saturday morning. Two dollars per year. All business, news letters or telegraphic dispatches must be addressed to EVENING DISPATCH.

SATURDAY... MARCH 30, 1878.

Constitutional Convention.

Nearly six weeks ago the senior editor of this paper met with an accident by which the upper bone of his right arm was broken, since which time he has not written or dictated a sentence for publication, and has not sufficiently recovered the use of the limb to apply it to much active use. Previous to that casualty he had announced himself as an independent candidate for Delegate to the Constitutional Convention, which afforded the cayotes of the press an opportunity of yelping at him in his disabled condition, as it is in their nature to do—misrepresenting his position and falsely accusing him of seeking party endorsement after he was physically disqualified from carrying on a canvass with any hope of success.

It is a matter of public notoriety that for the past eight years—during our residence in this Territory—we have in no single instance taken an active part in any party primary, caucus or convention, or supported a party ticket as such, and this for no other reason than that no political principles have heretofore been at issue in any election in this Territory; the only practical question presented with the candidates being who would best serve the public interests. There has been no election during that time in which we have not supported a portion of the candidates of both parties, without identifying our paper with either. For thirty-five years previous to that time we had devoted all that we were and all that we had to the promotion of principles as represented by the Democratic party. Those principles are as dear to us now as they ever were. We have never betrayed, compromised or surrendered the least one of them, and never during our most ardent devotion to party, sought its success at the expense of principles; ever holding to the doctrine that principles are paramount to party and that without principles party is a delusion and a snare—a mere device of demagogues to cheat the many for the benefit of the few; which is apparent in the fact that through the machinery of party, principles are frequently ignored and each party is controlled by a ring composed of a few of the most active and unscrupulous, with the division of spoils as the sole motive to action. This is eminently the case in Territorial politics.

The position of Delegate to the Constitutional Convention offers no inducements in honor or emoluments. The honors only such as a Delegate may achieve for himself, and the pay not above reasonable expenses. It offers, however, the first case in which political principles are involved ever occurring in any popular election in the Territory. The principles involved in the formation of a State are vital to its future welfare and to popular rights. The issues presented are between centralization and diffusion of the powers of government; between monopoly and popular equality; between special privileges and personal rights.

These questions have ever been in issue in all popular governments—and more especially in the formation of the General and State governments of the United States; were the basis of the first political parties in the Union, and have been more or less in contest ever since, though party lines are now utterly obliterated upon these questions. The candidates now before the people of the Territory for Delegates to the Constitutional Convention have all been presented by party caucusses in which in no instance, did one-tenth of the legal voters of either party participate. Not one of these self-selected party caucusses or conventions laid down any platform or required any declaration of principles from their nominees, and no appeal is made to the popular suffrage in their behalf but on party grounds—an utterly hollow pretence without soul or sense.

For the foregoing reasons, which were readily to be anticipated from the plan of organization adopted by the Legislature, we determined to be an independent candidate, not for any reasons personal to ourselves, but solely for the purpose of infusing some issues of principle into the canvass above the unreasoning and unmeaning cry of party, and we sincerely regret our accidental inability to carry out our purpose. We shall, however, as far as we are able, present the issue without favor or prejudice to any of the candidates, and support those only who we believe will best represent the interests of the people regardless of party, sincerely hoping that such a Constitution will be presented as the people will be safe in adopting.

Party Politics.

That the country was suffering from party spirit all the evils anticipated from it by the Father of his Country; that every department of the Government had become corrupted by the uses made of party spirit to put bad men in position and shield official peculation from its legal and moral punishment; had become so manifest to the popular judgment, that the professional and managing politicians of both political parties were constrained to make open professions of civil service reform to propitiate popular favor. Hence the following planks in their respective party platforms, as adopted in National Convention:

The Republican plank:
The invariable rule in appointments should have reference to the honesty, fidelity and capacity of the appointees, giving to the party in power those places where harmony and vigor of administration require its policy to be represented, but permitting all others to be filled by persons selected with sole reference to the efficiency of the public service, and the right of all citizens to share in the honor of rendering faithful service to the country.

The Democratic plank:
Reform is necessary in the civil service. Experience proves that efficient, economical conduct of the Governmental business is not possible if its civil service be subject to charge at every election, be a prize fought for at the ballot box, be a brief reward of party zeal, instead of posts of honor assigned for proved competency and held for fidelity in the public employ; that the dispensing of patronage should neither be a tax upon the time of all our public men, nor the instrument of their ambition.

From the foregoing it will be seen that both parties were pledged against the heretofore prevailing policy of using the offices of the country as rewards for party service, and distinctly repudiate the doctrine in politics that "to the victor belongs the spoils." Yet how do the politicians regard these pledges? Do they not invariably denounce every departure from the spoils system as an act of treason to

the party? In this Territory there has never yet been a popular election which could have the most remote bearing upon general politics; yet there is no section where the party politicians are more exacting of party discipline, or more vindictively denounce the exercise of personal independence in elections. A life of devotion to party principles is cancelled in their estimation by a single departure from caucus dictation in favor of civil service reform which they profess to favor in the abstract while rejecting its practical application.

In selecting candidates for Delegate to the Constitutional Convention, all conceded that no party issues were involved, and that good policy required that the election should be kept as free from party bearings as practicable, after using the party organization only for the purpose of calling conventions. In this view, the great mass of the voters took no part in any of the proceedings in bringing out candidates, leaving the whole matter to the management of the few professional politicians. Under this arrangement strict party tests were applied to the candidates as paramount to all other considerations. The proposition in the Republican Judicial Convention to endorse the nomination of Col. Larrabee, was denounced as an outrage and an insult to the Republican party, though the Colonel had served three years in the Union army and never voted a party ticket in this Territory. The proposition in the Democratic Convention to nominate an old Democrat who had refused to identify himself with party politics in the Territory was received with the same spirit, in both cases leading to a recess of the convention to "fix up things," and resulting in both cases in the determination to nominate none but an uncompromising partisan. All attempts at compromise have resulted in the same way.

Now what we want to suggest in view of these facts is this: not less than ten persons are interested in civil service reform and good government to every one interested in keeping up party organizations on the spoils system. Through party discipline and party spirit, the few have heretofore managed to control and direct the many to the promotion of the selfish interests of the former, and so long as this submitted to there is no hope of an honest or efficient administration of government. The power is in the hands of the people to regulate all public abuses; this they can never accomplish until they first emancipate themselves from party domination. Trust no leaders; submit to the dictation of no party caucus the practices of whom or which are manifestly inconsistent with their professions. That man is a voluntary slave and deserves to lose his liberties who permits a party to control his judgment in voting for Delegates to frame the fundamental law of the State upon which the rights of the people are based. It is strictly the first political act of the citizens of this commonwealth and each individual should exercise it as an act of sovereignty independent of all party control.

The late fair of the Sisters of Notre Dame in Salem, Mass., in aid of the new convent, yielded a profit of \$6,000, but everybody paid in silver, and not one monetary institution will receive the funds on deposit.

Queen Victoria is about to make an addition to her Balmoral estate at a cost of \$485,000.

Candidate for Delegate.

Thus far in the canvass for Delegates to the Constitutional Convention, Mr. L. B. Andrews, the Republican nominee for the Council District, is the only candidate who has publicly announced any platform of principles or policy. With us, all considerations of party, social position or legal qualifications are subordinate to principles. With a model constitution furnished by each of the thirty-eight States of the Union, many of which have undergone many revisions under the direction of some of the ablest statesmen of the country, any man of ordinary common sense and discriminating judgment could compile a constitution which would meet the common requirements of a basis of government. Either this is true, or the great mass of the people are incapable of self-government. Whatever form of constitution may be agreed upon in convention must be submitted to popular vote for approval or disapproval, in which the illiterate and the learned have an equal voice. We do not, therefore, care so much for what a candidate knows, or what he is, as to what principles will govern his action. What we want is a constitution which will not only recognize but protect all alike in the enjoyment of equal and the largest liberty consistent with good order and the promotion of social progress. We want the rights of person and property clearly defined, so that neither communism nor monopoly shall dominate the government; that the accumulations of enterprise and thrift shall be secured against mob combinations, as well as that no special privileges shall be conceded to combined wealth to dominate labor; that both shall have their rights, but in no case shall the rights of person be subordinated to the privileges of wealth.

With the highest consideration for Mr. Andrews as a citizen and neighbor, we must entirely disagree with his position upon some of the questions he presents as the basis of his action. The first of these he presents as follows:

"I am in favor of the assessment and taxation of all kinds of property alike public and private (except such as belongs to the State or general government and exempt under the Constitution and laws of the United States) for the support of State, county and municipal governments. The burdens of taxation should fall upon all alike. As a matter of simple justice there should be no exception."

