



### Puget Sound Dispatch.

**LARRABEE & CO.**  
Publishers and Proprietors.

**TERMS:**  
Single Copy One Year.....\$3 00  
Six Months.....2 00  
Three.....1 50  
Single Number.....12

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

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

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Stellacoom.....Irving Ballard.  
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**Terms of Courts.**  
**SUPREME COURT.**  
1st Monday in January.  
**DISTRICT COURTS.**  
SEATTLE—1st Monday in February and August.  
PORT TOWNSEND—4th Monday in February and November.  
STELLACOOM—3d Monday in January and July.  
OLYMPIA—3d Monday in March, and 2d Monday in November.  
VANCOUVER—2d Monday in April and 3d Monday in October.  
WALLA WALLA—2d Monday in May and 4th Monday in September.  
OREGONVILLE—2d Monday in July.  
YAKIMA CITY—4th Monday in October.  
FORT COLVILLE—1st Monday in June.

**MAILS.**  
The Seattle Mails arrive and depart as follows:  
Oregon, California and Atlantic States, via Olympia, Tacoma and Stellacoom: Arrive Mondays and Thursdays, 6 o'clock, A. M. Depart Tuesdays and Fridays, 10 P. M. Close 9 P. M.  
Victoria, via Ports Madison, Gamble, Ludlow and Townsend, Tuesdays and Fridays, 10 P. M. Depart Mondays, 6 15 A. M. Thursdays, 9 15 A. M. Close 6 A. M. and 9 P. M.  
Whistler, via Mukilteo, Snohomish, Tulalip, Coupeville, Coveland, Utsalady, Laconner, Ft. Salgo and Samish: Arrive, Wednesdays, 4 P. M. Depart, Mondays, 9 A. M. Close 8 30 A. M.  
Franklin, via White River and Slaughter: Arrive, Wednesdays, 7 P. M. Depart, Tuesdays, 7 A. M. Close 6 30 A. M.  
Snoqualmie, via Black River and Squak: Arrive, Wednesdays, 8 P. M. Depart, Tuesdays, 7 A. M. Close 6 30 A. M.  
Port Orchard, via Port Blakely: Arrive, Tuesdays, 11 A. M. Depart, Mondays, 11 A. M. Close 10 45.

**JAMES MCNAUGHT. JOHN LEARY.**  
**McNAUGHT & LEARY,**  
Attorneys at Law,  
Seattle, W. T.

Will practice in Supreme and District Courts of Washington Territory.

**JOHN J. MCGILVRA,**  
Attorney at Law,  
SEATTLE, W. T.

Will attend to business in all parts of the Territory.

**GEORGE N. MCCONAHA. WALDO M. YORK.**  
**MCCONAHA & YORK,**  
Counselors, Attorneys, Solicitors in Chancery, and Proctors in Admiralty.  
OFFICES—No. 1 and 3 Dispatch Buildings,  
SEATTLE, W. T.

W. M. YORK, NOTARY PUBLIC. 20

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

Will practice in the Supreme and District Courts.

**DR. G. A. WEED,**  
SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN,  
Office on Commercial Street, one door north of J. R. Robbins's.  
Office hours from 9 to 12, a. m., and from 2 to 5, p. m.  
Residence on First street, two and one-half blocks from Mill street, north. [27]

**DENTISTRY!**  
**DR. J. C. GRASSE, - - DENTIST.**  
OFFICE UNDER MOORE'S PHOTOGRAPH Gallery, on Mill Street, Seattle, W. T. Solicits Public Patronage. Will Warrant all Operations to give Satisfaction [28]

### IRVING BALLARD.

**Attorney & Counselor at Law,**  
**Stellacoom, W. T.**  
Will practice in the Courts of Law, Chancery, and Admiralty of Washington Territory. Office on Commercial street.

### McNAUGHT & LEARY,

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

### FOR SALE.

LOTS IN CITY OF SEATTLE, improved and unimproved.

Also, LANDS in King, Kitsap, Snohomish and Island Counties.  
Tracts at **HOLMES HARBOR, CAMANO ISLAND, MUKILTEO, PORT TOWNSEND, PORT DISCOVERY, NISQUALLY,** etc. etc.

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

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

**McNAUGHT & LEARY.**  
JAMES MCNAUGHT,  
JOHN LEARY,  
Seattle, W. T. Aug. 28, 1871. 15f.

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

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

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

### Stoves and Tin Ware.

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

**BUCK'S CELEBRATED COOK STOVE,**  
With or without extension, and for either Wood or Coal.

### Kitchen Furniture

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

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

### JOB WORK.

All work pertaining to the business done at short notice and in a workmanlike manner.  
**GIVE ME A TRIAL.**  
Orders from abroad promptly attended to.  
**PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.**  
Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. [2]

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

### Political.

#### The Liberal Republican Candidate for the Presidency.

Judge TRUMBULL is assumed by his recent speech to have placed himself squarely in sympathy with what is known, as the liberal republican movement and by so doing made himself a prominent candidate for the Cincinnati nomination for the Presidency. TRUMBULL has many warm and zealous friends who will be glad to see him a candidate for the Presidency, however, or by whom-ever nominated—and there is no question but the attitude assumed by him will give impetus and strength to the liberal republican movement.

Leaving out of view our own preferences or prejudices, and assuming that the candidate of the Cincinnati convention is to be supported by all the elements of opposition to GRANT, we do not think Judge TRUMBULL would prove the strongest man to put in nomination, nor indeed would any man who had occupied a prominent position and taken an active part in the politics of the country for the last ten years on either side of the question.

Judge DAVIS the candidate of the Labor Reformers occupies the best position of any prominent man yet named to combine all the elements of opposition. Unknown to politics, he is without friends to reward or enemies to punish, and equally free from the prejudices, hostilities and antipathies which an actual political career must necessarily engender. If he is right now on the questions that will necessarily enter into the platform and inspire the opposition to GRANT, he can be cordially supported on all hands, by all parties, without any being required to swallow what is distasteful, or to shrink or to be lukewarm under the effect of a hateful past.

Judge DAVIS is said to be of Whig antecedents, but in the performance of his duties on the Supreme bench, he has united in decisions vindicating the civil power of the country against the military, and the rights of the states against the assumptions of the centralizing power and tendencies, and did it in the face of heated passions and prejudices, which prove him sound on the fundamental ideas of the government; and proved further, that in him the patriot is much superior to the partisan.

