

Puget Sound Dispatch

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HOW A WOMAN MANAGED IT.

James Pelger did live in modest lodgings on Tenth street, near Seventh avenue. He does not live there now. The place that knew him once will never know him forever, if the late Mrs. P. can prevent it, and she thinks she can. It came about in this wise:

James Pelger is a man who is averse to labor. He is a reformer who has passed 40 years of an extremely useless life in bewailing the condition of his fellows and devising ways and means for bettering their condition. He has devised schemes for the amelioration of the condition of the Irish, who are popularly supposed to be groaning under the horrors of English rule, and he has probably raised as much money to set revolutions on foot as any man in New York, excepting, always, the enterprising and industrious Fenian Head Centers. He is a Communist, has been active in several temperance movements, has organized a score of charities, and many other schemes looking to the progress of the human race. Latterly his soul has been moved toward the noble red men of the forest, and he has submitted a great many plans to the department of the interior for civilizing them and rescuing them from the doom that seems to perpetually hover over them. Indeed, his zeal for the poor Indian went so far, once, that he proposed to act as commissioner and take the entire management of the Indians off the department and run it all himself.

But Mr. Pelger's love for the human race was too broad, too diffusive, to take in those so near at home as his own family. He had a magnificent appetite, but was so engrossed in the affairs of the world at large that he permitted Mrs. Pelger to supply his living as well as her own, which she did by taking in odd jobs of sewing, doing a little amateur millinery, and when the wolf was very close to the door, descending to the laundry. Fortunately, they had no children. Heaven sent them one, but reclaimed it. The weeping mother was consoled at its death somewhat, and bore the loss with composure. "He might have grown up and been like his father," was her remark, and she wiped her tears and smiled again. How fortunate it is that there is no sorrow without some alleviation.

Every morning Mr. Pelger was in the habit of saying: "Give me a half a dollar, Maria—I have got to attend a meeting to send provisions to the sufferer East Indians!" And Mrs. Pelger would painfully extract that coin from her pocket, and sit her down at her work.

It September—it was the 18—at a meeting of the "Friends of Humanity," which Mr. Pelger was President and secretary, he was introduced to a young woman, and she was introduced to him. She was short-haired and he was long-haired. Miss Lavina was a woman of her ideas, and so was Mr. Pelger. Miss Lavina was an impassioned speaker, and if there was any thing in the world that Mr. Pelger doted on it was impassioned oratory. He did some thing in that way himself. And then he ascertained that Miss Lavina had an exceedingly prosperous millinery establishment at Indianapolis, which she attended to with the help of a maiden sister, when not away on her mission of mercy, as she happened to be at this time. By the way, she combined business with reform, for she always bought her goods in the daytime in New York, while she attended meetings for the amelioration of the condition of the human race evenings.

Miss Lavina fell desperately in love with Mr. Pelger as Mr. Pelger did with her. It was a case of attraction on both sides, and the second evening Mr. Pelger, as he was escorting her to her lodgings, murmured at the cruel fate that did not bring them together before he was bound in the iron chain which could not be unloosed, meaning the lawful Mrs. P., who was at that moment darned his other pair of socks in the humble lodgings, the rent of which she paid.

Miss Lavina sighed and wondered why it was that souls were made for each other—organisms that were harmonious, and natures that were sympathetic, were not brought together, and pronounced the startling conundrum: "When humanity had reached its utmost development, and man to man is what man should be, would it be thus?" She thought not. And she mildly suggested that there were such things as divorces in this cold world which could be utilized toward righting the wrongs that had grown out of an utterly abnormal condition of things.

Mr. Pelger pondered. Why should he not be divorced and marry the Murdock, and on the proceeds of her millinery establishment live sumptuously every day, clothed in purple and fine linen, and have more means to devote to his projects for the advancement of humanity? Why should he always be tied to a mere clod who went to sleep when he read his essays to her? It was not to be thought of.

And so he suggested to Mrs. P. the advisability of a divorce. Mrs. Pelger at first demurred, just enough to get him to argue the point, and giving reasons for it, which he could not go back on in the future. Then she demanded to see the affinity which he had selected, which was a matter easy of accomplishment. Miss Lavina and Mr. Pelger came together next morning, and they labored with Mrs. Pelger to convince her that it was the proper thing

to do. Why, they asked, should she stand in the way of two sympathetic souls who were in accord and concord? Why should she not sacrifice herself for the good of humanity and make two souls happy? She was but one and they were two. The greatest good to the greatest number.

Mrs. Pelger wept, but dried her tears, and finally responded: "Miss Murdock, it cuts me to the heart to part with so good and kind and true a husband, one who has the temper of an angel and the genius of a— I don't remember the name of a genius but in the great cause of progress I'll make the sacrifice. I will not make any objections to divorce—I will lay myself on the altar of progress—a female Isaac. Farewell forever."

And she rushed into the little bedroom and stuffed a part of a pillow case into her mouth to prevent a laugh that would have spoiled her little game, while they, to spare her feelings, got out of the house as quick as they could. She sent her husband \$20 to make sure he would get to Indianapolis, and was continually wearing a pleasing look.

November 28, 1877, the divorce was granted in the Court of Posey county, Ind., which made Mr. and Mrs. James Pelger two, and that evening James Pelger and Miss Lavina Murdock were united in the holy bonds of wedlock by the same Judge who granted the divorce. He always insists upon marrying the parties he divorces, for he wants some pay besides his salary as Judge. The salary is his pocket money; he lives on his wedding fees.

A few days thereafter Mr. Pelger was comfortably installed in his new wife's home in Indianapolis, and set him down to write his great work on "The Coming Man."

Alas! little did he think he was the going man. Mrs. Pelger, No. 2 was speedily disenchanted, and her maiden sister, who had a half interest in the business, did not find Mr. Pelger any addition to it. He was an enormous eater, as philanthropists usually are, and besides got to interfering in the business. He got an idea of a new dress for women, and insisted that his wife and sister-in-law should be its apostles, which would inevitably have ruined the concern. Then he happened to disagree with his wife on the Darwinian theory and a further coolness was occasioned by his announcing himself a disbeliever in the doctrine of an actual hell, which his wife firmly believed existed for the punishment of all other women. In brief, they got to jangling and nagging each other to the degree that Mrs. Pelger No. 2 and her sister, one evening on the fourth of January, threw him out of the house by main force, and immediately invoked the aid of the divorce laws of the State, and the golden cord that united them was severed by the same Judge who had been instrumental in marrying them.

"Well," said the Judge, rubbing his head cheerfully, after he had decreed the divorce, to Mrs. Pelger, "where is the man? We might as well perform the ceremony and let me get home for supper."

"No more marrying for me, Judge," replied the once again Miss Murdock, with some acerbity in her tone, "I have had enough of that."

She did, however, give him the regular fee for performing the marriage ceremony, which was entirely satisfactory. There was nothing mean about her.

Last Monday night a pale wan man, who looked as though he had not traveled from Indianapolis in a Pullman palace car, but had walked the most of the way, might have been seen ringing at a door in Tenth street, near Seventh avenue. The bell was answered and the following conversation ensued: "Marriage, I am here, a broken-hearted man. Take me back."

"Where is your wife?" "I have no wife. Divorce is a two-edged sword that wounds the reformer who wields it. Marriage, I am heart-broken and haven't had a square meal for a week. Take me back."

Did she? She did not. She remarked with a great deal of force that she could take care of herself with great ease, but two was rather too much for a weak woman and she'd see him further first. And opening the door to tantalize him with the smell of a delightful chop that was broiling beautifully, she slammed the door in his face viciously. As he walked out into the inhospitable night he heard a silvery laugh and a sweet voice singing "Not for Joseph." And he turned him to lamp-post and wept.

Mr. Pelger is striving to the permanent secretaryship of a society for the better investment of the savings of the poor. He has a new financial scheme, which he is anxious to try and which will inevitably do more toward making the working men of New York independent of their soulless employers than anything that has been broached for a century.—N. Y. Mail.

DR. LANE is agent for Kelly & Cole's patent Steam Dryer. This is the only Steam Fruit Drying apparatus for families now in use. One of these Dryers can be seen at the head of Yealer's wharf at Ole Schillsted's furniture shop. ap1 f

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.

A New and Prosperous Town.

The town of Goldendale, the metropolis of Klickitat county, is situated 30 miles from The Dalles on the Columbia river. At present the town has three hotels, two stores, two shoe shops, two blacksmith shops, one photograph gallery, one large steam sash and door factory and planer, one grocery, one brickyard, one cabinet shop, one jeweler shop, one harness shop, two butcher shops, where the best cuts of beef can be had for five cents per pound, one flour mill, where the best flour can be had for \$5.50 per bbl., one wagon shop, one Chinese wash house, a large Methodist church, and a Baptist church in the immediate vicinity. A company has been organized to manufacture agricultural implements. A woolen factory is about to be constructed. A water ditch, one and one-half miles long, has been dug to supply the town with water for irrigating purposes. The town has also a livery stable, from which coaches run semi-weekly to The Dalles. In addition to the stores above named, a merchant, popularly known as Frenchy, has a large store one and one-half miles above the town. There are five saw mills within convenient distances of town. As near as can be ascertained, Klickitat county produced last year 85,000 bushels of grain, mostly wheat. The crop this year will amount to over 100,000 bushels. Grain and other produce finds a market at The Dalles. No town in the upper country has better prospects in the future than Goldendale. The population of the country has about doubled since the last general election.

Among the solid men of the county are H. T. Levis, county auditor, Thos. Connell, county treasurer, S. M. Gilmore, probate judge and Republican candidate for delegate at large in the constitutional convention, and Thos. Johnson, an enterprising business man and merchant.—Vancouver Independent.

A painting by Gabriel Max, now on exhibition at the Austrian Art Union, is exciting attention in Germany. It is called "The Child Murderess," and represents a mother with the babe, whom she has loved and killed, in her arms, crouching in a desolate place by the side of a stream, and giving the little bleeding head one passionate kiss before throwing it into the water. In point of color and execution it equals if it does not excel Max's most famed works.

A Portland boy was seen throwing a wheelbarrow load of empty bottles and cans into the back yard of his residence. In explanation he said: "We're going to have some visitors come in from the country. We may not have much to eat; but if they see these things they'll think we've had isters, champagne, figs, and nuts till we've got tired of em, and are living on bread and taters for a healthy change."

A White Pine country rancher thought one of his mules had the scratches on the hind legs, and deliberately proceeded to investigate the matter. Although he was waded to the spirit land on a pair of mule heels instead of the traditional angel's pinions, the waft was eminently successful in all the minutest details.