This, it will be observed, applies to the taxation of every eleemosynary institution in the land; churches, synagogues, lyceums, literary and charitable institutions, not owned and supported exclusively by the State or General Government. It is a tax upon all volunteer public charities and personal contributions to religious, benevolent and social organizations, and upon all private endowments of educational institutions for benevolent purposes. It would make this State an exception to all other enlightened governments upon the earth; giving it the bad eminence of seeking to discourage all organizations for religious purposes, social improvements or charitable objects, depending for support upon the voluntary contributions of the people. No such proposition was ever entertained by any people who were not hostile to religion and social order—the communists of France and Italy and the so-called "Liberals" of Mexico, all of whom prohibited the exercise of any religious functions within territories under their control, by fines and penalties. Mr. Andrews cannot

be ignorant of the motive and tendency of this proposition; that it is aimed at religious organizations solely; for in the very next paragraph he declares himself in favor of extending the fostering care of the government to common schools and the University. Now, if, "as a matter of simple justice there should be no exception," why should the people of the State be taxed for the support of an institution for teaching the classics and sciences, in which not one in five hundred can participate, and levy taxes upon like institutions supported by voluntary contributions? Why should the property of one man be taxed to educate the children of another in our common schools? The answer to these questions is: Because such institutions are regarded as necessary to promote social improvement and maintain public order. Do not all private schools, churches, synagogues, lyceums and literary and scientific institutions, open to public use, promote the same end? Why should the voluntary contributions of the people to the same objects—from which no revenue is derived, be subject to taxation, while the others are supported by taxation? While the State guarantees to all perfect freedom of religious opinion, it seems to us but "a matter of simple justice" to all to exempt from taxation the means of public worship and education to which the State is not called upon to contribute a cent, and for the creation and enjoyment of which those interested voluntarily tax themselves. Our government, like all other enlightened governments of the earth, recognize an over-ruling Providence and the fundamental principles of religion; while it guarantees to all "freedom to worship God according to the dictates of their own conscience," without discrimination. This condition we would maintain inviolate; not by infidelizing the people, but by securing to each freedom of conscience, and the unrestrained exercise of their religious freedom.

There are other points in this manifesto of Mr. Andrews which we will discuss hereafter.

This story is told of Professor Jewett, the translator of Plato, and master of Balliol College, Oxford. A student of Balliol lost a parcel of bank notes. He told the master of his misfortune, who in turn told him to say nothing about it, took the numbers of the notes, and covered the walls of Oxford with posters, proclaiming the loss, but giving the wrong numbers for the notes. The thief fell into the snare, offered one of the notes at the bank, was promptly arrested, and all the notes were recovered. Shrewd Professor Jewett had given the right numbers to the teller.

"Madam, do you know you possess one of the best voices in the world?" said a saucy fellow to a woman. "Indeed, do you think so?" replied she with a flush of pride at the compliment. "I do most certainly," continued the rascal, "for if you hadn't it would have been worn out long ago." For the first time in her life that woman had not a word to say.

The original bill of sale of a negro man and woman by the Rev. Jonathan B. Edwards, of Northampton, Mass., in 1755, to the grandfather of John O. Pettibone, was among the curiosities found in the house of the late John O. Pettibone of Simsbury, Conn.

The bronze gates of the Vatican, which open on the Arcades, and remain open while there is a living Pope were closed at 5:55 on the evening of Feb. 7, a proceeding which at once denoted that the Holy Father had passed away.

The proposal to make the Duke of Edinburg King of Bulgaria was nipped in the bud by his mother's vehement objections.

Capt. Boyton is about to swim from Toledo to Lisbon, a distance of 700 miles; then he will try to cross the Straits of Gibraltar.

Two Holyoke women gave birth to three babies each on the same day. One of the fathers is described as being "as much set up as a country store;" but the other declared that the triplets were "too darned much of a good thing."

"Anna, dear, if I should attempt to spell 'Cupid,' why could I not get beyond the first syllable?" Anna gave it up; whereupon William said, "Because when I come to c, u, of course I can't go farther."

A Mrs. Lincoln, of Boston keeps a pet African lion and a lioness, each weighing over two hundred pounds and roaming the house with freedom. The lioness occupies the same bed with the lady.

There were 705½ miles of railroad built in this country last year, for which Texas has over one-third. She has now more roads in process of construction than all the rest of the United States.

It is a gloomy illustration of the puny struggles of humanity against fate that the ice harvested by the prohibitionists of Maine is shipped to New York only to be employed in the manufacture of lager beer.

A St. Louis forger tried to swallow the bogus check that had caused his arrest, but the officer choked him until he ejected it.

A Lewiston, Me., Frenchman drove sixteen miles to have his baby christened, and when he got home had forgotten its name.

That terrible infant again: "How long are you going to stay here?" "Why, my little dear?" "Cause I'm hungry, and mamma says we shall have dinner as soon as that dreadful nuisance goes away."

Man may love his wife with the fervor of a clear draft blast furnace yet he will not smile when she trumps over him at uche.

A man that ought to be allowed to sit down—a merchant of forty years' standing.

Northern Transportation Co.,

CARRYING THE U. S. MAILS.
The steamer J. B. LIBBY, Capt. Brenner, the above company, will leave Seattle every Monday, at 7 o'clock A. M. for Whidby Island, Utsalady, La Conner and Whatcom; and every FRIDAY for Whidby Isl and, Utsalady and La Conner; returning on Wednesdays and Saturdays.
THE STEAMER DISPATCH,
Capt. Monroe, will leave Seattle every Thursday Evening at 10 o'clock, for Port Townsend, San Juan Island and Semiahmoo, returning on Sundays.
For Freight or passage apply on board.
nov3 J. C. BRITAIN.

FITS EPILEPSY, —OR— Falling Sickness

PERMANENTLY CURED—NO HUMBAG—BY ONE Month's Usage of Dr. Kissner's Celebrated infallible Fit Powders. To convince sufferers that these powders will do all we claim for them, we will send them by mail, post paid, a Free TRIAL BOX. As Dr. Kissner is the only physician that has ever made this disease a special study, and as to our knowledge thousands have been permanently cured by the use of these Powders, we will guarantee a permanent cure in every case, or refund you all money expended. All sufferers should give these Powders an early trial, and be convinced of their curative powers.
Price, for large box, \$3 00, or 4 boxes for \$10 00, sent by mail to any part of the United States or Canada on receipt of price, or by express, C. O. D. Address,
ASH & ROBBINS,
d1/e2-ly 330 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

CONSUMPTION Positively Cured.

All suffering from this disease that are anxious to be cured, should try Dr. Kissner's Celebrated Consumptive Powders. These powders are the only preparation known that will cure Consumption and all disease of the throat and Lungs—indeed, so strong is our faith in them, and in order to convince you that they are no humbug, we will forward to every sufferer, by mail, post paid, a FREE TRIAL BOX. We don't want your money until you are perfectly satisfied with their curative powers. If your life is worth saving, don't delay in giving these Powders a trial, as they will surely cure you.
Price, for large box, \$3 00, sent to any part of the United States or Canada by mail on receipt of price.
Address,
ASH & ROBBINS,
e2-dly 330 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL

OCCIDENTAL SQUARE,
WICGIN & FOX - - - Props.
SEATTLE, WASH. TERR.

This Hotel is the largest and best in the Territory. Board and Lodging

Single, & Suites of Rooms

Can be had on application at the office of the Hotel. Also a FREE COACH for the benefit of the patrons of the House, and their baggage carried to and from the steamboat landing free of charge.

Cigars and Liquors

Of the best quality kept constantly on hand.

TOWN AND COUNTRY.

From the Daily of Saturday.

SHOOTING AFFRAY IN PORTLAND.—The Portland Standard says: "Last evening a shooting affray occurred on Washington street between Wallace R. Struble, editor of the Telegram, and Winfield S. Chapman, editor of the Bee, owing to some extremely personal attacks that have appeared recently. While Mr. Chapman was engaged in conversation on the corner of First and Washington streets he saw Mr. Struble coming down the street. As he approached, Mr. Chapman stepped in front of him and said: "Did you put that editorial in the Telegram about me this evening?" Struble stepped back, putting his hand in his coat pocket, and said: "If you wish to find out, you had better come to the office." Chapman pushed him back, saying he would find out now. As he pushed him, Struble made a movement as if to draw his weapon, as Chapman thought, and on the instant struck him a fearful blow over the head with his cane, felling him to the street. Struble raised up, and as he did so pulled out a seven shot pistol carrying a small ball, and fired, being not more than four feet from him at the time. Chapman immediately jumped upon him and seized the pistol. Two employees of the Bee and a number of outsiders reached the scene in a few seconds, and soon separated the two combatants. Chapman escaped unhurt, the ball passing through the window of Messrs. Woodward & Connell's office, making a hole an inch in diameter. Mr. Struble came off not so luckily. He received a fearful gash on his head, from which the blood flowed freely, covering the hands of both parties. He went to Dr. Glass' office and had the wound sewed and dressed. As yet no arrests have been made, but it is probable that an investigation into the matter will reveal all the facts and decide who was right and who was wrong.

ROUGH TRIP.—The bark Gem of the Ocean, Hawes, master, from San Francisco, bound for Departure Bay which arrived at Victoria on Wednesday, was 31 days in making her last run down from Departure Bay. She met with a succession of heavy gales with cross seas which the captain never before experienced during the forty years he has followed the sea. Fifteen days out the vessel was leaking badly. A week later the pumps were kept going day and night in a terrible gale, the men being double lashed to prevent being swept overboard. When the weather had modified sufficiently holes were cut in the cabin and forecabin, and some thirty tons of coal of which she was loaded were taken out and thrown overboard. A few days before arriving in port they fell in with the schooner Enterprise, from which they obtained a sack of flour with which to eke out an existence, the ship's dog having been thrown overboard a week before to save the food he consumed. For many days the officers and men had but little hope of reaching port.

PASSENGERS COMING.—The following passengers are coming on the Panama: Seattle—Mrs H. Brise & 3 children, S M Cobb, Wm Howard and wife, Mary E Gilliland, David Close, W Wilson, E B Allison, H B Griggs, wife and four children, Wm Hayshold, P F Cooney, J Kelly, D A Rogers, A M Bennett, A Cole, M S Booth, W H Surber, Peter and Adam Hentgos, J S Tanner and fy, J D Smith, Minnie M Stackpole, Mrs John Swetzer and five children, Miss Lizzie Conklin. Port Townsend—Chas McLean, Robt. Moser, E Welch, C M Gerrish, Jas Agnew, and two Chinese. Tacoma—John Dempsey, Geo H Taylor, wife and children, Geo H Valentine. Olympia—J Crane, Wm Higgins.