The person we would prefer or select, if we had a potential voice, is one thing; and who, in all the circumstances, is best to unite all the elements of opposition to Grant, and accomplish the first and most needed step in reform—his overthrow and that of his party—is another. Of all the prominent names yet mentioned, it looks to us as if Judge DAVIS, of Illinois, now on the Supreme bench, is the man for the latter contingency. Whether politics will take that shape is of course yet uncertain. We are discussing only the probable result, so far as the candidate is concerned, if a union of all the elements of opposition shall prove practicable.

TRUMBULL, in his late speech on the resolution touching the sale of arms, defended the liberal republicans of Missouri as the true exponents of republican principles. Inasmuch as this class of republicans are opposed to the GRANT class, and they are admitted to be hostile to each other, the Senator by parity of reasoning, must at the same time have contended that the GRANT class were not the true exponents of republican principles. This following from his premises, as night follows the day, is still further manifest that as TRUMBULL, in the same speech, claimed to be a sound and genuine republican, he effectually read himself out of the GRANT party, into the liberal republican party, where he must hereafter be looked for.—*Milwaukee News.*

#### Sketch of Judge Davis.

Now that this eminent jurist is talked of as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency we present the following sketch of him:  
Physically Judge Davis is a picture. He is very tall and large; his shoulders are broad, his frame massive, and his stomach is beautifully rounded like an inverted baloon, from his throat to his hips. His stomach is, I should say, artistically considered a trifle too large, but it is very jolly, and his waistcoat sits over it tight and nice as though it were proud to have such lining. Altogether Judge Davis is a very conspicuous man. His weight must be over three hundred pounds, and if report be true, he had a million dollars for every hundred pounds of flesh. His head, surmounted such a massive frame looks small, but I judge it to be of more than ordinary size. His hair is brown, plentifully mixed with gray, and is closely cut. He wears a closely trimmed beard, also gray, but no mustache. His eyes are blue, and very mild, but his nose was evidently intended for a man with a larger face. His age is fifty-seven, and he is as young and active as any man of his size can be.

Physically and intellectually, he is just in his prime, being no older in appearance than ordinary men at forty-five.

He was born in Maryland, but graduated at Kenyon College, Ohio, in 1832. He studied law in Massachusetts, and went through the legal course at Yale College Law school. He was one of the pioneers of Illinois, having removed there in 1835, and began the practice of law in the backwoods. He was elected to the legislature in 1844, and was in 1847 prominent in the Convention which formed the present State Constitution. He was repeatedly elected Judge of the Eighth Judicial Circuit of Illinois, serving in all in this capacity thirteen years. It was here that he formed the friendship of Mr. Lincoln, which, on both sides, was one of the most remarkable that ever existed between two men. They rode the circuit together year after year, and rarely separated, except from necessity. Probably Judge Davis knew Lincoln better than any human being knew him, not excepting his own wife. In December, 1862, Mr. Lincoln appointed him one of the Justices of the Supreme Court and he at once established himself with the Court and the bar as one of the strongest Judges on the American bench.

It is not known that he would accept an independent nomination, but those who know him best believe he would. He will himself say nothing. He will not even talk with his friends upon the subject, nor will he be interviewed by the enterprising reporter. He is, however, extremely courteous and attentive to the Democrats and to the opposition Republicans. When he is spoken of about being a possible candidate, he throws up his hands, gives a big laugh, and says: "Ho, nobody's going to run me," and then changes the subject.

**SCHURZ ON THE PRESIDENT.**—The Chicago Times of March 1st speaks very favorably of a speech made by Senator Schurz in that city, lately, and says: "Mr. Schurz says he hopes to have an opportunity to vote against the re-election of the President without voting for a Democrat, and this is the hope of an immense number of voters. If they are not offered such an opportunity there can only be one result: the prolongation of the present dynasty for another term of four years."

The St. Louis Democrat tells this on the probable Democratic candidate for President:

Judge David Davis, it may be said, has little faith in the discretion of the Democratic party, notwithstanding he is now likely to be its candidate for the Presidency. A few months ago he was told that the Democrats would probably nominate him. He quietly remarked: "No sir; I don't think they will. They haven't sense enough to do that."

#### The Minority Democrats.

Under this heading the Nashville Banner thus expresses its views:

The Northern partisan Democrat, who enjoys the distinction of leadership of a powerless minority, will yield everything—even to laform and candidate—in a Presidential coalition, except the name and the organization, of which he is the recognized captain by right of primogeniture. He insists upon this leadership in any contingency, and invites the South to follow it and none other under the penalty of excommunication. The South submits to this partisan fiat, yet all the while sees States admitted to the Union and still shut out; seeing themselves taxed and not yet allowed to vote; subjected to laws they had no hand in making, and to rulers in the selection of whom they had no voice. If they grow restive under innumerable oppressions, waiting for deliverance under such leadership, here is the thin diet upon which their systems are to be reinvigorated and their failing, sinking hearts warmed with new courage: "You are too numerous to be cowardly—be brave like me; you are too patriotic to be lukewarm—be red-hot as I am; you are too sincere to be despondent—take courage that I am still alive, and have half a dozen Presidential terms in me yet." This comforting stomachic is washed down with the assurance that their only safety is in a compact, exclusive party organization, which will monopolize the field of opposition to defeat and overthrow the dominant party. Yes, "defeat and overthrow" a party which has carried nearly every State of the North, and now has its iron heel on all the South—a party that has armed its leader with martial laws; that controls a regular army of forty thousand men; that has the manipulation of a debt of twenty-three hundred millions; that has a minute supervision of seventeen hundred national banks, with a capital of three hundred and fifty millions; that has the disbursement of an annual sum of three hundred and eighty millions; that controls an almost arbitrary, irresponsible Internal Revenue Bureau, with its immense disciplined host of officials and attaches; that possesses the power of supervisory interferences in the coming Presidential election, with the right to count the votes and declare the result of that election.

Does anybody dream that Democracy can accomplish the overthrow of such a power, single handed and unaided? The disinterested Northern partisan leader knows it to be impossible. Yet, when forced to admit its impossibility, will he counsel a course which at the outset repels auxiliaries and prevents a Republican revolt which a Democrat withdrawal from the field would surely precipitate and which would open a campaign and rally an organization that would be equal to the task of overthrowing the military party. This is the question to which the rank and file of modern Conservative Democracy must passionately address itself, and not to seductive flatteries of Northern partisan failures, to the effect that an "honest patriotic minority" will exert its immense power and influence upon the majority. Let us have done with minorities.