A competition has been opened in France for a monumental statue to M. Theirs, to be erected at Nancy. Models are to be sent in before June 15. The jury is the same as that for the section of sculpture at the Universal Exposition.

The reason given for a girl's not being able to throw anything with the accuracy of a boy is that her collar bone is some inches longer and some degrees lower down, and, being long and crooked, interferes with the free action of the shoulders.

GENERAL NEWS.

LONDON, March 19.—In the house of commons, the secretary of war, Gathorne Hardy, said it was necessary to call out the first class of the army reserve, numbering 14,000 and the militia reserve, which was between 25,000 and 26,000. The Queen's message to that effect would be presented, probably, Monday. This would be followed by a proclamation calling out such of the reserve force as might be required. Hardy pointed out that this is not the embodiment of the militia which would not take place until it was necessary to send the regulars abroad.

OMAHA, March 29.—General Crook and his aides de-camp, Lieuts. Schuyler and Burke, left to-day for Fort Hall, Idaho, having been called there on business connected with the Bannock, Snake and Shoshone Indians, between whom there is existing considerable jealousy and ill-feeling about various matters, especially concerning their agent. They will be absent a month.

A scouting party, consisting of three companies of cavalry and two of infantry, under command of Capt. Edwin Pollock, 9th infantry, left Fort McKinney yesterday to patrol the country in the neighborhood of Belle Fourche, and as far in the black hills as the limits of the department will permit. Fort McKinney is the most northern post in the department of the Platte, and is about 178 miles northeast of Fort Laramie, and the foot of the Big Horn mountains. This expedition would have started two or three weeks ago had it not been for the late severe storm that prevailed through the country they were expected to traverse. They will be on patrol duty in the field about one month, and will hunt for straggling bands of Indians away from reservations.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The house public lands committee agreed to recommend the passage of the bill introduced by Representative Page, last Tuesday, providing for the sale of timber lands in California, Oregon and Washington Territory and for discontinuance of the prosecution of parties indicated for violation of section 2,461 of the revised statutes on condition of their paying into court a penalty of \$2 50 for every acre of land from which they have caused timber to be cut or removed. The only amendment made by the committee is one to provide more clearly that this last named provision and proposed repeal of section 4,751, in relation to informers, shall apply only to California, Oregon and Washington Territory. The committee authorized Wigington to report it for passage at the first opportunity.

VIRGINIA, March 30.—Wm. R. Laeby and Edward Duffey were killed by a giant powder cartridge explosion in Ophir, last night. Their bodies were mangled almost beyond recognition.

CHICAGO, March 29.—A proclamation dated Santiago de Cuba, March 24, signed by Gen. Martinez Campos, has been made public here. The proclamation declares that peace has substantially been re-established in the greater part of the district lately in rebellion, and that it is now necessary to heal the wounds occasioned by ten years of strife; therefore, in accordance with article 2 of the peace conditions, and by authority of the home government, the general decrees—

First—The authorities of pacific territory are to observe the most complete oblivion for past events and strive to prevent the resuscitation of bygone passions.

Second—All persons now in imprisonment for treason and rebellion and for being an accessory are to be liberated and returned to their home if desired, and those who have escaped punishment are not to be proceeded against.

Third—All cases now pending before tribunals of the island for such crimes are to be abandoned immediately.

Fourth—All persons banished or departed for such causes are to be permitted to return home and are to be exempt from molestation or prosecution for their previous conduct.

Fifth—All persons included in the foregoing articles, and those residing in foreign countries, are to regain their rights of citizenship.

Sixth—All deserters from the Spanish force who are still in arms, are to be pardoned if they surrender by the 15th of April.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—A bill allowing eight years additional time for completion of the main line of

the Northern Pacific railroad to Portland and Kalama was adopted by the senate railroad committee today. [By private dispatch we learn that it was adopted by a vote of six to five, with understanding on part of senators that they are not committed to support it in the senate in its present form—Ed.] The company is required within nine months to commence at the mouth of Snake river and build eastwardly on the south side of Columbia river twenty-five miles of road during the first year, and at least forty miles annually afterwards. They must also within one year from enactment of the bill commence work at the lower Cascades of the Columbia, and within one year thereafter complete and equip the road around that portage, and within the following year must complete the railway around the Cascades at the Dalles on the south of the river. The line from Umatilla to Portland, as well as the road from Portland to Kalama, must be built on the south side of the Columbia. The company are required to construct one hundred miles each year, inclusive of the Pacific coast operations above indicated. In the use of said portage roads, the Northern Pacific company shall not make any discrimination in regard to freights or passengers, and shall receive from and deliver to all boats, persons or companies at the time engaged in navigation of the Columbia river all freights and passengers on equal terms, without discrimination. It is further provided that these terms shall in all respects be reasonable and just, and the rights of all persons under this act may be enforced by judicial proceedings in any court of competent jurisdiction. The bill also generally reserves the power for congress to provide by law against unjust discrimination and excessive charges on any part or the whole road.

The bill surrenders to the government about 7,000,000 acres of land heretofore reserved for the abandoned branch across the Cascade mountains, and provides for a grant of precisely the same number of acres to the Portland, Salt Lake and South Pass Railroad Company, on condition that it shall commence work at Umatilla within six months, build twenty-five miles the first year and at least forty miles annually thereafter, and complete the whole road within five years from the enactment of the bill. In case, however, the Northern Pacific Company fails to comply with the conditions prescribed regarding the commencement and prosecution of work at the Cascades, the whole land grant from Portland to Umatilla is to be transferred to the Salt Lake company, which shall thereupon construct 33 miles the first year and 25 miles annually afterwards toward Umatilla. This part of the line is in any event to be a common road for the use of both companies. The provisions regarding protection of the settlers' rights are the same as those reported by the sub-committee last week; all even numbered sections to be sold as at present for two dollars and a half per acre to pre-emption settlers, but homestead settlers, either present or prospective, may take one hundred and sixty instead of eighty acres, to which they are now limited within the railroad grant. All lands in odd numbered sections are to be sold by the government to actual pre-emption settlers at one dollar and a quarter per acre until the adjacent five miles section of the road is completed and accepted, whereupon the government is to pay to the company the proceeds of lands already sold, and also to give it patents for such lands as have not been sold, or to which pre-emption rights have not already attached. In the latter case settlers must be allowed to perfect their titles and obtain their lands at government price. It is stated that the bill was modified so as to allow

commencement of work at the Cascades instead of at Portland, as a concession to Mitchell's colleagues, Grover and Williams, who opposed his original requirements.

OMAHA, Neb., March 31.—General Crook's mission to Fort Hall, Idaho, elicits the following facts: The Bannock Indians who are located at that post behaved badly last fall and menaced the peace of the settlement so that it was found necessary to disarm and dismount them. Recently the Indian department gave orders that all their ponies should be sold and all the proceeds used in the purchase of cattle for trade. The redskins united in a protest, and have shown an ugly spirit of late. They want the ponies, but no bulls or cows, and they also want their arms restored to them. General Crook will inquire into their grievances, and he will recommend what course should be pursued, and the Indian bureau and military will act accordingly.

Some of Prentice's Sayings.

A recent writer reproduces from the files of the Louisville Journal some of George D. Prentice's witticisms, which were not dependent upon time and circumstances, as most of them naturally were, for their point and force. Following are a few of them: "To keep your friends, treat them kindly; to kill them, treat them often." "He who reels and staggers most in the journey of life, takes the straightest cut to the devil." "Men should not think too much of themselves, and a man should be careful not to forget himself." "A dinner to which a man is not invited generally sits hardest on his stomach." "There are many men whose tongues might govern multitudes, if they could govern their tongues." "The doctors ought to escape calumny. No man living has a right to speak ill of them." "The working of a corkscrew is about the only thing best achieved by indirection." "The reduction of postal facilities has gone too far. The mail passed through town the other day in a couple of stockings tied to the back of a bull dog." "A few days ago the freedom of New York city was presented to Mr. Van Buren in a gold snuff box. There was plenty of room in the box for all the freedom that New York has enjoyed for many years." "There are two periods when Congress does no business. One is before the holidays and the other is after." "Were it not ungenerous to remind a man of his natural deformities, we should inform the editor of the Grand Gulf Advertiser that he is a natural fool." "An opposition editor offers to bet his ears on something to our discredit. He shouldn't carry gambling to such great lengths." "If the editor of the—isn't a rogue, he ought to bring a libel suit against his own race."

A Vancouver fisherman took in his net a few days since a piece of old copper from the bottom of the Columbia, and supposed he had found a copper mine. He has since made up his mind not to turn the channel of the Columbia to get at portion of the mine he failed to bring up, but will let the rushing waters flow for the accommodation of the O. S. N. Co., and take his virtuous reward in salmon and suckers.

Not long ago a man and his wife went to Kansas to settle. To enable them to pre-empt two quarter sections of land they were divorced; each pre-empted a claim, and as soon as their claims were made good they were remarried, thus obtaining 320 acres of land.

More than \$400,000 in gold and notes were found in Pius IX's apartment. The entire amount he has left is estimated at near \$25,000,000.

WEEKLY DISPATCH.

BERIAH BROWN & CO., PROPRIETORS.

A. W. DE LANE, F. M. WALSH, R. L. NORTHUP

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SATURDAY.....APRIL 6, 1878.

Mail Routes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15, 1878.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE DISPATCH:

As the following information may be of interest to the people of the Territory, I send it to you, and you are at liberty to publish it if you think it advisable to do so. It is a statement of the number, to whom awarded, and the price paid by the Government per year for all (with one or two exceptions) the "Star Routes" in the Territory. The award was in every case made to the lowest bidder where the bid was put in as prescribed by law and the rules and regulations of the Department.

Route 43,101, from Olympia to Oysterville; awarded to L. A. Loomis for \$3,900.

Route 43,102, from Olympia to Skokomish; awarded to J. M. Elson for \$349.

Route 43,103, from Olympia to Elma; awarded to William Simonds for \$450.

Route 40,104, from Skokomish to Port Gamble; awarded to D. F. Parker for \$1,130.

Route 43,105, not let, to be re-advertised.

Route 43,106, from Knappton to Astoria; awarded to J. D. Richardson for \$200.

Route 43,107, from Newaukum to Boisfort; awarded to L. A. Davis for \$289.

Route 43,108, from Vancouver to Mill Plain; awarded to D. F. Parker for \$230.

Route 43,109, from Vancouver to Battle Ground; awarded to J. A. Woodin for \$156.

Route 43,110, from Vancouver to Kalama; awarded to J. A. Wooden for \$494.