NO COAL ON HAND.—A dispatch was received here yesterday from the agents of the Seattle Coal Company at San Francisco, telling the master of the bark Lizzie Williams, that as the company had no coal on hand and as the Yosemite had not yet arrived, it would be necessary for him to have his vessel towed outside the Cape, and make as good time as possible down.

THE PROPRIETOR of the Gnomes copper mines has been in town during the week disposing of shares in the mines. He has succeeded in securing a number of town lots in exchange for shares.

A LARGE number of persons were in attendance at the Congregational Sociable held at Mrs. Sanderson's residence last evening, and they were the funniest crowd of mummies we have ever seen.

MR. DOUGLAS has given notice of an address to the Dominion Government praying for the establishment of a daily mail between Victoria and Puget Sound.

QUARTERLY meeting services at the M. E. Church. Preaching this evening. Services begin to-morrow morning at 9:30; preaching at 11 o'clock.

RELIGIOUS services on board the bark Aureola to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. She is at present lying at Marshall's wharf.

IT IS REMOVED that the English Admiral De Horsey, will shortly arrive at Victoria, and hoist his flag on the Opal.

WHILE coupling cars at the railroad depot yesterday morning, an employee had his thumb severely crushed.

THE Prompter was not issued this week, the publisher being unable to obtain paper to print it on.

MURDER OF J. H. TUNSTALL.—The following account of the murder of J. H. Tunstall, son of the junior member of the well known firm of Turner, Beeton & Tunstall, of Victoria, we clip from the Colonist "Mr. J. H. Turner has received a letter from a resident of the town of Lincoln, New Mexico, which announces the brutal murder near that place of J. H. Tunstall, late of this city. The writer says that on the 18th of February last, whilst he was riding with Tunstall and three others at a point 15 miles from Lincoln, they were set upon by a gang of 18 desperadoes, who killed Tunstall at once, and were only prevented from killing his friends by their sturdy resistance. The gang are known as the New Mexico ring. Their leader is the sheriff of the county in which the murder took place and declines to arrest the perpetrators. The murdered young man will be remembered by many of our citizens, to whom he was favorably known for some years. Mr. Tunstall, of the firm of Turner, Beeton & Tunstall, was his father. The deceased had expended \$3,000 in the purchase of a stock of goods, and had established himself at Lincoln. The object of the assassination was plunder, and as Mr. Tunstall was a British subject, steps have been taken by Mr. Turner to bring the murder to the attention of Mr. Thornton, the British Minister at Washington.

PUT A STOP TO IT.—We learn from parties aggrieved, that the prisoners employed on the public works are in the habit of groaning and otherwise insulting persons they dislike who chance to pass along the sidewalk in their vicinity. This should not be tolerated for an instant by those having charge of the prisoners. Such conduct on the part of citizens would subject them to arrest and fine, and certainly the condemned felon should not be exempt from severe punishment for such outrages.

YE HOODLUM.—"A wise son maketh a glad father, but a foolish son is the grief of his mother." He standeth in front of saloons and on the street corners, and stareth at the people, especially if they be women; and, if the pavements be muddy, and she holdeth up her dress, he gazeth at her feet, and maketh rude remarks to his companions. He lieth in wait for those who know him not as a "beat." He talketh with them and flattereth them, and, at last, prevaileth on them to set 'em up.

FAST TIME.—A private telegram here, states that the steamship Dakota arrived at San Francisco about noon yesterday. She left Victoria on the 19th, and must have made extremely fast time to reach San Francisco on the 22d. The Dakota will go on the ways at that port, for some slight repairs, but this will not interfere with her regular trips to the Sound, and she will probably leave again on the 30th.

MONETARY.—The discount on Trade Dollars at San Francisco is down to 2 per cent., that on Half Dollars to 3 per cent., and the price of Gold is down to 14 per cent.—all the opposite of what was predicted by the opponents of remonetization. When the Silver Dollars are really in circulation there will be no discount on Half or Trade Dollars, and the premium on Gold will have vanished.

OPIMUM SMOKING.—Jake Gee, an almond-eyed Mongolian, who keeps a restaurant on Washington street, was arrested last evening by Constable Lyts for selling opium and allowing it to be smoked in his house. He was arraigned before Justice Scott this morning and fined \$3. He was further required to give bonds in the sum of \$100, that he would neither sell opium nor allow it to be smoked on his premises.

STILL OUT.—The ship Yosemite, Capt. Sanders, which left here some three weeks since, had not yet arrived at San Francisco, so we were informed by telegraph yesterday. She had on board a large quantity of potatoes, shipped from here, and sold to parties in San Francisco "as is." If the ship does not arrive soon, some body will lose on them.

J. D. LOMAN, wharfinger on Yesler's wharf, was so unfortunate as to lose his gold watch and chain overboard this afternoon. Although a siwash was employed in diving for it, it has not yet been recovered.

The steamer Ancon, which has been engaged in the trade between Portland and San Francisco for several months past, has been transferred to the line between San Francisco and San Diego. Her officers go with her.

On Thursday evening a thief entered a shanty near Lake's shipyard and abstracted four dollars in money. The night before a pair of boots were taken from a residence in Belltown.

The ship Yosemite, hence with coal, arrived at San Francisco yesterday; also the barks Northwest and Tidal Wave, from Port Madison and steamship Dakota.

DR. H. F. ADAMS, arrived in the city yesterday, and is stopping at the Occidental.

From the Daily of Monday. TIDAL WAVE.—Mr. Rylett, who was for a time agent at the Indian Reservation at Neah Bay, came up from that place this week on the North Pacific. He informs us that a heavy tidal wave was experienced at the lighthouse at Cape Flattery about two weeks ago, at extreme high tide, the highest in fact for a number of years. The wave was a solid body of water about twelve feet high when it reached the shore. Everything seemed to melt before it. The boat-house, a boat and canoe, and a quantity of lumber were washed off the beach. Mr. Martin and Sampson who were on the ground at the time had a narrow escape while trying to save some of the property. The former was washed off shore by the surf three or four times, and when rescued was nearly drowned, and the latter was but little more fortunate.

MOSES' COWARDICE.—The fact has just leaked out why Moses did not meet General Wheaton at the council held last August at Spokane Falls. He was afraid that it was a trap laid expressly to catch him, to mete out to him the punishment he deserves for the killing of divers white persons, and more particularly for the killing of a white man some twenty miles below where he lives. The dread of punishment was the sole cause of his refusal to be present, and gave rise to his earnest desire to be let alone. He dislikes to hear that wanton murder referred to.

FAST WORK.—Last Saturday night at 12 o'clock the Zephyr landed ten tons of Oregon wheat at Buzby's wharf, and as a number of unfilled orders for flour were in the mill was started up at 2 o'clock Sunday morning, and by 12 m. 100 barrels of flour were manufactured. Pretty quick work. Mr. Buzby can supply his customers now with a first-rate article of flour.

SOME persons having commenced removing some of the planks and iron from the wharf belonging to the Seattle Coal Company at the Portage, the local agent of the company authorizes us to say that it will be made very warm for any person caught taking away property of the company without first purchasing the same.

A PARTY went into the Office Saloon last evening to await the departure of the North Pacific, intending to go to Port Townsend, and fell asleep in a chair. Meantime the steamer had gone off and left him. His business being very urgent, he was compelled to charter the steamer Teaser, in order to reach his destination in time.

RECOVERED.—The gold watch Mr. J. D. Loman dropped in the bay from Yesler's wharf last Saturday was recovered yesterday by Mr. Geo. Roberts, mate of the steamer Libby. It was fished out with an instrument something like an oyster rake. Mr. Loman is again in possession of the watch, having rewarded the finder.

THE present immigration to East Washington will average 200 bona fide settlers weekly, and about 40 itinerants daily. The choice valleys are the Kittitas, Yakima, Palouse, Snake river and Crab creek. All these will, before six months, quadruple their present farming population.

C. C. VAN HORN, formerly agent for the Alleghenians, arrived to-day on the Messenger, and announces that the Capt. Jack Company and Miss Rena will arrive here on Friday next and give two performances of Border Life. More anon.

THE first team and wagon ever brought to this county, excepting those in government employ, was owned by Judge Mercer, of this city. Henry Adams, of White River, still preserves the remains of the pioneer wagon.

PUBLIC SALE.—As will be seen by announcement in another column, the household furniture of Capt. W. H. Taylor will be sold at public auction on Friday, March 29th, at one o'clock p. m., at his residence, corner of Fifth and Marion streets.

IT is reported that the steamer Ajax has been sold by the Oregon Steamship Company to John Roach, the well known steamship builder. He will put her on the Brazilian trade.

ALLEN WEIR, of the Port Townsend Argus, has been appointed regent of the Territorial University, in place of Rev. Mr. Rea, who has removed from the Territory.

BORN.—To the wife of A. E. Houser, Lake Washington, on Tuesday, March 19th, a daughter. Weight 9 1/2 pounds. Pretty good, but that is one of the most productive localities in the county.

POSTPONED.—The open temperance meeting which was announced to take place this evening is postponed indefinitely.