#### The Ice Voyage.

"Joy! joy! Hurrah, mother! You shall have fire, and good things to eat, besides a nice warm dress and shoes now," shouted a chubby blue-eyed boy, of, it may be, twelve years, clad in the humble grab of poverty, flinging wide open the door and bounding into a small comfortable apartment on the third floor of a dingy looking old wooden building near the canal in the then village of Cleveland, Ohio. "Come hurrah, mother, put away that slave work and go and get you a nice good dinner right off," continued the little fellow, approaching a pale, delicate woman, scantily clad in a thin dress, her face pinched with hunger, and her hands even then blue with cold.

"Why, what do you mean, my child?" said the woman, looking wonderingly up from her work. "Do you know I have no money to get anything to eat, and I must finish this vest before I can get even a stick of wood for our fire, which is almost out?"

"Nonsense, mother! Let the old vest go to some poor woman that has no stout boy like me to earn money for her. You shan't work this way any longer, mother. Look here!" and the little fellow flung down on the table his two hands full of half dollars, while a roguish smile lit up his handsome face as he beheld his mother's look of wonder.

"Why, Frank! Frank, my son, where have—did you—"

"All right, mother," interrupted the boy, and down went another handful of bright silver coin. "I'll tell you all about it, mother. You see, I went to get my pay from Mr. Denison to-day, for two months cooking on board the Aurora. Well, he paid me twenty dollars all in these pieces, and then he asked me if I would go for a month in his new schooner for fifteen dollars. I told him I would—and then when he heard me tell how hard you have to work, and how poor and almost sick you are, he gave me ten dollars more, and said you must get another room and stop working so hard; besides, he says, if I'll stay all winter in the schooner, and take care of her, I shall have twelve dollars every month, to be paid weekly to you. So hurrah, mother; we'll have a big fire and nice dinner, and—well, Mr. Denison is a good man after all, if he is a rich old bach, as that crab-apple old maid, Aunt Hetty Johnson, calls him."

"Heaven bless you, my noble boy!" sobbed out the widow as she clasped her arms about her child's neck bowed her head upon his shoulder and wept for joy—joy, not so much for the timely aid her son had brought her, although her heart was full of thankfulness for that, as for noble qualities displayed by the brave little fellow in remembering her, and bringing home every shilling of his hard earned wages, instead of spending it foolishly, as too many boys of his age would have done.

A month passed away, and again the handsome sailor boy, Frank Merrill, stood beside his mother in a comfortable furnished room in a more respectable part of the town, while the widow, as she gazed proudly on her boy, looked full ten years younger and much happier than she had done only four short weeks previously.

A cheerful blaze was in the grate, every thing in the room was neat and eloquent of comfort, and the widow Merrill was really beautiful in her brown merino dress and black slippers, with her dark brown hair, so like that of Carlo Dolee's St. Cecilia, parted on her classic brow and falling in wavy masses upon her shoulders.

Frank thought his mother very beautiful, and so did another person present. That was Mr. Joseph Denison, the boy's employer, a bluff, good natured, money-making bachelor of forty-five, who, at the boy's request, accompanied him home.

"Mrs. Merrill," said Mr. Denison, "your son has been in my employ for the past three months, and I am so well pleased with his prudence and general good qualities that, with your permission, I should be pleased to keep him all winter on board one of my vessels, which sails to-morrow for Buffalo. It is so late in the season that she may not be able to return this winter, in which

case you can have Frank's wages paid monthly or weekly, in advance, for such is his wish, and should you need anything further, your order on me will be honored always."

The widow could only murmur her thanks, and invoke God's blessing on the kind-hearted stranger whom she had never seen before, and who, bidding her good-night, left her alone with her darling boy.

On the following day the schooner Western Trader left Cleveland with a full cargo of oats and corn, bound for Buffalo. That night there came on a cold northeast snow storm, which finally closed the navigation of Lake Erie for the winter.

A whole month passed without news from the schooner, and then when everybody had given her up for lost, her captain and crew came back to Cleveland with the report that she was frozen fast in the ice some thirty miles to the eastward, and full half that distance from land. They had left her and escaped to the shore on the ice; but all they could say to induce Frank Merrill to abandon her was of no avail.

"No, I will never leave her," he said. "I promised Mr. Denison to stand by and take care of her through the winter, and I will if I live!"

"God bless the noble boy!" exclaimed Mr. Denison, as the captain told of the fellow's fidelity. And the exclamation was echoed back by a dozen men of Cleveland who happened to be in the office at the time.

Within two hours a more sufficient commander with eight fearless fellows, who agreed to stay by the vessel till they got her into port somewhere, set out from Cleveland to board her; but when they arrived abreast of where she had been frozen in, the ice was broken up to within five miles of the land, and the schooner was gone.

Three weeks passed, and all remained uncertain with regard to the fate of the Western Trader and her brave boy commander, when she was heard from again on the Canada side, some fifty miles the westward of her former position. But before relief could be sent to her there came on a violent gale from the westward which broke up the ice, and he was borne away down the lake embedded in a field of more than a hundred acres.

Next she was seen off Erie, a hundred miles westward of Buffalo, and they could not even see the boy on her deck; but it was almost night—to board her was impossible, and at daylight on the following morning she had disappeared.

And there was only a small stock of provisions on board when she left Cleveland, people wondered how the boy had subsisted all that time, and predicted his death by starvation provided the schooner should live out the fierce winter gale. Several times after her appearance off Erie, the Western Trader was seen in various parts of the lake, but always too far off to discover anything about her distinctly, only that there was always a smoke coming out of the funnel of her cabin stove.

At last one Sunday afternoon in the month of April about a week after the western part of the lake was clear of ice a schooner under just the head of her foresail, was seen ten miles outside the harbor of Cleveland, and as she came bravely in between the piers, thousand of people on the shore and ranged along the wharves recognized her as the truant Western Trader, and the brave little fellow at her helm, as Frank Merrill, the winter rover of the lake who had now returned in safety from his dreary and solitary ice voyage. Such a welcome as England would have accorded to Sir John Franklin, had he escaped from his ice-rubbed Arctic prison and returned to his native land, was given by the citizens of Cleveland to the young ice-voyager, Frank Merrill.