Route 43,111, from Cowlitz to Little Falls; awarded to A. Rackon for \$110.

Route 43,112, from Mossy Rock to Chehalis; awarded to J. D. Dosa for \$278.

Route 43,115, from Seattle to Sumner; awarded to A. J. Ohim for \$489.

Route 43,114, from Seattle to Snoqualmie; awarded to D. F. Parker for \$570.

Route 43,115, from Seattle to Blakely; awarded to J. Nugent for \$150.

Route 43,116, from Seattle to Newcastle; awarded to D. F. Parker for \$340.

Route 43,117, from Snohomish to Falls City; awarded to H. T. Hanson for \$600.

Route 43,118, from Stanwood to Utsalady; awarded to D. T. Parker for \$270.

Route 43,119, from Sehome to Sumner; awarded to H. West for \$200.

Route 43,120, from Lummi to Nootsack; awarded to Goodell & Judson for \$467.

Route 43,121, from Pt. Townsend to Couppville; awarded to D. T. Parker for \$420.

Route 43,122, from Pt. Townsend to Neah Bay; not let, to be re-advertised as a steamer route.

Route 43,123, from Pt. Townsend to Port Discovery; awarded to J. T. Lukey for \$200.

Route 43,124, from Port Ludlow to Chimicum; awarded to Wm. Montgomery for \$200.

Route 43,125, from Wallula to Pleasant Grove; awarded to J. R. Miner for \$1,650.

Route 43,126, from Walla Walla to Pendleton; awarded to Hon. J. Hailey for \$2,160.

Route 43,127, from Walla

Walla to Colfax; awarded to J. T. Miller for \$11,680.

Route 43,128, from Waitsburg to Lewiston; awarded to L. McMorris for \$4,750.

Route 43,129, from Colfax to Lewiston; awarded to J. T. Miller for \$416.

Route 43,130, from Colfax to Palouse; awarded to J. T. Miller for \$260.

The competition in bidding was very great, and the lettings are all much lower than ever before.

Yours truly,

O. JACOBS.

A Conflict of Facts.

Mr. L. B. Andrews, the Republican candidate for Delegate in this Council district, in his first published manifesto, says:

"I am in favor of assessment and taxation of all kinds of property alike public or 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 government. The burdens of taxation should fall on all alike."

If Mr. Andrews did not include within his plan of taxation all churches, chapels, synagogues, lyceums, public and private libraries, cemeteries, and all incorporated schools, colleges and seminaries of learning, then his language has no meaning. But Mr. W. B. Hall, in a card published over his own signature, says:

"The impression now pervading the public mind that L. B. Andrews is in favor of incorporating into the constitution of our prospective state taxation of church property, is a fraud, instituted for the sole purpose only of defeating a solid, bed-rock man."

It is manifest that either Mr. Andrews did not know what he was saying, or his friend, Mr. Hall, is very much mistaken as to his views. It is but reasonable to suppose that the voters who know Mr. Andrews will attribute to him sense enough to know his own views.

In a subsequent address to the voters by Mr. Andrews—which is much more creditable to his heart than to his head—he complains of efforts being made to defeat him by "contemptible trickery and eschewing for no purpose on earth but to satisfy personal jealousy and spite." We cannot define the literal meaning of this sentence, but the intent is evident. We are among those who have expressed opposition to the platform upon which Mr. Andrews presented his claims to support; but have never, directly or indirectly, reflected unfavorably upon his personal character, or sought in any degree to misrepresent or distort the position he undertook to define in public print, nor have we heard from any source, of any attempt to defeat him on personal grounds. We are willing to concede to Mr. Andrews all the social qualities of a first-class citizen—a man of honor, a devoted son, faithful husband and affectionate father. Our opposition to his election is not because we have no faith in his promises, but because we believe he would faithfully adhere to the platform to which he stands pledged, which we would very much dislike to have embodied in a State constitution. If there has been any trickery or "eschewing" to defeat him; or if he is an object of jealousy or spite, we do not know it. We only know that his views of constitutional powers are radically different from ours.

The raising of the blockade in the Black sea has given an enormous impetus to the sugar refining business in Marseilles—a very important element in the trade of that great port.

A bill prohibiting religious exercises in the public schools is before the Wisconsin Legislature.

Justice to Woman.

We are no advocate of female suffrage. Suffrage is not among natural rights; else it could not be limited to age, sex, color or condition; but a conventional usage, to be regulated by social conditions for the best good of society. It would be perfectly competent for the government to confine the privilege to male citizens over the age of 21 years, who can read and write; or to extend it to all intelligent minors over the age of 18. Residence should be indispensable, but the possession of property should confer no special privileges under the law, except in cases of special taxes for local improvements, when the property-holders and tax payers should have the exclusive privilege of voting upon the question whether to tax themselves for that purpose or not. As a rule, we believe that no class of persons should be allowed to vote who are not subject to military duty, except in cases of physical disability. No general rules regulating suffrage can secure to all an equal voice in the government; minorities are practically disfranchised at every election; but it does not necessarily follow that their equality of rights are impaired in consequence. We do not believe that the political condition of women would be at all improved by conferring upon them the privilege of suffrage, while their social condition would suffer as greatly as though they were subjected to military duty.

Man's progress and elevation in the social scale depends upon the elevation of women, and in that view we would exempt the women of our land as far as possible from the rougher duties and responsibilities of political government, the associations of which inevitably tend to the destruction of feminine purity and grace. But we would not have such exemption depend upon the surrender of any natural right—the right of person and property; "the inalienable right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness;" the right to her own earnings and the control of her own personal accumulations; to an equal right in the joint earnings of the marriage relation and the disposal of the same; equal rights to the possession and control of their joint issue. In fine, that the law should make no distinction or discrimination between the rights of sexes. We would secure these natural rights to women beyond the contingencies of Legislation, by a clearly expressed Constitutional provision. We believe that such a provision would meet the views of every candidate for Delegate in this Judicial District; the only question being, if they would consider it the popular thing to do. We know that Col. Larrabee dared to advocate such a measure in the Constitutional Convention of Wisconsin thirty years ago, when politicians were much more chary of meeting this issue than they are now and we have no doubt he will do the same thing again when opportunity offers.

A quartz ledge has been discovered in Wahkiakum county, W. T., which is reported very rich in gold and silver. Assays made in Portland showed \$420 in gold and silver per ton. The ledge is called the Lucky Chance and was discovered by Mr. J. W. Stone.

Andrew Butts would not permit a party of tramps to warm themselves at his campfire, and drove them away. They returned when he was asleep, threw him into the flames, and burned him to death.

Obstructionists.

The Walla Walla Statesman of the 30th ult. says:

ELECTION FEAR.—Tuesday, April 9th, the Republicans will go through the farce of electing delegates to a so-called constitutional convention. Democrats in this quarter of the Territory propose to ignore the whole matter, and will fail to put in an appearance at the polls. The more respectable Republicans feel the same way, and so the choice of delegates will be left to the rag-tag and bob-tail element in the party.

Another article in the same paper of the same day says:

Telegrams are being constantly sent up from the Sound notifying our people that certain men are candidates for the constitutional convention. Our Sound friends are at liberty to run as many of their candidates as they please, but once for all they may as well understand that our people take no interest in the matter, and intend to let the election go by default.

The party papers upon the Sound accuse the "Federal ring" of being obstructionists, because the Federal officers, as a rule, have not meddled with the matter of nominating candidates. The Republican politicians here say that the Democrats have managed to control the Convention; and the Democrats east of the mountains are constantly told that the act of the Legislature providing for the Convention, was a put-up job by Ferry to give the Federal officers the control of the Convention.

Men who are ordinarily honest in their business transactions, and who maintain a decent social standing, lend their influence to giving endorsement and currency to these miserable and illogical pretences. The truth is, that the act of the Legislature, which is the most miserable device ever thought of for the organization of a State government, has not a single feature of the plan recommended by Gov. Ferry in his annual message; that the Federal officers as a class are less in accord than any other class of the community of equal numbers. There is no such thing as a "Federal ring" acting in concert with a common intent. Each department, to all intents and purposes, "a gang by itself." The Executive, the Judiciary, the Land Office, the Indian department, the Internal revenue and the Customs departments, are each independent of the other, and there is but little fellow-feeling or social intercourse between any two of them. It would be a rare combination for Gov. Ferry and Chief Justice Lewis, Collector Webster and Indian Agent Gen. Milroy, to act together for any special purpose.

We have no political sympathy with the Federal officials of this Territory, because we are an ardent supporter of the policy of the present national Administration, and as a general rule they are not; our personal relations with them are purely of a social character; but we cannot understand why party feeling should constrain men to misrepresent, or blind them to manifest fact. The most determined obstructionists are those Democrats who are represented by the Statesman, but we do not understand that it is strictly a party failing.

The price of a human jaw at the seat of war in Bulgaria is about \$2 00. It varies according to the regularity, soundness, and whiteness of the teeth. In Paris the quotation is fifty per cent. greater at wholesale rates. The ghastly wares are conveyed in cases containing 500, and the teeth are extracted after arrival at the city to which the jaws are consigned.

French papers claim that since the death of Pope Pius, the oldest of Roman Catholic Bishops is Feron, Bishop of Clermont, who counts forty-five years in his episcopate.

Attempt to Oust Hayes.

Montgomery Blair has procured the passage through the Maryland Legislature of resolutions asking Congress to confer power upon the Supreme Court to review the decision of the Electoral Commission by which Hayes was declared President.

If the agitators of this matter are successful in all that they ask, we cannot conceive of this would be to destroy all hope of future success to the Democratic party. A very large majority of the Democratic party consented to the arbitration which resulted in placing Hayes in the Presidential chair, and were in honor bound to abide by the result. Any attempt to open the question, will be properly regarded by all honorable men as a breach of faith, for which there is no reasonable excuse. What the country sought in referring the matter of the election to a commission, was peace. That object was as fully secured by the election of Hayes as it could possibly have been by the election of Tilden. The Republican party triumphed in the man, but the Democrats triumphed more in the recognition by the commission of the doctrine of State sovereignty, and Mr. Hayes has fully recognized that principle in withholding Federal interference in State affairs.