Death of Mrs. Horton. This community was shocked and grieved by the announcement that Mrs. Dexter Horton had died suddenly, from heart-disease, on Sunday evening at 6 1/2 o'clock. The deceased, whose maiden name was Caroline Parsons, came from New London, Connecticut, six or seven years ago, with her brother-in-law and sister, Capt. and Mrs. Penfield. She engaged in public teaching, in which vocation she won great credit not only for her accomplishments but for her remarkable aptitude and attractive qualities, winning the confidence and developing the best instincts of all under her care who came within her influence. About four years ago she married Mr. Dexter Horton, the banker of this city, since which time she has devoted herself, in the most quiet and unostentatious manner to domestic duties and to unpretending works of charity, without any offensive display of the wealth by which her home was surrounded. In the fashionable follies of the day she had no place; but among the poor and the lowly she was a ministering angel, and will be sadly missed by those who never appealed to her sympathies in vain. She was one of those rare characters who was without enemies though not deficient in any of the qualities of mind or character which attract esteem from the unworthy. Her death was most sudden and unexpected. With a young babe about six weeks old, she was not in robust health, but there was no suspicion of a fatal disease upon her until a few minutes before her death, up to which time she appeared cheerful and hopeful as usual; when she was suddenly seized with fainting which shortly terminated in death. The sympathy of the community, of all classes, is with the bereaved husband and relatives.

The funeral ceremonies will take place at her late residence at 2 o'clock to-morrow.

From the Daily of Tuesday. A HEAVY FIRM.—In November, 1877, the firm of Wusthoff & Wald opened a stock of house-building hardware and mechanics' tools in a small building on Cherry street. By close attention and a thorough knowledge of the business these gentlemen soon secured a patronage that necessitated more commodious quarters, and a building 25x60 was built on Front street for them. On removing into this new building ship chandlery, agricultural implements, iron, steel, and many other articles were added to their stock, making this the largest hardware firm in Washington Territory. Recently Mr. Wusthoff retired from the firm, leaving Mr. Wald to conduct the business. This gentleman has added to the already large stock, until his store and the warehouse in the rear are both well filled. Mr. Wald has had extensive experience in the hardware trade in St. Louis and other eastern cities, and this with his fine business qualifications fit him to take the lead in his line.

ANOTHER TRIAL.—We hear that the ladies of Dr. Dillon's church contemplate having another spelling match shortly, under somewhat different rules from what the first one was conducted. We would suggest that instead of selecting the words from a standard school book they be taken from Webster's unabridged dictionary. Under this arrangement students, professional men, mechanics, etc., will have an equal chance to contest for the prize offered; whereas, by selecting from a text book, it gives students an unfair advantage over others—moreover, many of the words given out, are words not in general use, foreign words, etc., and consequently not a fair test of ability. By choosing words from the dictionary, we are satisfied a larger number of contestants could be induced to enter the lists, and the affair would be much more interesting.

FUNERAL OF MRS. HORTON.—An immense congregation of friends and acquaintances assembled at the residence of Dexter Horton this afternoon to pay the last tribute of respect to the memory of a worthy Christian woman; so large was the assemblage, in fact, that not more than one-quarter of them were able to obtain access to the house. The Sunday school class taught by the deceased lady in the Brown church for the past three years, were present and sang several appropriate hymns, and the song, "Only remembered by what I have done,"—an especial favorite with the deceased lady—was very sweetly rendered by Miss Etta Whitworth. After eulogistic addresses by Revs. Bagley and Whitworth and an earnest prayer by Rev. J. F. Ellis, the corpse was brought out and placed in the hearse, and the mournful procession sadly wended its way to the cemetery.

USEFUL INVENTION.—We have been shown recently a very useful and ingenious invention for mill saws, patented by S. J. Randall and James O'Brien of the Port Ludlow mill. It consists of an arc-shaped tooth for saws, detachably secured in a corresponding recess in the blade by means of a split spring holder, grooved on three sides, seated in a recess in the saw, and provided with a projection that fits into the recesses of the adjacent edge of the tooth, in connection with a pin in the holder, for the purpose of moving the tooth when run, so as to project at the same angle beyond the edge of the saw-blade.

ROAD AGENT.—Within the past week a number of persons have been stopped at different hours of the night by an armed foot-pad who secretes himself in the brush just beyond Belltown. On Saturday evening last a youth who had been making a call on his lady love in that vicinity, was stopped by this highwayman and with a pistol at his head the youth was ordered to "stand and deliver." As the victim was not possessed of any wealth at the time, he was allowed to depart in peace, which the young man did with the utmost agility. The highwayman is described as a large, heavy-set man, with a full beard. He is probably one of the gang of vagrants who have infested the city for some time past, and is evidently green in the business, or he would never have selected such a comparatively unfrequented portion of the city as this in which to ply his vocation. The police are on his track, and will doubtless soon capture this cultus prototype of Dick Turpin.

WRECKED.—The schooner General Miller, Capt. May, belonging to the Alaska Commercial Company, sailed from San Francisco February 16th for Alaska, having as passenger Colonel Woods, U. S. Collector of customs for the Territory of Alaska; a day or two ago the schooner was discovered bottom up a few miles off the coast and is now being towed into port; all on board undoubtedly lost. The vessel and cargo was valued at about \$60,000.

TELEGRAPHIC.—We learn from the Star that the Snohomish Telegraph company have put their line in complete running order between that place and Point Elliott telegraph office, and have removed the Snohomish office from the store of E. C. Ferguson, up town to that of Packard & Jackson; Henry F. Jackson becoming operator, in place of J. D. Morgan, who voluntarily resigns the position.

ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon, while the locomotive George C. Bode was drawing a train of loaded coal cars in from Newcastle, the engine jumped the track on the third trestle and fell a distance of thirteen feet, carrying three cars with it. By a miracle the engineer and fireman managed to escape uninjured. The locomotive Alki went out after the remainder of the cars.

A SNOHOMISH potato bug crawled out of his hole on a recent fine morning and mounted a fence post to sun himself. Piously and pensively he sat there, and as he complacently watched the farmer at his potato planting, he ever and anon caroled thus, as if in mockery: "What shall the harvest be?"

ADMIRAL DEHORSEY's report as to the best terminus for the Canada overland railway is published by the Victoria Colonist. It condemns Burrard's Inlet and Skeena river as harbors, and strongly favors the adoption of the Bute Inlet route, with Esquimalt as the terminus.

MARRIED.—At the residence of the bride's parents, March 25th, by Rev. John F. Damon, Mr. S. C. Harris was united in marriage to Miss De V. Cronson. The young couple are well and favorably known in this city, where they have resided for some time.

THE three latest appointments to free scholarships in the University are Eli, William and Jennie Robinson, of Chimacum Valley, Jefferson county. The appointing of three children from one family is a somewhat unusual thing.

THE new game of agelonia will be introduced at the Baptist sociable to be held at the residence of Mrs. David Webster, on Marion street to-morrow evening, to which the public is invited.

A LETTER from J. P. Goodhue, agent, informs us that the steamship California, for Fort Wrangel, Sitka and way ports, will leave Portland April 1st, and Port Townsend on or about April 5th.

THE city election takes place at Olympia on All Fool's Day. Probably this accounts for the unusual number of candidates in the field, only five being entered thus far.

THE mail, heretofore carried by the steamship California, from Portland to Sitka, will hereafter be taken overland from that city to Port Townsend, and be there taken by the California to Sitka.

DIED.—Near Lowell, Snohomish county, March 15th, Daisy, daughter of Martin and Olive Getchell, aged 7 years and 2 months.

Mrs. BELL and daughters have removed to New Tacoma, where Mrs. B. will take charge of a school at that place.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT THE SPLENDID SIDEWHEEL STEAMSHIP DAKOTA (2,100 Tons.) H. G. MORSE, COMMANDER, Will leave on the dates hereafter mentioned: Fare from Seattle to San Francisco— CABIN, \$30; STEERAGE, \$15.

STEAMER CITY OF PANAMA (1,500 Tons.) W. B. SEABURY, COM'NDER, Will leave on the following dates: SAN FRANCISCO, SEATTLE, VICTORIA. Jan. 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31. On Arrival: Jan. 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31.

MOSES KEEZER. CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, Is prepared to do CARPENTER AND JOINER WORK, AND GENERAL JOB WORK Buildings Raised and Moved. SHOP ON MILL STREET, opposite the MILL FEELER.

Eastwick, Morris & Co., CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS, [Room No. 6 Burnett's Building] Cor. Commercial & Washington sts. SEATTLE, WASH. TER. Coal, and other Miners' Lands, and mines, Surveyed, examined and reported upon. Plans and estimates for mining improvements, furnished. Special attention given to land survey and to the location of City Lots and Blocks. Maps and mechanical Drawing executed. November 2, 1877.

THE FAVORITE STEAMER NELLIE, CAPTAIN CHAS. LOW Leaves Snohomish City for Seattle and way landings every Monday Wednesday and Friday Returning, will leave Seattle for Muckilteo, Priest Point, and Snohomish City every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. de28 tf BENJ. STRETCH.

PUGET FOUNDRY WHITE & TENNY, PROP'RS, (Successors to J. F. & T. WILSON. All kinds of Iron and Brass Casting done at San Francisco prices. Orders from all parts of the Sound will be filled with promptness and dispatch. oc2tf

New Produce Store! WALTER GRAHAM & SON, Commission Merchants, General Produce & Provisions, Yesler's Wharf, Seattle. W. T. We are prepared to receive consignments, and will give prompt attention to orders in our line of trade from all parts of the Sound. eprtf WALTER GRAHAM & S N

NORTH-PACIFIC RURAL A Monthly Journal Devoted to the Mechanical and Industrial Resources OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY. Terms, - - \$1.50 Per Year. The RURAL being a bound pamphlet, splendidly adapted to send to your friends in the Eastern States. Address, KIRK C. WARD & BROTHER, Notice. During the absence of Mr. R. W. Pontius his business will be attended to by I. M. Hall, who holds a general power of attorney from Mr. Pontius for that purpose. I. M. HALL, Seattle, W. T., March 20, 1878. m30 d3w

U can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not required; we will start you. \$12 per day at home made by the innumerable. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. Costly cuts and terms free. Address TRUE & Co, Augusta, Maine, m230/d-4m.