People wondered at first how he subsisted, but when they saw his well conditioned face, his liberal supply of boiled and parched corn, and the way he cut away the schooner's rail, windlass, and the joiner work of her cabin for fuel they wondered no longer.

The young commander of the winter cruiser got his twelve dollars a month, besides many handsome presents from those who admired his courage and fidelity, and when the Western Trader was completely repaired, a bill of sale for one half of her was placed in Mrs. Merrill's hands for her son, by Mr. Denison.

Long before the summer was over, there was no Mrs. Merrill in Cleveland, and those who inquired for her at her former residence were directed to a beautiful mansion on the bank of the lake, some two miles from town, where they were sure to find the rich Mrs. Denison just as courteous and happy to meet them as ever the poor widow Merrill had been.

**MARRIAGE.**—Men and women, and especially young people, do not know that it takes years to marry completely two hearts, even of the most loving and well sorted. But nature allows no sudden changes. We slope very gradually from the cradle to the summit of life. Marriage is gradual a fraction of us at a time. A happy wedlock is a long falling in love. I know young persons think love only belongs to brown hair, and plump, round, crimson cheeks. So it does for its beginning, just as Mt. Washington begins at Boston Bay. But the golden marriage is a part of love which the bridal day knows nothing of. Youth is the tassel and silken flower of love; age is the full corn, ripe and solid in the ear. Beautiful is the morning of love with its prophetic crimson, violet, purple and gold, with its hopes of days that are to come. Beautiful also is the evening of love, with its glad remembrances, and its rainbow side turned toward heaven as well as earth. Young people marry their opposites in temper and character, and such marriage is commonly a good match. They do it instinctively. The young man does not say, "My black eyes require to be wed with blue, and my over-rehence requires to be a little modified with somewhat of dullness and reserve." When these opposites come together to be wed, they do not know it, but each thinks the other just like himself. Old people never marry their opposites; they marry their similars, and from calculation. Each of these two arrangements is very proper. In their long journey these young opposites will fall out by the way a great many times, and both get away from the road; but each will charm the other back again and by-and-by they will be agreed as to the place they will go to, and the road they will go by, and become reconciled. The man will be nobler and larger for being associated with so much humanity unlike himself, and she will be a nobler woman for having manhood beside her that seeks to correct her deficiencies and supply her with what she lacks, if the diversity be not too great, and there be real piety and love in their hearts to begin with. The old bridegroom, having a much shorter journey to make, must associate himself with one like himself. A perfect and complete marriage is, perhaps, as rare as perfect personal beauty. Men and women are married fractionally, now a small fraction, then a large fraction. Very few are married totally, and they only, I think, after some 40 or 20 years of gradual approach and experiment. Such a large and sweet fruit is a complete marriage, and it needs a very long Summer to ripen in, and then a long Winter to mellow and season in. But a real happy marriage of love and judgment, between a noble man and woman, is one of the things so very handsome that if the sun were, as the Greek poets fabled, a god, he might stop the world in order to feast his eyes with such a spectacle.—*Theodore Parker.*

**LABOR BY THE HOUR.**—The subject of hiring farm labor by the hour is attracting attention as the best method of settling the number of hours that shall constitute a day's work. It makes provision for paying men for the time they are actually engaged, and nothing for rainy days and the time they are standing still. A correspondent of the *Rural New Yorker* has tried it, and says: "I find it pays. I k three men—usually one by the month. The men I hire by the day usually have families to support. When I paid them by the day, without any understanding as to its length, they arrived late or early, as was convenient for them. Now that I pay by the hour, they generally want to work full as many hours as I need them; but if they do not regard my wishes somewhat, laboring until the work is accomplished, they feel very certain that I shall hire some one who will stick by me; and I find that men are more willing to accomplish all the work, regardless of the number of hours, if they are sure of being paid proportionately, as they are by the hour system."

**DO SOMETHING.**—Yes, do something; don't fold your hands complacently and sit in idleness. Don't throw yourself on that inviting easy lounge, with a novel in your hand prepared for a day of lounging. Don't sit there before that blazing fire dreaming of the past. Don't waste hours, days, weeks and months, in doing nothing.

Wake up! wake up! have you no ambition, no hope, no energy, no purpose, no aims? If you have not, God pity you for we cannot.

In the name of common humanity we call upon you to do something. What if you are rich and can live without work; is it necessary that riches should make you dawdle away your life in idleness and unholy dissipation? If so—then, better be poor. If you wish the esteem of your fellowmen, if you wish self-respect, if you do not wish your life to be a failure, go to work and do something. Nothing good or great can be accomplished with folded hands.—Shake off your drowsiness and resolve to do something.



Puget Sound Dispatch.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

Seattle, Thursday, April 4, 1872.

GEOGRAPHICAL SITUATION OF SEATTLE: Latitude 47° 36' N. North.

Longitude west from Greenwich 122° 19' m. 40 s.—5.

Longitude west from Washington 45° 19' m. 18 s.—7.

Difference from Greenwich time, 8 h. 09 m. 18 s.—7.

Difference from Washington time, 3 h. 01 m. 17 s.—7.

Authorized Agents for this Paper.

BEAN & CO., 410 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

L. SAMUELS, 93 Front street, Portland.

Whose Duty is it?—We call the attention of the Indian Commissioner at Washington to the fact that considerable numbers of Indian families are wandering around the streets of our towns.

Not a day passes but these neglected creatures, half-clothed in filthy tatters, can be seen sitting on door-steps, or wandering around, sometimes drunk, and at all times objects repugnant to the sight.

Another evil, to those whose duty it is to prevent it, is the fact that large numbers of the females of the tribes of British Columbia are brought here for purposes of prostitution, and these creatures may be seen any time of day walking the streets.

We are also credibly informed that a deliberate purchase of a young girl of eleven years of age was made by an old reprobate last week—price, \$40. Is there no law to prevent such practices in this country, or are the laws not enforced by those whose duty it is to enforce them?

Lecture.—W. K. Bull, Esq., of Olympia, proposes to repeat his lecture, "Sixteen Years in Australia," in this city on Saturday evening next. The Olympia papers speak very highly of this lecture, and we bespeak for Mr. Bull a good audience.

Capt. S. D. Libby, late of the North Pacific, has taken command of the steamer Guliah, in place of Captain Charles Noyes, who will run the S. I. Mastic.