Those who seek to open the question are those who are not in accord with the old Democratic doctrine of State rights—the right of every State to control its own domestic institutions in its own way. The leaders in this movement are Blair, Dana and others of that ilk, old Republicans who were bitterly hostile to the Democratic party before the war, and have no sympathy with the principles of Democracy now. They will have no following from the South or among those Democrats who have suffered in defence of Democratic principles at the North. Their effort can have no other effect than to divide the Democratic party and secure an easy Republican victory at the next Presidential election.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH MATTERS.—NEW YORK, March 15th.—The Post says: A majority of the Standing Committees of Dioceses of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and all its Bishops, have consented to the consecration of Rev. George F. Seymour, D. D., Bishop-elect of the diocese of Springfield, Illinois. A special meeting of the House of Bishops will be held here June 17th, to consider the resignation of his jurisdiction by Bishop McClosky of Michigan. At the same time an election will be proposed of a Missionary Bishop of New Mexico and Arizona, to fill the vacancy caused by the declination of Rev. Dr. Knickerbocker.

Gen. Shield's plan for the liberation of Ireland will command attention by its novelty, whatever may be thought of its chances of success. "No invasions of Canada, no secret societies, no conspiracies, no tomfooleries," exclaims the old hero of Cerro Gordo; organize thoroughly, be agreed among yourselves, make out your programme; then lay your just and reasonable demands before England, appealing to the opinion of the civilized world to attest their reasonableness and justice and to enforce compliance with them. We infer that the General is not a subscriber to the "Skirmishing Fund."

A man and his wife committed suicide together in Cambridge, Mass., by getting in the way of a railroad train.

CATARRH

A PHYSICIAN'S TESTIMONY.

30 Years a Physician. 12 Years a Sufferer. Tried Regular Remedies. Tried Patent Medicines. Permanently cured by

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE.

MESSES. WEEKS & POTTER, Sirs: I have been a sufferer myself for twelve years with Catarrh in the nasal passages, fauces and larynx. I have used everything in the materia medica without any permanent relief, until finally I was induced to try a patent medicine (something that we allopaths are very loth to do). I tried it, and it cured me. I followed the directions to the letter, and am happy to say have had a permanent cure. Your RADICAL CURE is certainly a happy combination for the cure of that most unpleasant and dangerous of diseases.

Yours, respectfully, D. W. GRAY, M. D., OF Dr. D. W. Gray & Son, Pharmacians and Druggists, Muscatine, Iowa. MUSCATINE, Iowa, March 27, 1877.

The value of this remedy must not be overlooked in the cure of those

SYMPATHETIC DISEASES,

Affections of the Eye, Ear, Throat, Lungs and Bronchial Tubes which in many cases accompany a severe case of Catarrh. The inflamed and diseased condition of the mucous membrane is the cause of all these troubles; and until the system has been brought properly under the influence of the RADICAL CURE, perfect freedom from them cannot be reasonably expected. It is but three years since SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE was placed before the public, but in that short time it has found its way from Maine to California, and is everywhere acknowledged by druggists and physicians to be the most successful preparation for the thorough treatment of Catarrh ever compounded. The fact will be deemed of more importance when it is coupled with the statement that within five years over 250 different remedies for Catarrh have been placed on sale, and to-day, with one or two exceptions, their names cannot be recalled by the best-informed druggist. Advertising may succeed in forcing a few sales, but unless the remedy possess undoubted specific medical properties, it is absolutely certain to fall into merited obscurity.

Each package of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE contains Dr. Sanford's Improved Inhalant Tube, with full directions for its use. Price, \$1.00. Sold by all wholesale and retail druggists and dealers throughout the United States and Canada. WEEKS & POTTER, General Agents and Wholesale Druggists, Boston, Mass.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTER

IS SIMPLY WONDERFUL.

KINGSTON, MINN., April 20, 1877. I consider COLLINS' VOLTAIC Plaster the best plaster I ever saw, and am recommending them to all. C. McMONROV. HUME, ILL., April 18, 1877. It has done my boy more good than all other medicines. He now goes to school, for the first time in three years. ELIZ. ANN DUFFIELD. ENNA, ILL., April 2, 1877. I like the one I got well. They are the best plaster, no doubt, in the world. S. L. MCGILL. ANN GROVE, MO., COLLINS' Plaster sent me some time ago. W. C. MOORE.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTER for local pains, lameness, soreness, weakness, numbness, and inflammation of the lungs, liver, kidneys, spleen, bowels, bladder, heart, and muscles, is equal to an army of doctors and acres of plants and shrubs.

Price, 25 cents. Sold by all Wholesale and Retail throughout the United States. KEENE & CO., Proprietors.

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. Watcom, Tuesday, March 26th. Cosperville, Wednesday, March 27th. Port Townsend, Thursday, March 28th. San Juan, Friday, March 29th. Shelacom, Tuesday, April 4th. New Tacoma, Friday, April 5th. Seattle, Saturday, April 6th. Port Gamble, Monday, April 8th. Paper in the District copy in Weekly editions for two weeks. m704d2w

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Union Market. A. W. MALSON

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M SOES 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 MHP

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 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. m204d-6m.

GENERAL NEWS.

LONDON, April 1.—Specials say the Czar has ordered 500 additional Krupp guns.

An unimportant scrimmage between Russian and English soldiers at St. Stefano has occurred.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 1.—Grand Duke Nicholas had a two hours' interview with the Sultan Saturday.

The Russians are fortifying Chatja and erecting entrenchments at all strategic points.

Oaman Foud and Raouf Pashas have gone to the Turkish camp at Maskak.

Mukhtar has been appointed chief of the general staff, and Osman commander of Constantinople.

Russian admiral Popoff has arrived here.

The Egyptian contingent from Varna is encamped at Ukikar Skelesi, a village of Asia Minor, on the Bosphorus, eight miles northeast of Constantinople.

It is believed in military circles that Russia and Turkey have arrived at an understanding. It is still hoped peace will be maintained.

The queen's message for calling out the reserves was read by the speaker. It is as follows:

The present state of public affairs in the east and the necessity of taking steps for the maintenance of peace and for the interests of the empire, having constituted in the opinion of her majesty, a case of great emergency, within the meaning of the acts of parliament in that behalf, her majesty deems it proper to provide additional means for the public service.

Therefore, in pursuance of these acts her majesty has thought it right to communicate to the house of commons that she is about to direct the reserve force or such part thereof as her majesty may think necessary, to be forthwith called out for permanent service.

The discussion of the message was postponed until Monday next.

LONDON, March 31.—A Vienna dispatch to the *Daily Telegraph* says Count Andrássy is making fresh efforts to bring about a meeting of the Congress, and thinks Russia will eventually yield to England's demand. Count Andrássy informed Gen. Ignatieff, that the whole tendency of the treaty was in opposition to the interests of Europe, and no lasting peace could be concluded without the sanction of all the powers. Ignatieff rejoined that Russia had altogether abandoned the idea of a Congress, in consequence of the difficulties raised by England. He urged Andrássy to state Austria's demand. The count declined, as he still hoped for the Congress, but declared if he had to consider the treaty solely from an Austrian point of view he would far rather consider it in relation to the general interests of Europe. Ignatieff also failed to convince the emperor.

The *Telegraph's* correspondent says he has the foregoing on the highest official authority. He adds that Germany has approved the refusal of Prince Charles of Roumania to surrender Bessarabia unless invited to do so by the powers.

A dispatch to the *Daily News* from St. Petersburg says: Despite the general excitement, a few men in high position advocate a final attempt at conciliation by the simultaneous withdrawal of the British fleet and Russian army from the neighborhood of Constantinople pending arbitration by neutral sovereigns.

NEW ORLEANS, April 1.—The supreme court made the following order in the Anderson case:

It is ordered and decreed that a rehearing is refused and that our judgment stand undisturbed.

Mr. Castellani, one of Anderson's counsel, immediately appeared with a certified copy of the decree before Judge Whitaker, who at once ordered the release of Anderson from prison. About 1:30 Gen. Anderson was released.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Several gentlemen who called on the president today, having incidentally alluded to the position of the Republican senators toward him, he replied that he supposed there was now a better feeling among them, as from what he could hear they had recently given expression to their views concerning him, and especially he thought Senator Howe felt better after delivering his speech. The president does not seem in the least disturbed by the adverse criticism, and places himself on the ground that it is in accordance with his sense of right.

CINCINNATI, April 2.—Incomplete returns from the city election indicate the election of D. Baker, Republican, to the board of public works by 2,900 majority; Harmon (Dem.), judge of the superior court, by 2,600 majority; Smiley (Dem.), clerk of the police court and Baker (Dem.), city solicitor, by small majorities. The council will probably be Republican and the board of aldermen Democratic. The Nationals developed but little strength.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The state department reports that at Mier, on the Rio Grande, the Mexican authorities, on requisition, returned a herd of stolen cattle to their Texas owners, and took steps to punish the thieves.

The senate committee on public lands, acting under Wm. McGarahan's memorial, praying that a land patent be issued to him for the New Idria quicksilver mine, met this evening and heard the arguments upon the resolutions, excluding all testimony except that bearing upon the title of Gomez to the land in controversy.

The secretary of the navy has received a communication from the commanding officer of the South Pacific station that American merchantmen are engaged in the coolie trade, that is in the transportation of Chinese from China and the navy department is now considering the question of necessary instructions to fill our fleet to have the laws executed by the seizure of all such ships. The probability is such instructions will be speedily issued. The department is advised that a vessel wrecked on one of the South Pacific islands was found to contain fifty Chinese over and above the number certified to by the U. S. Consul at the port of embarkation. It was also represented to the secretary of the navy that coolies had been taken to Honolulu, where they are forced to enter into contracts for labor in order to procure their liberty, and the trade is supposed to be carried on in utter defiance of the laws of the United States. This subject was under consideration at the cabinet meeting to-day.

Some days ago the following protest against the bill before the senate committee purporting to extend the grant of the Northern Pacific railroad was presented:

WASHINGTON, March 25, 1878.

Hon. W. Windom, Senator: In behalf of the Northern Pacific Railroad Co., and its ten thousand stockholders, whose money, to the amount of \$30,000,000, is involved in the enterprise, we beg leave through you to address the senate committee on railroads, of which you are a member. The bill before that committee is not for the benefit of this company, but it is antagonistic to its interests.

First—The provisions respecting the lands within the limits of the grant are impracticable, benefiting neither the settlers nor the government, and destructive of the grant as a means of aid in the construction of the road.

Second—The company is not in condition to accept the provision compelling construction to be commenced at Portland and to be thence continued eastward along the Columbia river to the head of navigation, a distance of two hundred and fifty miles. The work requires an expenditure of about thirty thousand dollars per mile, or seven and a half millions of dollars on the bank of a great river navigable eleven months every year. Such portion of the road would not pay operating expenses until the road penetrate the tributary country eastward. It is not in the power of the company to perform this requirement, nor can capital be obtained for the purpose. Money can be procured to push the road eastward from the head of navigation on the Columbia river through a fertile country, where, in anticipation of the early construction of the road, over a thousand proposed settlers have already filed applications for land.