TOWN AND COUNTRY.

From the Daily of Wednesday.

FOOTPADS AGAIN.—The footpads that have of late been infesting that portion of the city between the old railroad track and Belltown—of which mention was made in last night's DISPATCH—are becoming more bold, and now venture down nearer the business portion of the city. Last night, about 9 o'clock, while a couple of innocent youths were perambulating along Front street, they were passed by a suspicious looking character wearing a white slouched hat who eyed them very closely as they passed each other. Nothing was thought of it, however, by the young men, until they were returning down town, and while standing on the high grade overlooking Buzby's flour mill, the same party passed by them, and after scrutinizing the pair very closely, made a movement toward his hip pocket, as if to grasp a pistol. The youths, noticing the action, at once made a similar movement. No words were spoken, and the mysterious personage, probably thinking discretion the better part of valor, quietly ambled off. The courageous youths then retraced their steps to town, fully satisfied they had succeeded in bulldozing the bold, bad highwayman. Hereafter we would advise those youngsters who are in the habit of wandering out to Belltown after dark, to carry a small-sized arsenal with them so as to give these nocturnal freebooters a warm reception.

CAPT. JACK'S TROUPE.—At last we are to have a show. We have been so long without a theatrical performance of any kind, that, notwithstanding the tightness of the money market, the citizens of this city will doubtless accord a rousing reception to the famous character actor, Capt. Jack Crawford and his talented troupe, who make their *entree* here on Friday evening next in the thrilling border drama of "The Plains, or the Trail of Death Valley," and on Saturday they will perform "Capt. Jack, or Life on the Border"—both plays written by the well known New York dramatist Fred G. Maeder. The acting of Capt. Jack and Miss Rena the brilliant *soubrette*, and the balance of the company, are highly spoken of by the press of Portland, where they have been playing for some time past.

THE NOOKSACK JAMS.—We learn with a great deal of satisfaction that a strenuous effort will be made the coming summer, by the residents along the river, to remove the remaining jam in the Nooksack that lies between the upper and lower crossings. When this undertaking is accomplished, says the *Mail*, the river will be opened for light draft steamers for a distance of over thirty miles, and which opening will admit of the easy settlement of over one hundred square miles of the largest and best agricultural lands in Western Washington.

The barkentine Katie Flickinger arrived from San Francisco last night and is unloading a large cargo of assorted merchandise at Yesler's wharf. She brought freight consigned to the following merchants in this city: T. H. Callahan, Toklas & Singerman, Waddell & Miles, Schwabacher Bros. & Co., and Crawford & Harrington.

SHERMAN, HYDE & Co., send us a fine new song and chorus, entitled "We are Happy, Darling Mother," by Jas. J. Daynes, words by Chas. Slayner. It is really a gem, and will be much sung, we think. The price is 35c.

A new kind of "mum" sociable has been devised. The lights are down and the girl who squeals, must tell what made her cry out or pay a fine. This is the only kind where the young men have any chance.

The property of J. J. Moss, corner of Madison and Fifth streets, has been sold to the Sisters of Charity. We did not learn the price paid. It is the intention of the Sisters, we believe, to convert the dwelling into a school building.

Those desiring to purchase should not fail to attend the auction sale of furniture belonging to the residence of Capt. W. H. Taylor, at 1 o'clock on Friday next.

The damage to the locomotive, George C. Bode, has been repaired and it is as good as ever. The wonder is that it escaped with so little injury.

The citizens of La Conner have resolved against employing the "Heathen Chinese" in any capacity whatever.

A HANDSOME new tender for the locomotive George C. Bode is receiving the finishing touches at the workshop of the railroad company on the wharf.

SCHOONER COURSER and a French bark are loading at Port Ludlow, also the Forest Queen.

BORN.—At Port Gamble, March 12th, to the wife of G. A. Phelps, a daughter.

An Outlet Wanted.

The following sensible article on the railroad situation, we call from the *East Oregonian*, published at Pendleton: The Columbia River is locked up and must necessarily be for years to come. The O. S. N. Co. and N. P. R. R. Co. are to all intents and purposes one. Let this N. P. R. R. be built from Portland to Umatilla, and what better off are we of this country; we are yet in the hands and at the mercy of the same guiding monopoly, the O. S. N. Co.—They will still have control of the Columbia river and will have no competition. No one can doubt but that the present rates would still be charged for freight and fare. It is a legal axiom that corporations have no soul and the O. S. N. Co. is no exception to the rule. This company has a good thing and does just as any other company or set of men would do under like circumstances, charge just as much as they think the people will stand. What we want here is direct connection with the sea. This we can have by the Seattle and Walla Walla Railroad and in our opinion by no other way. The people of Eastern Oregon are under no obligation to Portland. We have paid tribute long enough and have always been scolded when we ask anything for this country. Nothing is expected to be given to Eastern Oregon unless it is something that will directly tend to enhance the interests of Portland. Let us cut loose from that place. Endeavor to obtain an outlet to the sea by the way of the Seattle and Walla Walla route.—Then if the N. P. R. R. is built we will have competition which will at least secure for us reasonable rates of transportation. Remember that the people of Portland have, as a general thing, discouraged the P. D. and Salt Lake Road. The people of this country have ever cursed the O. S. N. Co., while Portland has been the greatest check upon our prosperity. We could and would have had the Dalles and Salt Lake road built long ere this had the people of Portland worked in good faith for it, but now we scarcely expect anything from them but opposition and as long as we continue to pour our wealth into her lap just that long may we expect her to continue to oppose any other outlet or market for us. Let Eastern Oregon and Eastern Washington unite in an effort to get directly to the sea regardless of Portland's interests and we will succeed.

CATCHING CRABS.—We counted 28 moon-eyed Mongolians down on the railroad wharf this afternoon, engaged in the pleasant pastime of catching crabs, which they accomplish by means of large nets, baited with halibut. Many of these heathens have no other way of obtaining a livelihood—by catching their own fish, and together with what loose potatoes they pick up on the wharves they manage to eke out an existence. This is one of the reasons why it is impossible for the white laboring man to compete with them. Besides, their clothing is of the commonest kind, consisting merely of a blue blouse and overalls, a costume they wear all the year round, winter and summer.

NO CHINESE.—Says the *Victoria Colonist*: Mr. Humphreys has given notice of a motion for the adoption of steps to restrict Chinese immigration to this Province. We are sincerely and heartily glad. It is time vigorous action were taken in this regard. White labor can never compete with Chinese labor, and the day is fast approaching when the presence of the Mongolian race in large numbers in this Province will come to be recognized as an unmitigated evil. Better adopt measures to prevent than provide means to cure.

The English bark Lady Lampson was to have been auctioned off at Victoria to-day, by J. F. Davis & Co.

From the Daily of Thursday.

GROWING MONOTONOUS.—This thing of having a lot of hungry tramps nosing around in your backyard at all hours of the night, repeated instances of which have occurred in this city during the past few weeks, is beginning to grow a trifle monotonous, to say the least, and should be stopped. Scarcely a night has passed of late that we have not heard of the larceny of some article of food or clothing from residences in the upper part of town. So common have they become, in fact, that we have hitherto refrained from speaking of each new case, for fear of boring the readers of the DISPATCH, and simply accepted it as a necessary evil, for which there was apparently no remedy. Although in the majority of instances the articles taken are of minor value; still it is not well that these nocturnal nippers should entertain the idea that their petty thefts are unnoticed, for growing bold with success, they will extend their efforts still further, and try their hands at burglary and house-breaking on a more extended scale. The latest instances of petty thefts we hear of, occurred on Tuesday night at the residence of Jeremiah Driggs, in Belltown, from whence a quantity of pickled pork was taken from an outside cupboard. Last night a lot of flour and butter and several loaves of bread were stolen from the residence of K. C. Ward, corner of Third and Pine streets.

The Dakota will sail from San Francisco, on Saturday, arriving here on or about Wednesday next.

The steamer Teaser took a load of brick down to Tulalip yesterday from the brickyard at Alki Point, and returned about 11 o'clock last night.

UNEMPLOYED SEA CAPTAINS.—If there

is one business more than another that appears to be overdone on this coast at present, it is that of the men who go down to the sea in ships. At almost every port on the Sound may be found seamen or steamboatmen working at other kinds of business, simply through inability to procure employment at their regular vocation. Particularly is this the case with the latter class here in Seattle, where almost every other person one meets is, or has been, captain of a steamboat. There are said to be from 100 to 130 unemployed sea-captains in the port of San Francisco at the present time, and nearly all connected with the Pacific coast, the Mexican and Pacific Island trade. They are largely composed of those who have been mates and who made one or more voyages as captains. Now that times are dull and vessels demanding skippers are scarce they do not like to go back to the positions of mates, but wait and wait for their chance to get on the poop in supreme command once more. There are some, however, says the *Chronicle*, who are very willing to go as first mates, and watch every opportunity to get the position. Many captains have been idle from six to nine months, hoping to get a command, and were compelled at last to act as first officer, or even as second mate. A thoroughly reliable skipper, an able seaman and navigator, washed up and down along the coast for six months, and finally thinking that he had all he wanted of a land-lubber's life, shipped as first mate on a schooner going up the coast. Wages of sea captains average about \$100 per month, some getting \$75 and some \$150. The wages paid to the Sandwich Islands is less than that to Tahiti, Samoa or the other islands south of the equator, because the trade does not pay so well. On an average a vessel will make five trips to the Sandwich Islands, four to the Society Islands, and three to the Samoan group in the twelve months. The South Sea trade is popular with young captains, and among them there is quite an emulation to make the fastest trips. The married captains prefer the coast trade, because they can see their wives and families more frequently. They are as a class more sedate than their tropical fellow skippers, but they are all royal tars, and a pride to our merchant fleet.