Church Sociable.—The sociable of the Ladies of Trinity Church will be held at the house of J. R. Robbins, Esq., this evening. A general invitation is extended.

New Hotel.—An effort is being made to form a Joint Stock Company to erect a first-class hotel building.

Our fellow-citizens C. P. Stone and M. R. Maddocks returned on the Alida last evening from their visit to San Francisco. They made extensive purchases of goods for this market, which will be here in a few days.

Seattle Coal.—The Seattle Coal Company are now delivering daily upon their wharf in this city coal to the value of \$1,000, and expect to average that amount through the year. Three hundred thousand dollars a year is a very considerable product to the commerce of the town, and is but one of the many resources which assure to Seattle a prosperous future, railroad or no railroad.

Increase of Trade.—A telegraphic report from Portland says: "The steamer California, for Puget Sound, was unable to take all the freight offered. The steamer Gussie Telfair will take on freight for Port Townsend." A year ago a steamer could not be loaded once a month at Portland for Sound ports, now the California is making trips as rapidly as possible and cannot carry all the freight offered, and yet the merchants of Portland do not seem to be making any effort to extend their trade in this direction.

Olympia City Election.—The first municipal election in Olympia under the City charter, was held on Monday last. Party lines were not regarded and the election resulted in the choice of Gen. W. W. Miller for Mayor. Our informant could only give the names of Ben. Bettman, Burr and McElroy of the Councilmen elect.

Purser Goodhue has our thanks for late Portland papers.

Charles Wood, Esq., the energetic Superintendent of the Port Discovery Mills, gave us a call last week. As soon as the Mastic arrives from San Francisco we are promised a trip to Bellingham Bay and all along shore. Hurry up the Mastic!

Booth, Foss & Borst have moved into their new meat market, and present a tempting display of meats of all kinds. These enterprising gentlemen are confessedly the leading Butchers in the Territory.

A new tug-boat is being built at Port Blakely by Mr. W. H. Bryant.

Daily Mail.—The sailing of the steamer Alida, Capt. J. G. Parker, on Monday last, marked a new era in the progress of Seattle. A large number of our citizens were on the wharf at the hour of starting to evince their appreciation of the enterprise of the Starr Bros. The Alida will carry the mails as a matter of convenience to the public, with or without compensation. It will be easy for Mr. Garfield, however, to procure extra compensation for the extra service. A vigorous representation of the merits of the service to the Post Master General is all that is needed.

Messrs. Lord & Hall have nearly completed the removal of buildings preparatory to the erection of the Schwabacher block. The owners of the buildings removed have had the good sense to place them on a higher grade. The proper grade will ultimately be regulated by the line of high tides, the bottoms of cellars being placed at least one foot above that line.

Messrs. Schwabacher Bros. & Co. sold last week to an association of the settlers on Whidby Island a bill of goods, groceries and hardware amounting to over \$7,000. The purchasers after looking over the whole ground ascertained that they could buy in Seattle upon more advantageous terms than in either Portland or San Francisco. Thus the independent trade of Seattle begins to manifest itself, and we chronicle the beginning of a commercial superiority which will vindicate itself in a brief period.

The new pile-driver for Messrs. Stone and Burnett is nearly completed. It is intended by that enterprising firm to extend their wharf some forty feet, and also erect a first-class warehouse.

The schooner Loleta will sail this week for San Francisco, loaded with the machinery of the Steellacoom Woolen Mill. The removal of this machinery is certainly a mistake. This country can support more than one such mill.

Yesler's new wharf is completed and the improvement is in every way a success. Now it is only needed to run out the other wharves to a line with Yesler's, and the water-front will be all that the most fastidious mariner can demand.

Judge Jacobs and Wm. H. White Esq. went to Port Townsend, on the North Pacific on Monday last. The Judge takes on himself this extra service to accommodate the Bar of that city by hearing such motions and demurrers in Equity causes as may be ready for argument.

Messrs. Crawford & Harrington shipped, by the steamer California for Portland, over 1,500 bushels of potatoes.

The man McCormick who was arrested in this city on a charge of murder committed in Oregon City, was taken by an officer upon a requisition from the Governor of Oregon and started on the steamer Alida on Monday last.

Col. Morris is busy organizing several parties of Engineers for the summer work. Mr. Ward, who has been in charge for a year past of surveys in this region, will run a line from Lake Chelan to the pass of Cour d'Alene; other parties will thoroughly explore the Skagit pass, so that by this time next year the momentous question of Terminus will be settled. In the meantime, Seattle marches right along looking neither to the right or left, increasing in population, building piers, warehouses and buildings just as if there was no such thing as the Northern Pacific Railroad. That's the way to do it. In three years from to-day Seattle will have a population of 5,000. Make a note of it.

We learn that Col. Flint has gone to Peru to take charge of the great trans-continental railroad construction, under a contract with Harry Meiggs.

Looking at the sidewalk in front of Kenyon's new store, it would seem as if the grade of Commercial street ought to be established at once. The balance of the houses must come up, but how high?

Some two years ago, when Col. Flint and Gen. Tilton were with Maxwell's party on the survey of the Snoqualmie pass, a settler near by was blessed with the advent of a fine boy. The mother besought the gentlemen Engineers to name the little chap, which request was promptly acceded to. Therefore it is that Frank Mathias has forw rded a package of picture-books and pretty things, sent all the way from Bosting by Col. Flint, to James Tilton Flint Maxwell Ferris.

THANKS.—We are indebted to the Purser of the steamer Alida for newspaper favors.

Up-Sound Items.

From the Tribune. RAILROAD SURVEYORS.—Captain Sheets' party of surveyors arrived yesterday evening in Tumwater, and pitched their tents just outside the town. They are now engaged in the final survey of the line of the railroad from Hodgden's Station to this city. The survey has but slightly deflected from the Stage road, keeping along within sight the whole fifteen miles. For the next two weeks Capt. Sheets will retain his camp in Tumwater, surveying in that vicinity and through to the terminus.

Now Coming.—A week ago yesterday the bark Osmyr started from San Francisco, for Puget Sound, loaded with ice and consigned to Marshall Blinn, at Seattle and Olympia. After discharging one-half her cargo at the former place, she will come here and unload the other half alongside Williams' wharf, storing it carefully in the house to be built for that purpose. No doubt her coming and her cargo will attract many curious and inquisitive persons to the scene of discharge.