Third—We also earnestly protest against embodying in a bill for an extension of our time a proposed grant of land for another road. We believe that this not only endangers, but is certain to defeat the passage of any such bill.

Fourth—The bill before the senate committee is in other respects objectionable and impracticable.

We therefore beg that further action of your committee be deferred until a bill which has been carefully prepared by a committee of the house of representatives, and is about to be reported to that body can be submitted for consideration.

CHAS. B. WRIGHT, President.
G. STARK, Vice Pres., N. P. R. R. Co.

DUBLIN, April 3.—The Earl of Leitrim left his residence at Milford shortly before 8 o'clock yesterday morning, accompanied by his clerk, and was driving on an outside car to Derry to meet his solicitor. He always carried arms. It is supposed the assassins concealed themselves behind a low embankment between the road and plantation, and having first shot the earl, they shot his clerk and driver, that there might be no witnesses. His lordship's valet was driving about a mile behind, and on coming up found his master and clerk lying dead on the road. The assassins meanwhile escaped in a boat across Mulroy bay. The valet drove back to Milford and alarmed the police who, coming to the place, found the driver still alive, but unconscious. He died shortly afterwards. There is no doubt the murder was agrarian. Relations between the earl and his tenants were unfriendly. His lordship was kind and

liberal to the poor, but was very particular and exacting in his dealings with his tenantry, visiting with unsparring severity the slightest infraction of the rules of the estate. The riband society have a strong hold upon the country, owing in a great measure to his harshness. He had an iron will which disregarded alike appeals or menaces, and he possessed extraordinary courage and perseverance in pursuit of his purposes. The *London Times* in an editorial on the assassination says it is no exaggeration to say that the news of the murder, which caused a profound sensation in the house of commons yesterday when confirmed by the Irish secretary, has struck this country with as much pain and amazement as an unprovoked declaration of war.

NEW YORK, April 3.—As yet but few applications have been made to cover war risks on British and Russian hulls and cargoes, and no uniform rate has been fixed at marine insurance offices. The inquiry mainly comes from bankers, and insurances have been effected at their request to cover letters of credit for the purchase of goods in Baltic, French and Mediterranean ports, at a quarter per cent. by steam and a half per cent. by sail; for the full range of the Atlantic, a half of one per cent. The Atlantic, Great Western and Pacific companies report but little inquiry, and the rate generally asked by them is from a half to one per cent, covering long voyage, the first mentioned of which names two per cent. on Atlantic sea risks.

VIENNA, April 3.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg reports great excitement over the news of the probable alliance between England and Turkey. Everything has assumed a warlike aspect. It is reported Russians are advancing on Gallipoli.

LONDON, April 3.—It is again reported that the English fleet is about to enter the Bosphorus to counteract any designs of the Russians towards the occupation of Turkish strongholds.

LOUISVILLE, April 2.—Tenbroeck and the California wonder, Mollie McCarty, are to run four mile heats at Louisville, July 4, 1878, for \$10,000. This will make the grandest day's racing ever seen in America. Mollie McCarty, her owner thinks, is able to beat any horse in the country. The mare is to come to Louisville from California in Budd Double's care. Tenbroeck was never in better condition.

The Rev. Dr. Cuyler picks out Nehemiah as an example of official honesty for our officeholders to imitate. "He went down to Jerusalem," the Doctor says, "and found it oppressed and plundered. The same kind of abuses had crept in which have disgraced some of our city governments. Nehemiah lays hold of practical reforms with an unsparring hand. His predecessors in office had been receiving big salaries, and had allowed their underlings to fleece the people. Nehemiah might have cited their example as a precedent, and followed in their wake after the manner in which greedy officeholders or plunderers thrust their arms into public treasuries in our day. But his simple, manly statement is: 'So did not I, because of the fear of God.'"

Some days ago there was a cloud-burst at Pine creek, Umattilla county. It inundated the whole valley to the depth of five feet in the immediate track of the storm, which was on the ranch of Mr. Stanton, and at Daily's place below the water was three and a half feet deep over the entire bottom. The damage to stock was not great, but large boulders weighing 400 to 500 pounds were driven before the water like chaff, and the debris of brush, trees and stones are piled up several feet thick on some of the farms.

The demand for horses for England is increasing in Canada, several car loads being taken over the Grand Trunk railroad daily destined for Europe. They are intended for military service and branded with the letter S. Large shipments of cattle are also being forwarded from the lower provinces, and the country east and west is being searched for suitable horses for war purposes.

If you want to get a cheap Bible go to T. Lyle's grocery store. Bible Depository. m25tf

For Delegate

TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

DAVID SIREB.

m27td

Work for the Convention.

SEATTLE, April 3, 1878.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE DISPATCH:

While a discussion of the merits, and demerits of the several candidates for the State Constitutional Convention is going on, would it not be well to call the attention of the people to some of the most important subjects to come before that Convention, with a view to a more thorough investigation and study of them, than can possibly be had during the few weeks of the Convention. It is a well known fact that many of our legislators, "in Convention assembled," are called upon to act upon measures of great importance to the people, without ever having given them any thought, and without the time, and possible means at hand, to enable them to gain a knowledge and clear understanding of the measures, and the result is bad legislation. May we not anticipate similar results in the coming State Convention, considering the fact that some of the candidates are men who have never had much if any experience in law making unless these subjects can be properly discussed before they convene.

During our last Legislative Assembly, a clause was incorporated into the "Revenue Act" before them creating a Territorial Board of Equalization, said board to consist of the Territorial Auditor and Treasurer, and three others (Auditor of a county, or Assessor of a district or county) to be appointed from each of the three Judicial Districts of the Territory. Being in the "Third" house at the time, I was told that my chances were good for a seat on the Board. I went to work at once to investigate the matter. The more I looked into it the darker the way appeared to me to accomplish the objects sought. I could not see how I could sit in Olympia and determine what was a just and equal valuation to set on lands in Yakima, Walla Walla, Pacific, Clallam and all other counties in the Territory; notwithstanding I felt that I was probably as well acquainted with the nature of the lands throughout the Territory, as anyone who would be on the Board. I called on Hon. A. J. Dufur, of Portland, Oregon, and through him obtained an introduction to Ex-Governor Curry, of Oregon, President of the State Board of Equalization for Oregon. From these gentlemen I obtained much information in reference to the workings of their Board; also their reports, etc., but they failed to answer the question, satisfactorily to my mind, as to how they could arrive at an equal valuation of the lands in each county, without personal inspection. I returned to Olympia and informed my friends that I could not conscientiously accept a seat on the Board if appointed, on the ground that I could not see how I could do justice to the people interested.

I learned from the gentlemen referred to, that a wealthy incorporated wagon road company, in Oregon, had refused to pay their assessment as equalized by the Board—that in suit the company had beat the State, and that the next Legislature following had repealed the law creating said Board. Notwithstanding the act of the Legislature in repealing the law, the gentlemen contend that a State Board of Equalization was necessary, and that the matter will be brought before the Oregon Legislature this fall.

In a recent conversation with the State Board of equalization for California, (composed of the Governor, Controller and Attorney General), I learned that that Board had been shorn of its power to "equalize taxes" by a decision that it was "unconstitutional"—that their "State Constitution" was against the act, and that they were then pressing the subject of a "State Constitutional Convention" for the purpose of inserting this, among other clauses, into their State Constitution. They thought a "State Board of equalization" an actual necessity for the protection of the "State Tax." The Controller informed me that the Board visited the most important counties in the State, and made personal inspection of the most important lands to gain their information.

From the foregoing you will observe, Messrs Editors, that this subject is a matter of considerable importance to the tax payers of our Territory, and should not be acted upon hastily. If a "State Board of Equalization" is not necessary, it would be unjust to burden our people with its expenses.

In other articles for the DISPATCH with your permission, I will call the attention of the people, as well as our candidates to the subjects of assessing a "Poll Tax"—"Special School or Road Taxes"—"our present method of representation" and such other subjects as may come to mind.

Respectfully submitted,
M. S. BOOTH.

The Colonel Purdy who has been promoted by the Khedive from the grade of Bey to that of Pasha is a son of Ex-Governor Purdy, of California. During the rebellion he was Adjutant General on the staff of General Franklin of the Union army.

The sight of six men drinking in a row at a bar in Turner's Falls, Mass., each with a blue ribbon on his breast, was not pleasant to the temperance agitator who had induced them to sign the pledge.

W. H. SHOUDY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
White Lead, Linseed Oil, Putty
TURPENTINE, VARNISHES all kinds), SHELLAC, CAN COLORS, DRY COLORS, full assortment of GLASS, WHITING, PARIS WHITE, KALSOMINE and GLUE.
Also, a Full Assortment of Brushes, Gold Leaf and Bronzes
WALL PAPER Ready Trimmed.

I have the largest and best assortment on the Sound, at prices to suit the times. Constantly on hand **RUBBER PAINT**, acknowledged to be the best paint in the world by all that have used it.
Prompt attention paid to orders from abroad. sep14tf

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NEW BRICK STORE,
—BY—
FRAUENTHAL BROTHERS.**
Commercial St., Seattle.
A LARGE AND FINE STOCK OF
**Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Blankets
Wall Paper, Carpets, Oil Cloth, Millinery Good,
Trunks, Valises, Furs, Etc., Etc**
We shall endeavor to be known for the Best Goods and Lowest Prices.
Seattle, November 1st 1876. FRAUENTHAL BROS.

GLORE & WUNDER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Furniture and House Furnishing

GOODS,
COMMERCIAL STREET, NEXT DOOR TO NEW ENGLAND HOTEL, SEATTLE, W. T.
The most complete stock of Parlor, Dining-room and Chamber Furniture in Washington Territory. Also, Fancy Cabinet Ware, Parlor Brackets, Wall Pockets, Book Shelves, Ac., Mirrors, Window Shades, Spring Fixtures, Picture Moulding and Frames, Children's Carriages, and everything usually kept in a First-class Furniture Store, which we offer at prices that defy competition. CALL AND PRICE OUR GOODS BEFORE PURCHASING. Particular attention given to manufacturing Office Tables and Desks, and Furniture of all kinds from native Ash and Maple; also from Pacific and Eastern Walnut and Mexican Woods. All goods guaranteed as represented; nov19tf

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L. REINIG,
SEATTLE BAKERY
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
GROCERIES—
PROVISIONS—
FRUIT—
VEGETABLES—
BREAD, CAKE CRACKERS, ETC., ETC
Goods delivered to all parts of the city free of charge.
—FRESH BREAD DELIVERED EVERY MORNING!
Hot Bread and Brown Bread every Sunday morning. nov17tf

Dissolution of Copartnership.
The firm of Alger & Nixon, doing business at the Grotto Saloon, in the city of Seattle, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
The business will hereafter be conducted by F. C. Alger, and J. C. Nixon, under the firm name of Alger & Nixon.
All outstanding indebtedness will be paid by J. C. Nixon, and all bills due the late firm are payable to him.
J. C. NIXON.
H. S. ALGAR.
Trusting the new firm will receive a continuance of past patronage, which they have so well merited during the past three years. I remain, yours etc.
H. S. ALGAR.