SUNK AGAIN.—The regular periodical sinking of the steamer *Wenat* has occurred. In this respect the *Wenat* is unusually unfortunate—for within the past six months she has either sunk or run on a snag at least three or four times. She went up to Rowland Smith's place on White river yesterday, to get thirty tons of potatoes for T. G. Wilson, of this city, and while coming down the Duwamish river last night she ran on some sunken piles opposite Conkling's place, bursting a hole in her bottom and sinking her immediately. Word was sent to this city and the steamer *Comet* went up to her assistance this afternoon. The spuds will probably not be much injured, as their immersion will not materially damage them and they can be easily dried. They were intended for shipment to San Francisco, where at present spuds command an unusually good price. The frequent accidents of this nature occurring to the *Wenat* are not in any degree due to the incompetency of Capt. Bailey, who is acknowledged to be a very careful pilot, but it is well known the *Wenat* is an unusually hard boat to handle in swift water, when heavily loaded. She will doubtless be got off again without much difficulty.

PRESENTATION.—On Saturday last, the employees of the Tacoma saw mill gave Mr. Ackerson a pleasant surprise, in the shape of a presentation of a solid silver card case of beautiful design, on which was an inscription to the effect that the article was presented to Mr. and Mrs. Ackerson by the employees of the Tacoma mill company, as a token of their esteem and regard. Mr. Ackerson and his wife, says the *Herald*, will leave Tacoma for San Francisco upon the next ocean steamer, and will probably not return for eight or nine months, and the employees of the mill sought this opportunity of expressing their regard, thinking the occasion and the memento would be the subject of pleasant recollection by their esteemed employer and his wife. Mr. Ackerson goes below to look after the San Francisco branch of the business during the absence of Mr. Hanson in Europe. Mr. Ackerson and wife went down on the North Pacific this morning to take the City of Panama at Victoria.

HOW IT WAS DONE.—We published an item on Tuesday in relation to the appointment of three children from one family to free scholarships in the University. In order to prevent any misunderstanding as to the facts, we publish the following additional items in relation to these appointments: Jennie Hancock was appointed on December 3d, 1877, by Hon. Wm. Kortz; Willie Hancock was appointed on December 24th, 1877, by Hon. J. M. E. Atkinson; and Eli B. Robison (step-brother to the above) commenced attending school on January 2d, on a conditional promise from Councilman J. A. Kuhn that he would receive the appointment to a free scholarship, which promise was confirmed February 8th.

The steamer Teaser took a load of brick down to Tulalip yesterday from the brickyard at Alki Point, and returned about 11 o'clock last night.

UNEASY.—It is again reported that settlers in the Crab creek country, near which Chief Moses and his band reside, are quite uneasy at the appearance of things. They say that hitherto the Indians have been in the habit each spring of visiting the settlers in a friendly manner, inquiring for work and begging; that this spring the Indians, and particularly the squaws, do not come around the ranches, but keep their distance. If any are seen, it is an occasional buck, who is surely and distant.

AN OPINION.—The annexed item we clip from a late number of the *New York Herald*: "The people of Oregon look upon the Walla Walla valley in Washington Territory, with the eyes of desire, and are opposed to the erection of the latter into a commonwealth until it shall yield some of its domain to extend Oregon's boundaries. The loss of this area would lessen Washington's population so much as to defer her admission to the Union until after 1900."

PEST.—The Eastern Washington papers tell of a great pest to farmers in some sections in the shape of numerous ground squirrels which prey upon their crops. They are quite troublesome and in some cases very destructive, but prepared strychnine is playing extermination with them, as Paris green did with the potato bug in the east.

We learn that Tom Merry is at present in Walla Walla, negotiating for the purchase of the *Watchman*, with the intention of converting it into a daily paper.

COLFAX keeps twenty-five carpenters at work increasing the size of the town.

CAPT. BRITAIN leaves on the next steamer for San Francisco, on business.

MONEY is pretty close in this city now-a-days, but not close enough to reach.

BORN.—At Port Susan, March 18th, to the wife of T. S. Adams, a daughter.

YESLER'S HALL!

TWO NIGHTS ONLY.

CAPT. JACK'S COMBINATION

On the Trail.

CAPT. JACK CRAWFORD

The Post Scout of the Black Hills, and the Charming Young COMEDIENNE and SOUBRETTE.

MISS RENA!

SUPPORTED BY A

FULL DRAMATIC COMPANY,

In the following Realistic Dramas of Frontier Life:

Friday Evening, March 29th,

"THE PLAINS;"

Or, The Trails of Death Valley.

Saturday Evening, March 30th,

"CAPT. JACK;"

Or, Life on the Border.

ADMISSION, ———— \$1 00
BACK SEATS, ———— 50

No extra charge for Reserved Seats; for sale at Jack Levy's Cigar Store. mb27-td.

FIFTY-NINTH ANNIVERSARY

CELEBRATION

I. O. O. F.

Ball and Supper,

—AT—

YESLER'S HALL.

FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1878,

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS:

OLIVE BRANCH, No. 4, | SEATTLE, No. 7,
FRANK HANFORD, | P. CHILDS,
Geo. W. HALL, | E. GODING,
Encampment, JOHN LEVY.

COMMITTEE OF RECEPTION:

OLIVE BRANCH, No. 4, | SEATTLE, No. 7,
J. WENZLER, | E. L. HALL,
W. H. PUMPHREY, | H. A. BRIGLOW,
M. A. KELLY, | E. P. ECK,
Encampment, CHAS. LIPSEY.

FLOOR COMMITTEE:

OLIVE BRANCH, No. 4, | SEATTLE, No. 7,
C. W. YOUNG, | C. P. FARRAR,
F. GASCH, | E. GODING,
Encampment, P. W. WALD.

MUSIC BY HAYS' BAND.

TICKETS, (by invitation) ———— \$3.00
Members of the Order are cordially invited to participate. mb6-td.

Candidate

— FOR —

Constitutional Convention

L. B. ANDREWS.

mb29-td.



Its competitors receiving only an award for some special feature of their machines.

The World-renowned Wilson Shuttle Sewing Machine

Has Unlimited Capacity to do all kinds of Family Sewing and Manufacturing.

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

WITH EVERY MOTION OF THE FOOT THE MACHINE MAKES SIX STITCHES.

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

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

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

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

Send for Illustrated Catalogue. Agents Wanted.

For full particulars address

WILSON SEWING MACHINE CO.
827 Broadway, NEW YORK; NEW ORLEANS, LA.; CHICAGO, ILL.; or SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

dec11t R. C. GRAVES, Agent, Seattle, W. T.

\$18.-SEWING-MACHINE.-\$18

THE MOST WONDERFUL AND THE BEST.

HIGHEST AWARDS

—AT THE—

CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION!

DIPLOMAS, PRIZE MEDALS, Etc

A FIRST-CLASS FULL SIZED

SEWING MACHINE

—WITH—

Table and Treadle.

Only Eighteen Dollars.

The most simple and compact! The most durable and economical!!! A mod-1 of combined simplicity, strength and beauty!!!! New and numerous patented attachments. No complicated machinery to be constantly getting out of order. So easy to learn that a child can run it. Will do all kinds of sewing from the finest to the coarsest. Sew, knit, tuck, braid, cord, gather, embroider, etc.; uses self-adjusting straight needles, and all description of cotton, silk and thread. Makes the strongest stitch known—the cloth will tear before the seam will rip—use the tread direct from the spool. The machine is beautifully finished and highly ornamented, and

WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.

CAUTION!

All persons are cautioned not to make, deal, sell, or use any sewing machines that sew with our needle, and make the Elastic stitch, or that have the new Patent self-feed attachment, unless the same are purchased from this company or their agents, or licenses, and stamped under our patent. Beware of worthless imitations and unscrupulous parties who have copied our circulars, advertisements, etc., and buy only the machine manufactured by us.

"The wonder is how good a machine can be sold at so low a price."—(Globe)

We have seen the machine and consider it first-class in every respect.—[Transcript.]

We can recommend it to our readers.—[Christian Index, N. Y.]

The machine arrived safely; we are more than pleased; it does more than you claim for it. We shall call the attention of our readers to it.—[St. Louis Christian.]

A thoroughly responsible company, prompt in all their dealings, and one that we can commend to our readers.—[Age, N. Y.]

Sample machines with table and treadle forwarded to any part of the world on receipt of

Eighteen Dollars.

Special terms and extra inducements to male and female agents, storekeepers, &c. County rights given to smart agents free. Samples of sewing, descriptive circulars, containing terms, testimonials, engravings, &c.; sent free. All money sent in Postoffice Orders, Drafts, or Express, are perfectly secure. Safe delivery guaranteed.

All Orders, communications, etc., must be addressed to the

PEERLESS MANUFACTURING CO.

374-ly 2403 Ridge Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

OLE SCHILLESTAD.

YESLER'S WHARF, Opposite Coleman's Mill, Seattle.