ALONG THE MARSHVILLE BRIDGE.—In no other portion of the city is there so apparent a change going on as along the Marshville bridge. Mr. Diggins this morning commenced driving piles for

the erection of a house for his own use there, and for Messrs. Barlow and Giddings the same thing was done last week. The building of a liquor saloon was commenced this week, and Capt. Blinn's icehouse is now under operation. To facilitate further building, there and elsewhere, M. S. Drew, Esq., will next week have piles driven for a lumber wharf, where he will keep a large supply of the best of building materials, on the north side of the bridge at the west end of the draw. The bridge is becoming a business street and one of the best in the town. Its use as a promenade only has gone forever.

In view of the City election in Olympia on Monday last, the Tribune remarked that the first of April was a good day for holding elections, as more people were probably fooled in that way than in any other. Bro. Prosch knows whereof he speaks.

Telegraphic

SAN FRANCISCO, March 27.—The fact that Gen. Parfiero Dias of Mexico is now in San Francisco, is pretty well attested. He intended going to Mazatlan, but as there is so little doubt of the collapse of the rebellion, it is thought that he will abandon the project and return to New York.

The jury in the Dickson and Murray case, indicted for rape on Catharine O'Hara, returned a verdict of guilty against Dickson, and not guilty against Murray.

NEW YORK, March 27.—City of Mexico advices say disorder and anarchy prevailed throughout the Republic. Persons and property are outraged whenever the government troops are absent. Levies continue to be made and despotic acts are committed by the authorities in many localities.

European advices state that the town of Richsmakher, in Caucasus, was almost entirely destroyed by a recent earthquake. One hundred and thirty-seven persons were killed, and the destruction of property was very large. A considerable portion of the country was converted into a desert and the inhabitants reduced to great misery by the destruction of their crops.

LONDON, March 28.—An explosion occurred at a coal mine at Atherton, near Bolton, by which 28 men were killed outright and 11 received severe injuries.

NEW YORK, March 28.—Professor S. F. B. Morse, inventor of the telegraph, is lying dangerously ill of paralysis of the brain. He is said to be dying.

A decline in Erie stock, yesterday, created a great excitement amongst the Stock Exchange. A number of brokers think that the English capitalists will renew the contest to get hold of the road, while a few on the other hand express a belief that the crisis is passed.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—H. G. Northrup, of New Haven, State Superintendent of Education, appeared before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs this morning, in advocacy of the appropriation to devote the Chinese indemnity fund, now amounting to over seven hundred thousand dollars, to purposes of education under a pledge and the control of the Chinese government. The plan urged contemplates a system of normal schools for higher branches of education in the English language, and inferior grades of schools.

NEW YORK, March 28.—The bark Nimrod was burned at sea near Bermuda, on the 19th inst. Of 17 persons on board, 10 were saved. The vessel was loaded with naphtha and kerosene, and the explosion, which took place in the hold behind the main hatch, was from an unknown cause. It is believed that the wife and daughter of the captain were in the cabin at the time of the explosion. When the fire was seen from the harbor of Bermuda, it was too late to render any assistance.

Judge Cardoza denied to admit to bail Michael Hayes, who is alleged to have murdered Peter O'Donnell in 1867.

It is rumored that the ordering of the steamer Wyoming to Aspinwall has reference to the case of the steamer Virginia, and that her commander has orders to fire on the Spanish man-of-war should she attempt to molest the Virginia.

Sheriff Brennan says he has an order of arrest in his possession for an official who has no connection with the city frauds.

Eliza Carley, aged seven years, was turned into the street yesterday sick with smallpox, and was found by an officer who had her sent to the small-pox hospital.

Prof. Morse is much better this evening.

DETROIT, March 28.—The House of Representatives has passed resolutions impeaching Charles Edmunds, Commissioner of the State Land Office, and have elected three managers to prepare articles of impeachment and conduct the case before the Senate.

PHILADELPHIA, March 29.—The Centennial Executive Committee had a session yesterday and discussed the cost of the centennial building and the means which are necessary to carry out the arrangements. It is proposed to organize a stock company and to proportion the several thousand shares among the different States.

Boston, March 29.—The Massachusetts State Colored Convention last evening chose six delegates to the central colored Convention to be held in New Orleans April 30.

Gen. Sickles goes to Madrid on the 15th of April.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 29.—Eighty-five thousand dollars were paid into the Custom House yesterday for duties on Australian wool imported on the steamer Montana.

Governor Ito and other members of the Japanese Embassy, who arrived here this week, leave on the steamer Great Republic for Japan next Monday.

VISALIA, March 29.—Reports from Lone Pine, via Porterville, state that that town was laid in ruins by the earthquake. Twenty-three people were killed and about thirty wounded. There were 500 shocks in three hours, and about fifty houses were shaken down.

VISALIA, March 31.—We have received the following particulars of the great earthquake in Owens river valley, from private letters received this evening: At Independence one man was killed and many persons more or less injured. Many buildings were badly strained and cracked, and chimneys and walls were thrown down. It is estimated that over two hundred buildings were thrown down in all. Not an abode or brick building is supposed to have escaped destruction. Throughout the county of Inyo, up to Wednesday morning, fully one thousand distinct shocks were felt. At Tibbitt's ranch, fifteen miles from Independence, forty acres of ground sank about seven feet below the surface of the country. Owen lake has risen four feet since the first shock, and Owen river ran over its banks, depositing shoals of fish on the shore. Throughout Lone Pine the earth cracked, one portion remaining stationary while the balance sank seven or eight feet, leaving a wall of earth extending over miles in length where formerly was a level plain. Innumerable cracks were made throughout the valley; Kizer and Owens river, turned and ran up stream for several minutes, leaving their beds dry.