H. UHLFELDER,
FANCY GOODS,
TOBACCOS, CIGARS,
CROCKERY, AND
GROCERIES.
e201tf
DR. G. V. CALHOUN,
OFFICE:—JAMES STREET, OPPOSITE
THE OCCIDENTAL HOTEL.
Seattle. - - Wash. Territor
Residence, Third st, near Episcopal Church
Seattle, W. T., July 31, 1875.

DENTISTRY.

Dr. J. C. GRASSE, DENTIST. Office in Stone & Burnett's new building on Commercial street. All work warranted oct. 21 78

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.

Peoples' Market.
COMMERCIAL ST., SEATTLE,
Opposite Schwabacher Bros. & Co.'s
FOSS & BORST.
Proprietors and Wholesale and Retail Dealers
Beef, Pork, Mutton, Veal, Cure Meats and Vegetables.
Work Oxen kept for sale.
Patronage respectfully solicited
Aug. 5, 1874.

**Cigars, Confectionery
Etc., Etc.,**
—AT—
Fred. Barkers,
FRONT STREET, SECOND DOOR FROM MILLS
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UNDERTAKING.
The undersigned is prepared to do all styles of UNDERTAKING. And all orders left with
MESSRS. HALL & PAULSON OR HOLMES & GLO
will be promptly attended to. I also have charge of the Masonic Cemetery.
Residence, Front street, Seattle.
m23-1m T. S. RUSSELL.

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—AND ALL THE—
Delicacies of the Season,
SERVED IN THE BEST MANNER,
At PIPER'S.
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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. F. KELSEY, Proprietor

WEEKLY DISPATCH.
BERIAH BROWN & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.

A. W. DE LANT, F. M. WALSH, B. L. NORTHRUP
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SATURDAY.....APRIL 6, 1878.

Edward Eldridge.

We regret to see that the enemies of Mr. Eldridge, the Republican candidate for Delegate at large, deem it necessary to make a fight upon him personally, upon charges long since outlawed and outlived. That he changed his name from Alexander Munroe to Edward Eldridge is a matter of public record, well known to the public. His reasons for doing this are said to be to avoid arrest as a deserter from English service of some kind, being an English subject. That he was subsequently indicted for an offence in California may be true, but there is no evidence of his conviction. That too, is not pertinent to the present issue. Whatever his previous acts or history may have been, Mr. Eldridge has been a citizen of this Territory for twenty years; has been elected to the Legislature several times, and held other positions of honor and trust by the suffrages of his fellow citizens, which is a sufficient test of his claim to public confidence in the absence of contemporaneous facts of an adverse character, and twenty years of correct life ought certainly to be sufficient to condone any youthful irregularities; else few men advanced in years would be able to stand the test. Among the most valuable citizens upon this coast we know of many whose early lives were far from irreproachable and whose later years have given the most indubitable proof of sincere repentance and radical reformation. God forbid that we should ever "bruise the broken reed or quench the smoking flax."

While we have nothing to say against the personal character of Mr. Eldridge, he is about the last man we would like to see elected as a constitution maker. He is a very superficial disciple of the school of "advanced philosophy" of which John Stuart Mill is the apostle and Susan B. Anthony and Victoria Woodhull the preachers; recognizing the divinity of human intelligence as the only godhead, and the devices of man as the perfection of wisdom. Their plan of government is a system of communism which practically ignores the family relation and the prevailing social regulations relating to the distinctions of sex. Fourierism on a universal scale. In his published manifesto Mr. Eldridge proposes to make all the citizens wards of the Government; that the title to lands shall only vest in the Government to be occupied by citizens as tenants of the Government; that the Government shall have possession and control of all railroads, telegraphs and other public improvements and provide for the employment and support of all its citizens. At the millennium this plan may be practicable; but as men are constituted and political parties are now organized, it would be difficult to imagine any proposition more absurd. The party in power, with the control of all the public works and sources of industry, could never be ousted while the world stands and official corruption would have per-

petual licence. A person of such visionary ideas of government ought not be trusted with the construction of a constitution.

Oliver F. Gerrish, the Democratic candidate in opposition to Mr. Eldridge, is a thoroughly practical man of great business sagacity and unexceptional social standing. We do not know his views on any of the mooted questions to be determined by the Convention, but would rather trust him than a mere dreamer.

"Strike, but Hear!"

Six weeks or more ago, we were shocked and grieved to see in a public print, a specific charge of felony against Hon. Jacob Hoover, a man theretofore above suspicion, who from his youth to mature manhood—all of which had been passed in Oregon and Washington Territory—bore himself free from reproach among his associates and neighbors. Twice had he been elected a member of the Territorial Council in a district in which the party opposed to him politically had a large majority, and as a referee, trustee and in other positions of confidence and trust, his services were in frequent demand by persons of all parties. We were disabled from making any comments upon this remarkable matter at the time, and refer to it now not for the purpose passing judgment upon Mr. Hoover's guilt or innocence, but to deprecate the manner in which the character of a heretofore reputable citizen has been held up to public odium upon mere rumor and suspicion of interested parties, without judicial arraignment or investigation.

The charge of forging county warrants, systematically and habitually, was first published by Mr. Cook, who had been defeated by Mr. Hoover as a candidate for the Council, previous to any arrest or preliminary examination; and was predicated upon statements made by an ex-Treasurer who had been removed from office by order of Court for deficiency in his accounts, and by his bondsmen, who sought to account for the defalcation; both interested in shifting their responsibility upon others shoulders. Mr. Hoover had been dealing in county orders, and it was stated that he had changed the figures upon many orders to the aggregate amount of the deficiency of the defaulting Treasurer. If the affairs of the Treasurer's office had been conducted in a business manner, such a fraud might have occurred in a single instance without immediate detection; but that it should be practiced scores, if not hundreds of times, upon the same officer, is as incredible as that a depositor should swindle a bank by altering the figures in his bank book and upon certificates of deposit repeatedly, without detection. The sole authority for this charge against Mr. Hoover is a defaulting Treasurer and one of his bondsmen, and its publication is due to a defeated political rival. Until after the publication no complaint was filed in the courts and no arrest made, and then only at the instance of Mr. Hoover himself who appeared before a Justice of the Peace and gave bonds for his appearance before the Grand Jury at the next term of the Court, without the intervention of any prosecution on the part of the Territory. While these facts are not conclusive of the innocence of the accused, they at least demand a suspension of judgment as to his guilt, and place in no enviable light those who undertook to blacken his character by specific charges

and circumstantial evidence in advance of judicial investigation. Jacob Hoover may be guilty of the crime with which he is charged; but if he is, we shall never be convinced of the fact on any of the testimony heretofore presented against the evidence of a life heretofore above suspicion.

Election of Delegates.

On Tuesday, the ninth, comes the election of Delegates to the Constitutional Convention, and from present indications we should judge that not one-third of the votes will be polled. If the Legislature had determined to organize a fizzle in this matter, they could not have hit upon a plan that would have come nearer accomplishing the object. The haste was uncalled for, unnecessary, and well calculated to defeat admission on the score of requisite population, when a year's delay would tend to diminish that objection. A special election for that object alone, at the most busy season for farmers and loggers, could but result in a greatly diminished vote. With what hope of success can we go before Congress with a Constitution formed by a convention showing a representation of less votes than some of the wards in the larger cities. A population of 45,000 in this Territory should show 9,000 votes. If the election should show only 3,000 votes it would very materially detract from our chances for admission. Nevada, admitted on a population no greater than the present population of Washington Territory, gave a popular vote of 16,420 at the first general election after its admission. Unless we can make a showing approximating to that, we can have but little hope of profiting by the extreme case of the admission of Nevada as a precedent. Another device to take the selection of candidates out of the hands of the people and centralize the control of the Convention, was to limit the number to fifteen Delegates—a mere burlesque upon popular representation in the formation of a basis of government—and districting them in such manner as to necessitate the holding of twenty-six conventions to give both parties a chance: two for the Territory at Large, two for each of the nine Council Districts, and six for the Judicial Districts. It is safe to say that not one voter in twenty took part in the formation of these conventions; the whole matter being left in the hands of a few professional politicians. A Convention of not less than forty members—the smallest number that ever formed a Constitution for a State—elected from each political sub-division of the Territory, at a general election, would have had the features at least of a popular representative body, which are totally wanting in the present attempt.

Under all these adverse circumstances the chances are against the formation of such a Constitution as the people have a right to demand, or the admission of the State as early as it would have been if a more reasonable policy had been adopted by the Legislature. Success now will be but a lucky accident, at which we will be much gratified. Every citizen is bound to make the best he can out of the present opportunities, and if we succeed in getting an acceptable Constitution and an early admission to the Union as a State we will all have abundant cause to rejoice.

The candidates to be voted for in this Judicial District are as follows:

County of King—L. B. An-

draws, Republican; Jesse W. George, Temperance; David Sires, Democrat. Edward Eldridge, B. F. Denison, and S. M. Gilmere, Republicans; O. F. Gerrish, J. P. Judson, and M. V. Harper, Democrats for Delegates at Large. Charles H. Larabee, Democrat, without opposition, for Third Judicial District.

Council District composed of Kitsap, Snohomish and Whatcom—J. S. Houghton, Republican; H. B. Emery, Democrat.

Council District composed of Pierce, Mason and Chahals—W. B. Hanna, Democrat; William Wallace, Labor party.

Council District composed of Jefferson, Island, &c.—Charles Bradshaw, Republican; Robert C. Hill, Democrat.

Party Journals.