IS MANUFACTURING THE CELEBRATED

REEDER

WIRE SUSPENSION VIBRATING SPRING

BED BOTTOMS,

COMBINING NEATNESS, COMFORT, & DURABILITY.

Having received First Premiums and Diplomas from State and County Fairs, and having given satisfaction to those now using them, we do not hesitate to pronounce them the best spring bed now in market. Orders solicited.

Address, OLE SCHILLESTAD, sep8t.

ISAAC M. HALL,

LAWYER, SEATTLE, WASH. TERRITORY.

Office—Corner Front and Columbia Street—Up 8.airs.

S. BAXTER & CO.

IMPORTERS AND

Commission Merchants,

SOLE AGENTS for Western Washington for the California Farmers' Mutual

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

OFFER FOR SALE TO THE TRADE ONLY

TENNENT'S ALE, Pints and Quarts.

BASS' ALE " " "

GUINNESS' PORTER Pints and Qts.

HENNESSEY BRANDY in Octaves, and 1, 2 and 3 star in case.

MARTELL BRANDY in Octaves, and 1, 2 and 3 star in case.

OTARD DUPUY BRANDY in Octaves and case.

CALIFORNIA GRAPE BRANDY in Octave.

SCOTCH WHISKY in case and bulk.

IRISH " " "

CHAMPAGNE—

Chas. Farris, in pints and quarts.

Landsberger's California, Imperial and Private Cuvee, in pts & qts.

SHERBY—Finest Old Golden, Old Garvey and California in case and bulk.

PORT—Imported and California in case and bulk.

BOURBON WHISKIES—Hotelling's genuine J. H. Cutter in case and bulk; White House, Universal, Miller, etc. etc.

TOBACCO—Ping, Granulated and Long Cut.

CIGARS—The largest Stock and Best Assortment on Puget Sound.

We are the only house in Washington Territory shipping Furs direct to London, England, and are paying the highest cash prices. nov16t

Notice.

During the absence of Mr. R. W. Pontius his business will be attended to by I. M. Hall, who holds a general power of attorney from Mr. Pontius for that purpose.

I. M. HALL,

Attorney in fact for R. W. Pontius.

Seattle, W. T., March 20, 1878. mb23d2w

U can make money faster at work for us than at any other place. Capital not required; we will start you. \$12 per day at home made by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. Costly outfit and terms free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine, m23d4d6m.

S. KENNEY,

Merchant Tailor,

CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS,

COMMERCIAL STREET, SEATTLE.

nov30t

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The firm of CUSHMAN & ZIMMERMAN, carrying on the business of logging on Wildly Island, has been dissolved by mutual consent.

GEORGE A. CUSHMAN,

CHRISTIAN ZIMMERMAN.

The under-liquid will continue to carry on the business at the old camp.

fed 1m CHRISTIAN ZIMMERMAN.

Notice.

All those indebted to me I hope will call and settle in whole or part as I am at home ready to settle my bills

CONSTITUTIONAL Convention Candidate for King county Council District, J. W. GEORGE.

JUGGED.—Christ Johnson is a logger, from Seabeck. Last night he was in this city having a little fun with the boys. He went to the Occidental and abused the bar keeper, then he tried to make things lively at the Eldorado for a few minutes. At last he went to the Grotto and commenced abusing a man there. The bar tender ordered him to be quiet, and he turned his attention to this gentleman, striking at him, and knocking things off the bar. Being a very large and powerful man, and having a fine revolver, which he took occasion to flourish, he was justly considered a dangerous customer. Before he had done any particular damage officer Thorn-dyke came in and arrested him, and started for the lockup. Arrived there the prisoner seized the officer by his two arms, holding him securely. Thorn-dyke asked a man who was near to assist him, and as the man approached Johnson kicked him in the stomach. Another man then approached, when the prisoner released the officer to attack this man. As quick as a flash Thorn-dyke drew his club, and by a few blows judiciously administered, Johnson soon became as harmless as a sick kitten. Thorn-dyke took the revolver from the prisoner, and put him into the calaboose, where he is now meditating on the changes incident to life.

THREE LITTLE MEN.—The appearance of Commodore Nutt and his brother on the streets this week, says the Walla Statesman, attracted very general attention, and the two little men have been the topic of conversation. Somewhat strange, a third man of diminutive proportions made his appearance at the same time, and looks enough like the Nutts to be a brother. This third chap is a man of means, a large cattle dealer in California, and as we are informed, comes here for the purpose of making investments. Occasionally these three little men have appeared on the streets together, and as a matter of course they were the observed of all observers.

TEA PLANT.—In the garden of W. N. Bell, of this city, is a tea plant about eighteen inches high, which has been in full leaf all of the past winter, thus proving conclusively that tea can be successfully cultivated on Puget Sound. This specimen came from the Agricultural Department at Washington, and there are now 100,000 plants in the department garden. Tea might be cultivated in small quantities, for family use, in this Territory, but cannot be grown for export until it can be prepared for market by machinery, on account of cheap labor in the districts of China and Japan.

POSTPONED.—The sale of Capt. Taylor's household furniture, which was advertised to take place at his residence this afternoon was postponed until next Tuesday, when the sale will take place at Maddocks' Hall, on Front street, at 1 o'clock. The sale was postponed on account of a notice in the Intelligencer, which said the sale would occur on Occidental square.—W. D. Lyts, auctioneer.

RUN OVER.—Last evening as the train on the Seattle and Walla Walla Railroad was approaching this city, some horses were seen by the track. As the train neared them they took to the track, and it being too late to prevent an accident, one of the horses was run over and killed, and the other one injured. It is said that the horse that was killed belonged to Mr. Maple, and the other one to an Indian.

ARMS FOR IDAHO.—In pursuance of a joint resolution of Congress, 220 rifles and 12,500 cartridges have been ordered to Lewiston from Vancouver. The same number are to be sent from Benicia, California, to Fort Hall. The Bannocks in the neighborhood of Fort Hall have recently been disarmed, and are understood to be unfriendly.

TAX SALE.—Persons whose property has been advertised for taxes may be interested to know that tomorrow is the last day for redeeming the same before sale. The sale will take place on Monday morning next at 10 o'clock at Maddocks' Hall on Front street.

MR. J. DRIGGS, of Belltown, is building a new fence, in which iron bars supply the place of wooden pickets. The iron will be painted green, and the wood white, producing a very pretty effect.

Do Not forget the Captain Jack Combination at Yesler's Hall to-night. The company is first-class, and the entertainment will well repay the price of admission.

Recruiting for the regular army is progressing briskly, and it is thought that in time there may be as many as one private for each officer, thus doing away in a great measure with the existing hardships of army life, many subalterns being now obliged to black their own boots.

Lake of the Devil.

About 60 miles from Seattle, and a few miles northeast of Porter's Prairie, lies a large lake nestled at the foot of the mountains and between the foot-hills. Game is very abundant along its shores, and the finest of mountain trout sport in its sparkling waters. This lovely sheet of water was once the favorite resort of the Indians, who visited it to hunt and fish and gather berries, which were found in abundance. Many years ago a tribe of Indians visited this lake as they had done many times before, and after spending the day in catching the speckled beauties from its waters, and chasing the fleet footed deer along the banks, the tribe gathered around the camp fires as evening approached and partook of the fruits of the chase. Their repast ended, they were lying about the fires contemplating the beautiful scene, when suddenly the waters of the lake began to bubble and boil like a great cauldron. The affrighted Indians sprang to their feet and made haste to leave the valley, but a new terror awaited them; a heavy sound of thunder smote their ears, and lightning came down from the mountains and consumed two-thirds of the tribe. Those who survived made their way from the place with all speed, and soon reached a place of safety. Since that night of terror no Indian can be persuaded to approach nearer than three miles to the lake, believing as they do that this is the home of the devil, and that the terrible destruction of the tribe was a direct manifestation of his displeasure at their having visited his retreat. They have christened the place Enium Claw Chuck, or Devil's Lake. No white man is known to have ever seen this body of water, but from the description given of it by the Indians, it must be beautiful indeed. Some persons in this city contemplate going to it the coming summer.

CAUTION.—One dark night this week as one of our citizens was going from his place of business to his home, he approached a suspicious looking corner, where the fence being built on a bank would effectually secrete any person around the corner. He walked rapidly, and just as he turned the angle was startled by the sharp click of a pistol hammer. He sprang sidewise and made a movement for his shooting iron, when a loud laugh from some boys discovered that he was the victim of a practical joke. He gave them a talking to and went home. We might add that boys and others cannot well afford to play such practical jokes, as many people in Seattle carry arms, and they may use them on such occasions before the joke is discovered, and put a quietus on the joker of the most practical kind.

PENSIONS.—Some time ago two discharged soldiers, Thomas Garvin and George White, employed Roswell Scott, of this city, to procure pensions for them from the department at Washington. The money has since been placed to their credit, but now neither of these men can be found. Persons knowing of their whereabouts will confer a favor by informing them of the facts.

A SLIDE on the hillside near the South School has occurred. The cracking of the earth can be traced for about 200 yards, and penetrates to a depth of from one to two feet, with a width of eight inches at the top in some places.

Bayard Taylor was married 20 years ago to a charming German lady. He has an only daughter just about entering womanhood. It has been the ambition of his later years to write a life of the poet of whose greatest work he is the greatest translator. But the need of daily labor for a livelihood has denied him the time. The Berlin mission will furnish this; and thus the appointment of the genial journalist and man of letters, our republican poet-laureate, is a contribution to literature no less than to diplomacy.

The story comes from Woodstock, Vt., of an old clock that no tinkering will induce to run; but at every annual gathering of the family it starts itself, and keeps on ticking and striking the hours until the visitors have departed.