ST. LOUIS, March 30.—A severe thunder storm passed over this city at 8 o'clock this evening. During the storm a tornado from the southwest struck the centre Market House on Seventh street, a large brick structure, and leveled the northern half in a twinkling. Most of the roof and several heavy timbers were carried across Seventh street knocking the front out of several buildings. Although the market was crowded with people, so far as known only 6 persons were injured seriously and 20 or 30 slightly. Two of the wounded will probably die.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The tariff bill, as passed by the Senate, leaves the revenue duties undisturbed and retains the protective silk duty. The bill will probably be materially altered in the House.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The President will to-morrow send to the House of Representatives a reply to resolution calling for information relative to the recent sentence of Dr. Howard by Spanish Authorities, at Cuba. The document is voluminous, beginning in Dec. 1870. They show much interest on the part of our Government in the matter, and that no great difficulty exists to determine whether the Doctor is really a citizen of the U. S. or not. Our Government has asked for but not received a copy of the proceedings of the Court Martial before which Howard was tried. A Spanish Minister here asserts, information received from Cuba that Howard did not enter himself as a foreigner as required by the law of 1870, there are however other papers tending to show his American citizenship, it is evident the Secretary of State is not entirely certain on this point, and he has instructed our Charge de Affairs to bring this case to the attention of the Spanish Government, and point out the fact of Howard being a native citizen of the U. S., and against the proceedings of the Spanish authorities in Cuba on his case, as a violation of the Treaty of 1795, between U. S. and Spain, and to ask for his immediate release.

At the war department, a letter from Aide de Camp King dated, New Orleans, 6th, was received, saying great lawlessness exists throughout the lower State of Mississippi. It is asserted they are Ku Klux organizations. The trial of several of the prominent members of the gang and the arrest of several parties near Corinth, and their confession in the Post murder at Holly Spring has done much toward their general disbandment, nevertheless there is a bitter, spiteful spirit among them.

KEY WEST, March 31.—News has been received here that the steamer Virginia had succeeded in escaping from the harbor of Aspinwall, and is on her way here.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The Secretary of the Treasury has authorized the Assistant Treasurer at New York to purchase one million bonds on each Wednesday and to sell one million dollars in gold on each Tuesday during the month of April.

NEW YORK, April 1st.—At one o'clock this morning Professor Morse was sinking rapidly. His physicians say that he cannot possibly live through the night. 2:25 a. m.—Professor Morse is sinking rapidly, and his death is momentarily expected.

NEW YORK, April 1st.—The Herald publishes information relative to frauds in the tobacco business, most of which were perpetrated at the time that the defaulting Collector Bailey was in office, and says that the Government was robbed of \$14,000,000.

SPECIAL NOTICE. EMPLOYERS is the cause of nine-tenths of all diseases the living machine is subject to; Give tone to the stomach and digestive organs, and you will save more than half in your doctor's bills. Dr. Cassell's Celebrated KIDNEY PILLS are recommended by all physicians to DYSPEPSIA and ALL COMPLAINTS OF THE LIVER AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS. See advertisement in another column.

Marine Intelligence.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF STEAMERS.

Str. NORTH PACIFIC, Capt. Starr, arrives from Olympia and Steellacoom on Mondays and Thursdays, 6 a. m.; touching at Tacoma on Mondays; and from Victoria, Fort Townsend, Ludlow, Gamble and Madison on Tuesdays and Fridays, 8 p. m.

STEAMER ALIDA, Capt. J. G. Parker, Jr. leaves Seattle Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, for Olympia, touching at Tacoma and Steellacoom; arrives on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Making the trip each way by daylight.

Str. J. B. LIBBY, Capt. George F. Fry; leaves Seattle on Mondays, 9 a. m. for Bellingham Bay, via Mukeltoe, Tulalip, Coupeville, Coveland, Utsalady, La Conner and Fidalgo Island; returning, arrives on Wednesdays, 8 p. m.

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

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

Str. MARY WOODRUFF, Captain ——— for charter to any part of the Sound.

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

Str. ZEPHYR, Capt. Wright, leaves Seattle Mondays and Thursdays, at 8 a. m., for Snohomish River and intermediate ports; returning on Tuesdays and Fridays.

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

STEAMSHIP CALIFORNIA, from Portland via Port Townsend, arrived at this port on Saturday morning last with a large number of passengers and the greatest amount of freight ever before brought by her to Seattle. After discharging what freight she had for this port at Stone & Burnett's wharf, she proceeded on up the Sound.

MEMORANDA.—The California left Portland with full freight, mostly for Sound ports, March 27th at 6 o'clock p. m.; left Astoria, March 28th, at 8 a. m.; crossed the bar at 9:30 a. m.; entered the Straits of Fuca at 5 a. m., the 29th; arrived at Port Townsend at 5:10 p. m.; arrived at Seattle at 10:15 a. m. the 30th.

PASSENGERS.—J. Wallace and wife, J. H. Larkin, Chas. Nickerson, L. Parker, W. Roberts, W. Scott, Carrie Armstrong, Nick. Hockjurtel, P. J. Goodman, J. Barrett, H. Goulding, M. Kincaid, C. Hackshaw and family, Mrs. Jas. Cummings, Mrs. Brotherton, F. M. Ames, Wm. House, W. I. Henderson, A. S. Cummings and wife, Mrs. J. McKay, and eight more in the steerage.

CONSIGNEES.—A. P. Carr, 2 packages; Crawford & Harrington 449; C. Hackshaw, 2; D. Kauffman, 1; E. F. Lange, 228; G. F. Easterbrook, 1; J. Barrett, 3; J. A. Woodward, 426; L. Reing, 131; M. C. Tacoma, 100; Stone & Burnett, 1326 sks flour; Schwabacher Bros. & Co., 1,736 sks flour and wheat; Simon Davis, 1; T. H. S., 40; Thos. Pierce, 1; Tacoma mills, 80; and Wm. Meydenbauer, 304.

ARRIVED.—The bark Forest Queen, Capt. F. J. Burns, arrived at Port Ludlow on the 24th ult., in eleven days from San Francisco. She experienced during her passage up moderate northerly winds and pleasant weather. She had 190 tons of freight and the following passengers: Mrs. Agnes E. Edson, Mrs. Seavy, Mrs. Lela Seavy, Miss Georgia Sharp, and four others.

CONSIGNEES.—Seattle—Stone & Burnett, 62 packages; Johnstone Bros., 157 do; Dr. Mercer, 6 do; Osborne, 1 do. Olympia—L. & B. Bettman, 650 do; S. Williams, 382 do; L. & R. 92 do; G. A. Barnes, 4 do; M. H. Scott, 2 do; T. G. Lowe, 4 do; D. R. Bigelow, 7 do and W. S. 1 do.