We often hear certain newspapers spoken of as "Republican organs," or "Democratic organs," when the said papers never devote a sentence to the discussion of political principles or measures, and no one can discover from them what the line of distinction is between the two political parties. A journal at Port Townsend, for instance, professing to be devoted exclusively to the Democratic party, and spoken of by its contemporaries as a "Democratic organ," from its first publication to the present time has never published an article to elucidate what it means by Democracy, or what distinctive principles govern the action of the Democratic party of Washington Territory. It vituperates, raves, denounces, and hurls stink-pots indiscriminately, with the unctious of a Chinese warrior, without any apparent object other than the enjoyment it derives from the odor of its own filth; but never discusses or argues any political question of general public interest.

It is rare to find one so filthy and oblivious to all the decencies of newspaper discussion as the one above alluded to, but among the great mass of professed newspaper party organs it is almost as rare to find any explicit statement of political faith, or reasons for the same. As a rule, nowadays, it is only independent newspapers that discuss intelligently any political problems; the others are merely personal or party organs, devoted exclusively to promoting the interest of their own special clique or associates. That is the reason why party politics have become a by-word and reproach to all disinterested intelligent citizens.

Forty years ago, when the two great parties of the country were known as Democrats and Whigs, every country newspaper was a medium for the discussion of questions of finance, commerce, sources of revenue, municipal rights and Federal limitations, and every measure of public policy, and every intelligent school boy understood precisely how each party stood upon all of these questions and what was the exact line of distinction between them. Nobody can learn anything upon any of these questions from the party papers of the present day; they are only admonished, under certain pains and penalties, to stand by their party, go the ticket straight, and are constantly told that their political opponents are without exception a set of infernal scoundrels, whose only purpose is to rob the public treasury, and that the sole object of all political endeavor is to control and divide the spoils of office.

The old Democratic party, to which we adhered with unflinching fidelity for nearly forty

years, always stood upon clearly defined and plainly expressed political principles, which are now scattered among all parties and carried out by none. When we find a party organized upon, and consistently adhering to, those old principles, it will have our enthusiastic support, as in the past, regardless of personal or local considerations.

Tardy Justice.

Hon. O. Jacobs has introduced a bill in Congress to review the cause of the removal of Major G. O. Haller from the army, in the early part of the war. Upon the report of some irresponsible person of words said to be used by Major Haller at a dinner table, Mr. Stanton, then Secretary of War, arbitrarily struck his name from the army roll, without notice or investigation, and though positively denying the charge upon which he was removed, and repeatedly asking for a trial, no hearing has ever been granted him from that time to the present, and for fifteen years he has been forced to rest under the imputation of having been removed from the army for cause, represented as disloyalty to the Government. No ukase of the Emperor of Russia could have been more tyrannical or unjust. Now, after these long years of unmerited odium upon a faithful citizen and officer it is time that some measures should be taken for his vindication. Had Mr. Stanton been Secretary of War when Jefferson C. Davis was in command of Alaska, he, too, would have been stricken from the army roll. Charges were preferred against him in the most specific form, and the Secretary of War was about to take action in the matter, when it turned out that the man making the charges was a lunatic. The same man is now in the Oregon Insane Asylum. The charges against Major Haller were no better supported.

The Henryville mine says the Coos Bay News, was shut down on the 17th inst., the shaft is 450 feet deep and a hole bored in the bottom of it is 125 feet, thus prospecting to the depth of 515 feet from the surface. Several veins of coal have been cut, but none thick enough to justify working, with coal at present prices in San Francisco, and with so many places where coal can be mined at so much less expense. Henryville has been a dear experiment for San Francisco capitalists, they having discovered, with an expenditure of about a quarter of a million, what every practical man on the bay predicted from the beginning.

"Why don't you work?" an irate citizen of South Hill demanded of a seedy, wretched looking tramp. "Can't get any work; nobody will employ me." Then why don't you sell something? Get a peddler's pack and start out around the country." "I have no money." "Stock up your pack on time, then." "But I have no credit." "Well, then, get some of your friends to back you, and open a little peanut stand or store in town here." "But I have no friends!" "If'm; that is bad," mused the citizen. "But," brightening up, "start a newspaper then; you can do that."

A most wonderful treasure deposit has been discovered in Montana. It is up in the mountains some twenty miles from Helena. A shaft fifteen feet square has been sunk fifty feet deep; and out of this hole above sixty thousand dollars have been mined. The metal is gold; and the ore does not fall below \$800 a ton. Much of it goes above \$1,000. Its extent as prospected indicates that it may be the richest mine in the world.

KELLY & COLE'S Dryer produces the finest dried fruits of any machine in use. Every family should have one. Cost from \$35 00 to \$100, according to style. County rights for sale. apl 1f

THE CHURCHES SUNDAY.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.
D. Bagley, Pastor.—Morning. Text—Tim. 1:1-22. Godliness is profitable unto all things etc.

The speaker introduced the subject by a bible reading of previous verses—embracing the 15th and 3d chapter, upon which comments were made. Godliness was defined as Godlikeness which was emphasized and its essential character considered. It was regarded as pronounced or positive, earnest, aggressive, hopeful, uncompromising and unyielding. The promise did not attach to any thing less than indicated in the given summary.

EVENING.

Text—Cor. 2:2d and 1st verses. "Having these promises dearly beloved, let us cleanse ourselves of all filthiness of the flesh and spirit perfecting holiness in the fear of God."

Chapter six was epitomized in connexion with the subject, God's covenant referred to with its terms. The persons addressed were regarded as having some goodness, but being very incomplete. Salvation was spoken of as having a human side, as well as a Divine—as God did not as a rule do for man that which he can do for himself. The speaker urged that man was a party to the Divine covenant—required to separate himself from a doomed world, to cleanse himself by active obedience with reliance upon God's help. The speaker maintained that the soul was the seat of moral evil—the body the media of manifestation, that all contingencies of salvation were man's—the human side, that it was difficult to persuade men to give up sin and lead godly lives, that it was no hard thing for God to save the willing soul and that every man was commanded to be holy at the peril of his soul—holiness being his normal condition—that for which he is made.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

The following paragraph is from the morning sermon:

The French nation is combustible; and that condition requires extreme caution. And we are like the French—the American Nation is combustible. We had a class of hot-headed leaders in this country called "fire eaters." We are not rid of their children yet, nor likely to be. The fire is in our blood and fiery blood materially produces fiery disposition and character. Look at a fact, was not a million lives lost in war here in free America to liberate four million slaves? Never forget that this inflammable nation took fire and burned for four years to the her bones; while up in the mountains of Europe a great nation—an iron nation as we are too prone to think—freed all its serfs without the shedding of a drop of blood! Up there the blood is cooler; and the fine intelligence of educated Russia governs the ignorance of uneducated Russia. Here the blood is hot; and the ignorant and half-educated know more than the educated.

A student in college is never so wise as in the Sophomore year. And let Sophomore wisdom rule in the college and from that day as a college it is doomed. In this nation Sophomore learning—i. e., learning just in the gristle—cheered on by the great preparatory department that never expects to enter college at all, is beginning to rule; and Sophomore rule here means ruin!

The possible remedy is to get beyond the Sophomore year. Our Universities and Colleges must become River Niles and every season irrigate our broad, sun-bathed valleys. A sprinkle or a dew will not answer the demand; for once I am an immersionist and believe in going under the water or having the water come over us. A small stream timidly and uncertainly finding its way down from the college fountain will not do, it must be a vast overflow, not violent and tumultuous, but a gentle rise from the river bed up over the banks and far out over the thirsty plains; and every home and every heart should cut a channel that would carry a portion of the abundant waters into itself.

The Earl of Beaconsfield is one of the best dressers in England; he has on the average a plug hat a month, his trousers are usually of a light lavender, and his coats perfection in fit. His valet is scrupulous about the arrangement of his curls, which are numbered; in gorgeous dressing gowns his wardrobe is not to be surpassed; one of them is worth \$3,000. He walks with his eyes cast on the ground, and takes no heed of little rag-muffins who cry "There goes Dizzy."

TOWN AND COUNTRY.

From the Daily of Saturday.

CAPT. JACK.—In Yessler's Hall last evening the Capt. Jack Crawford Combination presented the thrilling drama founded on the Mountain Meadows massacre, entitled "Across the Plains," to a very fair audience. The acting was true to life, and the characters well sustained. Capt. Jack is a fine specimen of the frontiersman, and shows wonderful skill in the use of firearms. Fred Gere, as Bill Williams, delineated perfectly the mountain man, accustomed to the solitude of nature, and a stranger to "book larnia." Miss Rena, as Betty, sustained her reputation as a star. The play was a pleasing change from the ordinary bills presented. To-night the company will appear in "On the Trail," a piece written expressly for Capt. Jack by Mr. Fred G. Maeder.

A HEATHEN "GOD."—The *Colonist* says the steamer Otter on her last trip north brought down to Victoria from Fort Simpson a very old and wonderful figure representing a winged bear with a child on each wing and another on the body. On the top of the head is a small shelf, on which originally rested the ashes of the chief in honor of whom the figure was erected. From what we could learn the figure must be quite 200 years old, if not older, the wood being all roughly carved. The figure was brought down to be forwarded to Lord Dufferin.

DECAMPED.—A party who, for several weeks past, has rented the Post-office beer saloon on Mill street, belonging to Frank Guttenberg—where, by the way, he did not succeed in realizing a very large bonanza—quietly clocked up last evening and decamped on the steamer Alida, for pastures new, leaving Messrs. Picht & Mehlhorn, Guttenberg, and other creditors, to mourn his untimely going off to the tune of a couple of hundred of the dollars of our daddies. And such is life in the Far West.

NEW INDUSTRY.—Mr. W. Fields, a gentleman from California, has arrived at Port Townsend with the apparatus for starting a first-class cheese factory, to be started at Chimaucum, and which will be under way about the first of April. Mr. Fields has a thorough knowledge of the business and the reputation of being one of the best cheese manufacturers on the coast, and there is no reason to doubt that this enterprise will prove a decided success.

News has reached here of the safe arrival at Honolulu of the bark Edward James—67 days from the Columbia river. She is the vessel about the safety of which so much was said, as she was so long overdue, and was known to have been on the coast during the prevalence of the severe gales some weeks since. No cause is assigned for her long passage.

MR. F. H. LAMB, Superintendent of this division of the W. U. Telegraph Co., has a telephone in perfect operation at Portland, the distance between the two extremities of the line being about half a mile. Conversation can be maintained between persons at each end of the line with perfect ease, every word being transmitted quite distinctly.

CLOSE CALL.—Yesterday the little daughter of Dr. Lane was playing by the engine room of the Mill street feed mill, when the sawdust cart was backed to the spot. After she was discovered the wheel of the cart touched her before the horse could be stopped. Another instant and she would have been crushed.