Tecumseh Sherman says that if the Indian does not conform to the life around him he will be swept away. As those around him are chiefly post traders and Government agents, it would appear that his preservation depended upon his lying, cheating, stealing and drinking.

A St. Louis forger tried to swallow the bogus check that had caused his arrest, but the officer choked him until he ejected it.

The Emperor has signed the charter authorizing New York capitalists to erect grain elevators throughout the Russian Empire.

TO AN AFFLICTED PUBLIC.—H. F. Adams, M. D., of San Francisco, will visit Seattle, March 26th, and remain from 7 to 10 days, and stop at the Occidental Hotel. Dr. Adams comes before this community with the highest testimonials of character, ability and skill that can be found on this continent. Any one having any form of chronic disease will do well to consult the doctor while in Seattle. The doctor performs all kinds of eye and ear surgery with most consummate skill, besides all kinds of operative surgery. The resident physicians are cordially invited to call and see the doctor while in the city, as he is a regular graduate and has no stolen thunder. m23-7t.

"BEHOLD we came Quickly." Hendricks & Curtis are still here in the town of Seattle, and are offering their services to any and all that may want gas or steam fitting done. They keep all kinds of water, steam and gas pipe at low, yes, very low figures. Pumps of the best sort, saws gummed, filed and put in good shape. Remember the place, corner Front and Cherry streets. j24tf.

LENTEN SERVICES.—Trinity Church Rev. C. R. Bonnell, rector. Tuesdays, at 5 p. m.; Wednesdays, at 9 a. m.; Thursdays, at 5 p. m.; Fridays, at 9 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Holy Week—morning and evening of each day.

8 pounds of G. C. Sugar for \$1.00
4 pounds best Costa Rica coffee \$1.00
11 do Cartine rice for \$1.00
1 do Natural leaf Jap. tea 50
3 No. 1 Mackerel for 25 cents.
m2tf. T. LYLE, Front street.

LENTEN service will be held at the Catholic church every morning at 7 o'clock. On Friday morning and evening at 7 o'clock, and on Sundays at 11 a. m.

MAISON DORRE RESTAURANT has removed one door above the Arcade, on Front street. The best furnished table in the city can always be found at this restaurant. j24tf.

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

Hot and cold baths at the Front street barber shop, opposite Post Office. mar8-tf

If you want to get a cheap Bible go to T. Lyle's grocery store. Bible Depository. m25-tf

I will furnish teams for funerals to Masonic Cemetery for \$3 each. dec20tf. W. H. Bow.

HOTEL ARRIVALS. SEATTLE, March 29, 1878. OCCIDENTAL. D. W. Post, White River, Michael Day; Joe O'Hara, do E. M. Smithers, Benton; G. H. South, do J. C. Henoweth, N. Tac.; F. A. Spaulding, Olympia; D. S. C. Lib., Florida; D. Leonard, do J. Egan Eau Claire, Wis.

JUSTICE'S SUMMONS. Territory of Washington, County of King, ss.—In Justice's Court, Roswell Scott, J. P. To FREDERICK A. DYER: You are hereby notified that F. W. Wusthoff and F. W. Wa. d. partners under the firm name of Wusthoff & Wall, have filed a verified claim against you in said Court, which will come on to be heard at my office in Seattle, in King county, W. T., on the 27th day of April, A. D. 1878, at the hour of 9 o'clock A. M.; and unless you appear and then and there answer, the same will be taken as confessed, and the demand of the plaintiffs granted. The subject and demand of said claim is to recover the sum of \$18 20-100 for goods, wares and merchandise sold and delivered. Verified claim filed March 28th, 1878. mar30-w St. ROSWELL SCOTT, J. P.

For the Cassiar and Sitka Mines The Mail Steamship CALIFORNIA, CHAS. THORN, MASTER. Having superior accommodations for Passengers, will leave Victoria for Wrangell and Sitka, on or about

Wednesday, April 5th, 1878. Returning will leave for Portland on or about the 20th. For freight or passage apply on board or to mar21tf J. P. GOODHUE, Agent. Office at P. McQuade & Son's

D. W. STARKEY, M. D. HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN & SURGEON. Office over Frauenthal's store, corner Commerce and Mill streets, Seattle, W. T. ja8-4f

A New and Delicious Fruit. THE DIOSPYRUS KAKI, Known as the Date Plum, or Japanese Persimmon

The undersigned having received a few of the above trees will dispose of them at San Francisco prices. Full information given on application, either in person or by letter.

THE SUPPLY IS LIMITED. Seattle, March 6, 1878. F. H. WURTWARTZ. m26&w-4f

FURNITURE AT AUCTION PUBLIC AUCTION! The household furniture belonging to W. H. Taylor will be sold at

Tuesday, April 2d, 1878, At his residence, corner of 5th and Marion streets, at 1 o'clock, P. M. W. D. LITS, Auctioneer.

Special Notices.

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

HA VANA CIGARS, at Jack Levy's.

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

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

W. M. TIRTLOT, ATTORNEY AT-LAW, SNOHOMISH CITY, and Washington Terr

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

D. P. JENKINS, ATTORNEY AT-LAW & SOL'R IN CHAN. Particular attention given to Chancery cases. Office—on Commercial street opposite the U. S. Hotel. ap4

W. H. WHITE, ATTORNEY AT-LAW, SEATTLE, W. T. Prosecuting Attorney 3d Judicial District. j27tf

C. D. EMERY, COUNSELOR-AT-LAW AND PROCTOR IN ADMIRALTY, je2 d&w-3m SEATTLE, W. T.

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

M'NAUGHT & LEARY, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW, SEATTLE, WASH. TERR nov3

CHAS. E. LARRABEE. C. H. HANFORD. LARRABEE & HANFORD. COUNSELORS AND ATTY'S AT-LAW. dec24ly SEATTLE, W. T.

EDWARD HOLLAND NICOLL, ATTORNEY AT-LAW, SNOHOMISH, W. T. Will practice in all the Courts of the Territory. jan5wtf

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

Farm for Sale! A GOOD FARM OF FORTY ACRES Two acres cleared, situated NEAR LAKE UNION, Will be sold for \$700 CASH. Good Farming land, covered with small hard wood timber, easy to clear. For particulars enquire at this office. nov16ts

G. W. BULLENE, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEER & MECHANIC First St., SEATTLE, W. T.

PREPARED TO DO ALL kinds of Mill, Steamboat and Logging Camp Work in Iron, Brass, Steel and other metals. All kinds of Blacksmith Work done to order

THE FAVORITE STEAMER ZEPHYR SAMUEL JACKSON, MASTER. Will leave Seattle for Tacoma, Steilacoom and Olympia every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings, connecting with the cars at Tacoma Monday mornings.

DENTISTRY. D. Locke, M. D., Will practice his profession in all its branches Permanent location, Room No. 1, up stairs, in Frauenthal's Block. my26-4f

HAS REMOVED. TO HIS NEW STORE,

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

W. G. JAMIESON'S, Jewelry, Music & Machine Emporium!

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

W. G. JAMIESON.

STETSON & POST.

SEATTLE PLANING MILLS, Commercial St., adjoining S. and W. W. R.

Sash and Doors, Blinds, Frames, Shutters, & Wood Finish

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

Our Cedar Doors the Best in America

HALL, PAULSON & CO.,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in all kinds of



Furniture, Carpets, Oil Cloth, WINDOW SHADES, BRACKETS, PICTURE FRAMES, MOLDINGS, PERAMBULATOR

A FULL STOCK OF Upholstery Goods, All Kinds.

We are constantly receiving Parlor and Chamber Suites of the latest style, which we will sell at prices that defy competition. Visit our Factory, at the Foot of Commercial Street, and satisfy yourself as to our ability to MANUFACTURE FURNITURE AT SAN FRANCISCO PRICES. Salesroom—Commercial Street, Seattle. nov24tf

L. A. TREEN,

Commercial Street, Seattle. Cork-soled Boots for Ladies and Gents a specialty.

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

Has Unsurpassed Appliances for Making First-class Work for Ladies and Gents. dec6tf

CHILBERG BROTHERS,

Jobbers and Retail Dealers in Choice Groceries, Oregon Flour, CORN MEAL, RYE MEAL, BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, RICE FLOUR and FEED. Also, a Well Selected Stock CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, and TABLE CUTLERY

Which they propose to sell Cheaper than any other house in Seattle. aug1

FRONT STREET, SEATTLE

Down They Go!

FOR TACOMA, STEILACOOM AND OLYMPIA. The new Passenger Steamer MESSENGER CAPT. J. C. PARKER. Will leave Seattle

Every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday AT SEVEN O'CLOCK, A. M. j33tf

Every Style of Boot or Shoe

That can be had in any city in the United States, at N. W. YORK OR SAN FRANCISCO PRICES N. B.—I don't import any Eastern work and palm it off as my own make, but I manufacture all goods in my own shop.

A first class pair of working boots made to order for \$4 00 Working shoes made at \$3 50

A Specialty Made of Repairing. Boots half-soled for 75 cents. Give me a call.

R. W. OSBOURNE, CORNER MAIN AND COMMERCIAL STS. (Above New England Hotel.) SEATTLE, W. T. j331-4f

is not easily earned in these hard times, but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country, who will ing to work steadily at the employment that we furnish. \$66 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. We have agents who are making over \$20 per day. (With) gaps at once can make money fast. present time money cannot be made so and rapidly as any other business. It cost nothing to try the business. Terms and \$66 outfit free. Address at once H. HALL & CO., Portland, Maine. oc10-dw 6m