Tumwater—L. & C., 74 pkgs. Port Townsend—Rothschild & Co., 91 pkgs; O. T. Gerrish, 147 do; N. D. Hill, 1 do; F. W. James, 1 do; Foster & Co. 1 do; and the balance to A. Phinney of Port Ludlow.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 27.—Sailed brig Kittie Coburn, for Nanaimo; bark Helen W. Almy, for Astoria; ship Coquimbo, for Port Madison; bark W. H. Gawley, for Port Madison; ship Dashing Wave, for Tacoma.

March 29th.—Arrived, ship Elizabeth Kimball from Port Gamble; ship Germania from Nanaimo; bark Brontes from Utsalady.

Sailed, steamer Pacific, Astoria; ship Marmon, Seattle.

March 30.—Arrived, bark Amethyst, Nanaimo; bark Grace Roberts, Freeport; brig Perpetua, Port Ludlow.

Sailed, schooner Clara Light, Port Townsend.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 1.—The Prince Alfred, for Victoria, sails at 6 o'clock this evening.

Arrived, brig Perpetua, from Port Ludlow.

Sailed, bark Nick Biddle, for Port Townsend; bark Iconium, for Port Townsend.

MASONIC. ST. JOHN'S Lodge No. 9.—Stated Communications the last Saturday in each month. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited to attend.

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

I. O. of O. F. OLIVE BRANCH Lodge No. 4.—Stated Meetings Wednesday evening of each week. All visiting brethren of good standing are cordially invited to attend.

FOR SALE! A DESIRABLE HOMESTEAD IN OLYMPIA, consisting of TWO LOTS on the old Court House Block, with a comfortable Cottage House with convenient out-houses, an excellent spring of living water, an abundance of fruit of the best kinds and varieties, in one of the most attractive situations in the City. Price, \$2,500. Inquire of LARABEE & CO., Seattle; or F. TARBELL, Real Estate Agent, Olympia. March 25.

Groceries, Provisions, SCHWABACHERS COLUMN,

—AND— SUPPLIES!

STONE & BURNETT,

Wholesale and Retail DEALERS IN CHOICE

Family Groceries,

Flour, Ham, Bacon,

Teas, Coffee, Spices,

Pickles,

Ship and Steamboat Stores,

At prices which will please the most frugal lovers.

Shelf and Building HARDWARE,

MINERS' and FARMERS' Tools and Implements,

Shovels, Spades,

Axes, Brush Hooks,

Seythes, Froes,

Grindstones, etc.

Crockery, Glass Ware,

Paper Hangings, Paints,

Oils, Turpentine,

Tar, Pitch, Rosin, Oakum,

Rope, all sizes from 1/2 to 6 inches, Blocks, Shieves,

Rigging, Canvas, Duck,

Sail Twine, Red, White,

and Green Lanterns, Oil,

and Ship Chandlery generally.

—AND— We are offering our

entire Stock at prices which defy competition.

—AND— In Boots and Shoes

We have a most complete assortment, consisting in part

of Philadelphia,

Boston and

San Francisco make.

Ladies' Misses' and

Children's Balmoral,

Button and Congress,

BOOTS.

Gent's, Miner's, Logger's

Coarse, Kip and Calf

Boots.

Also, Boys, and Children's

Boots, Shoes and Slippers,

Rubbers and Artics.

—AND— Dry Goods,

CLOTHING

—AND— Furnishing Goods.

The best assorted Goods and cheapest prices on Puget Sound.

Our facilities are such that we can UNDERSELL any and all! The proof of the pudding is in the eating. SEATTLE, W. T. MARCH 25.

SCHWABACHERS COLUMN,

"We may all be happy yet."

SCHWABACHER BROS. & CO.

Are still in the field with their

IMMENSE STOCK

OF

General Merchandize,

And are in the receipt of more by

nearly every vessel arriving from

SAN FRANCISCO.

Our stock consists in part of

Dry Goods, Clothing,

Hats and Caps,

Boots, Shoes,

Cigars and Tobacco,

Groceries and Provisions,

Crockery and Plated Ware,

Iron, Steel, Shelf Hardware

Yankee Notions,

Carpets and Oil Cloths,

Paper Hangings,

Wines and Liquors,

OUT OF THE WINDOW. Out of the window she leaned, and laughed, A girl's laugh, idle and foolish and sweet—

THE DIM OLD FOREST. Among the dim old pictures That hang on memory's wall, Is one of a dim old forest

Home and Farm.

GOOD ADVICE.—President Porter of Yale College gave the following advice to the students of that institution the other day:—"Young men you are the architects of your own fortunes.

CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.—L. Rundel, Crawford co., Pa., sends the following to the Rural New Yorker: I can give a recipe or remedy for the dry costive dyspepsia, I myself having been reduced to a mere skeleton some twenty-five years ago, am now restored to good health.

Railroad News. From the Kalama Beacon: THE RAILROAD.—The fine weather of this week has made an activity along the line.

Between the end of the twenty-five miles and Pumphrey's is a distance of about four miles which has as much work to be put on it to make railroad as almost any other four miles in America!

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

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

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

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DISPATCH BUILDINGS. North Western LAND AGENCY, SEATTLE, W. T. THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE ESTABLISHED an Agency for the Purchase & Sale of Lands.

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

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

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LORD & HALL, CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS. Also, Dealers in DOORS, WINDOWS, BLINDS, SIDELIGHTS, AND TOP LIGHTS, OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

Pioneer Drug Store. HEAD OF COMMERCIAL ST., Seattle, W. T. THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING BOUGHT out his partner, has thoroughly refitted his store and replenished his stock.

SEATTLE Market. BOOTH, FOSS & BORST, Commercial Street. Having recently enlarged and refitted this market, we call the especial attention of the public to its neatness and style.

Home and Farm.

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

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

A. Mackintosh, Notary Public and Conveyancer, REAL ESTATE AND TAX AGENT. Has a complete Abstract of Title to all Lands in King County.

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Read Physician's Certificates Below!!! A Sure Cure for Dyspepsia! DR. HENLEY'S CELEBRATED BITTERS

These Bitters are prepared from the most choice and wholesome herbs and roots, and have given universal satisfaction wherever tried. Thousands of dyspepsia have found relief through their use.



THE CHEAPEST, SIMPLEST, and MOST DURABLE PUMP In the World. Patented by J. A. Morrell, Oct. 29, 1867.

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

BUY THE BEST. STRAHE & CO.'S BILLIARD TABLES. Delaney's Patent Wire Cushions. Patented November 23, 1869, in the United States.