PASSING BY THE MEAT MARKET of Wm. Baunton this morning, we observed that gentleman shoulder an immense side of beef, weighing 320 pounds, carry it into the shop, and hang it on a hook. It was a pretty heavy and awkward load, but he got away with it.

By a private letter from Steilacoom the *Argus* learns of an attempted elopement of a daughter of a prominent citizen of that place with a young shoemaker. It was frustrated by the "cruel parent" by the judicious exhibition of a young arsenal.

A NEW building is to be erected at the garrison at Fort Townsend, 20x80, to be as mess rooms and kitchens for the two companies who are stationed there. The foundation is to be of stone.

A TELEGRAM to Jack Levy from Victoria, states that the sale of the Lady Lamson has been postponed until Saturday, April 6th, awaiting the arrival of the Dakota.

THE *Argus* says it is the intention of Captain Britain to put the steamer Dispatch on the route between Port Townsend and Neah Bay.

THE Dakota sails from San Francisco to-day for Puget Sound ports. She will be due here next Wednesday evening.

CAPT. WILLOUGHBY, the Indian Agent at Neah Bay, has gone to his post.

Race for a Bride.

Mr. John Leavey and Miss Linnie Babcock, of Port Gamble, were of one mind on the question of matrimony, and desired to be united in wedlock, but the parents of the young lady were of a different mind, as she was not quite fifteen years of age. But love is hopeful, and full of expedients. On Sunday, the 17th inst., Rev. Mr. Carnes, of this city, preached at Port Gamble, and in the evening the youthful pair confided their secrets to him, and implored his aid in finding ways and means for the consummation of their desires. This gentleman at once espoused their cause, and the next morning went to Port Townsend and chartered the Mastick to take the happy couple to Victoria. Monday evening this steamer, under the directions of Mr. Carnes, loveschampion, approached Port Gamble, and lay under a bank secure from observation. During the night the lovers were conveyed to her in a small boat. Early on Tuesday morning the Mastick got under way, and was observed from Port Gamble just as she was putting out into the Sound. About this time Miss Babcock was missed by her parents, and from discoveries made there remained no doubts in their minds but she and her lover were on the steamer. The father made all haste to secure the steamer Favorite, which was in port at the time, and gave chase with all speed possible, but the Mastick being the faster of the two steamers, all went well with the young people, and they were soon bounding across the straits in a fog that concealed them from their pursuers. They soon arrived in Victoria and repaired at once to the American House, where the marriage service was performed by Rev. Mr. Carnes, who had made their union possible. The Favorite arrived soon after with the disappointed father, too late to enter protest against the proceedings.

From the Daily of Monday.

ALL FOOL'S DAY.—Last night a number of frisky youths who had spent the midnight hours revelling in the delights of that fascinating game known as "whiskey pool," started out at an early hour to celebrate the 1st of April. The first introduction they had to April Fool, was by some one rushing in breathless haste and informing them that some one was breaking into Schwabacher's store, when they dropped their cues and rushed out lickity-bridle to capture the burglars, but found to their disgust there were no burglars in sight and that they were badly sold. They then amused themselves by going about town, ringing door-bells and arousing the inmates from their peaceful slumbers, causing several night-capped heads to appear at the windows and ask "What's the matter?" Ringing the church bells, shouting "fire," and trying tin cans to the narratives of unoffending canines, etc., were among some of the other pleasures indulged in by this lively quartette. They had almost succeeded in forcing an entrance into the engine house for the purpose of ringing the fire-alarm, but were frustrated by that lynx-eyed guardian of the night, Wright, who succeeded in bulldozing them with his club. The most heartless joke perpetrated by the crowd was in arousing the venerable landlord of the American House, whom they got out of bed by saying there was a lot of passengers just arrived, who wanted lodgings. The victim did not find he was sold until he crawled down stairs in abbreviated costume and proceeded to register the names of his early guests. Then the way he did "cuss" was a caution. After indulging in a number of similar freaks, some good Samaritan happened along and after wheeling the youngsters' home in Keach's wheelbarrow, laid them in their respective little bunks.

GOOD FOR OLYMPIA.—We are much gratified to learn from the Olympia papers that the Directors of the Olympian and Tenino Railroad received a dispatch from Mr. Ouimette, now at the east, stating that he had purchased the iron and rolling stock for the road, to be delivered in San Francisco on the first of May. The grading of the road is nearly completed and it is expected that the track will be ready for the iron by the time of its arrival. The completion of this road will shorten the portage by rail between the Columbia river and the Sound nearly one-third, giving Olympia that advantage over the present terminus and secure to the former the trade of the Chehalis valley. Next to the prosperity of our own home city, we are solicitous for the success of our beautiful capital town, and the press and people of that city have ever shown the most lively interest in the commercial metropolis.

CITY DELINQUENT TAXES.—The matter of an application for an injunction to enjoin the City Treasurer from the sale of property for delinquent taxes, came up before Judge Lewis on Saturday. By consent of both parties a temporary restraining order was issued forbidding the sale of the particular property on behalf of which the injunction was applied for, and the matter was taken under advisement by the court.

CLEVER SELLS.—One of the best jokes perpetrated to-day, was that of the facetious youth who engineers the Express office. People were accosted on the street and told there was a note for them at the Express office. Off they rushed for the office, and eagerly inquired, "Is there a note here for me?" "Yes," was the reply, and the affable representative of W. F. & Co. very courteously handed them a box containing a quantity of first-class Swinomish oats, with the request to "Take an oat." The victim, of course very readily saw the point, acknowledged the corn, and waltzed off. A number of wags nailed a bogus half-dollar to the cross-walk in front of Matt Kelly's to-day, and several persons—including a couple of fashionably-attired young ladies—grabbed for the coin, but soon discovered by the laughter of the crowd on the opposite corner that it was nothing but a clever sell.

A NEW CAPTAIN.—The steamer Zephyr has again changed masters, Capt. Bailey retiring and Mr. W. R. Ballard, who for some time past has acted as purser on the boat, takes the wheel. Mr. Ballard underwent an examination before Inspector Hammond yesterday, and having passed satisfactorily, a captain's certificate was at once granted him. He will make a careful and steady pilot, and is deservedly popular with the traveling public generally. The Zephyr went up to Tacoma at 3 o'clock this morning in command of Captain Ballard.

OPIUM DENS.—Constable Lyts is doing good service to the community by ferreting out opium dens, and bringing the proprietors to justice. Last evening he arrested a Chinaman named Ah King, the keeper of a den located on an alley next above First street, between Main and Washington. Ah King was brought before Justice Scott this morning charged with keeping a nuisance, was fined \$25 and costs, and in default of payment was committed to jail. This is the second conviction for this offense within the last two weeks.

THEATRE.—Yessler's Hall was occupied on Saturday evening by the Captain Jack troupe, with a play entitled "Captain Jack; or a Life on the Border." The play was of the dime-novel-melodrama description, and consisted of four abductions, one attempted poisoning, two bow-knife combats, one chloroforming, and 24 homicides and from beginning to end there was a running fire of revolvers, till persons on the outside supposed Chinese New Year's had broken loose again. Verily, it must be seen to be appreciated. The troupe have left to inflict themselves on the citizens of Port Townsend.

NEW FEED MILL.—The engine and boilers of the old steam scow the Lina C. Gray, formerly run by the Coal Company on Lake Union, have been taken out and sent to Bullene's machine shop to be overhauled. They are to be used in Port Blakely in a new feed mill to be established at that place. The boilers were purchased in San Francisco by John Williamson 13 years ago and has been in use for a good portion of the time since then, but on overhauling it to-day the same gentleman found it in nearly as good condition as when new.

DELINQUENT TAX SALE.—The auction sale of property advertised to be sold for non-payment of county taxes, commenced in front of Maddock's building at 10 o'clock this morning and up to 12 o'clock some 16 or 18 sales were made. Treasurer Hill informs us that the sale will be resumed to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock and continued from day to day until the entire property is disposed of.

BALL.—We received on Saturday evening, too late for acknowledgment in that day's paper, an invitation, including a complimentary ticket, to the Grand Anniversary Ball to be given by the Odd Fellows of this city, on Friday evening, April 26th. This ball promises to be the most brilliant affair of the season, judging from the preparations making for it.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.—There will be an open temperance meeting in the Y. M. C. A. Hall on to-morrow evening at 7 1/2 o'clock. There will be short addresses. Also the beginning and ending of temperance illustrated by a series of pictures; particularly for the benefit of the young folks. Everybody invited to come and sign the pledge. By order of the Committee.

RAISED.—The unfortunate steamer Wenat, sunk on White river a few days since, was raised with the aid of a couple of scows and was towed down by the Comet this morning. She has been beached near the N. P. Brewery, and will be pumped out and the extent of her damages ascertained.

THANKS.—We are in receipt of an invitation to be present at a ball to be given by Samaritan Lodge No. 2, I. O. O. F., of Portland, on the 8th instant, the 25th anniversary of the institution of the lodge. We tender our sincere wishes for the success of the affair.

DURING HOWARD'S campaign in Idaho his forces captured several thousand head of Indian horses from the hostiles. We are often asked, says the *Lewiston Teller*, what became of the captured property, and echo answers, What!

A BATCH of war telegrams from the most exciting nature posted on Jack Levey's bulletin board caused some little stir this morning, until it gradually stole over the minds of the readers that it was a cruel sell and the 1st of April.

THE BARK Montana arrived here Saturday afternoon, from San Francisco, with a few tons of freight for Seattle merchants. She is discharging at Yessler's wharf, preparatory to hauling in to the railroad wharf for her load of coal.

OVERBOARD.—A Chinaman, while engaged in fishing for crabs with a net, from the railroad wharf, this afternoon, fell overboard. He hung on to a pile until his countrymen on the wharf succeeded in getting a boat and rescuing him with no damage beyond a wetting. For a few minutes before he was picked up there was the feeblest yelling and chattering from the Celestials that we ever had the misfortune to hear.

THE sneak thieves have changed their base of operations to the hill in southern end of town, whence come numerous complaints of small burglaries, etc. Edibles are the principal things for which they go.

CHANGE.—The auction sale of the furniture of Mr. W. H. Taylor, advertised to take place at his residence to-morrow, will take place, instead, at Maddock's Hall, at 1 o'clock, P. M. W. D. Lyts, Auctioneer.

WORK will commence next week at Biglow & Tierney's new ship-yard, on the proposed new steamer for Capt. Gove, designed for the White river trade.

WE TAKE pleasure in adding to our exchange list the *Lewiston Teller*, a neat little paper devoted to the interests of Northern Idaho.

"Papa," said a little girl, "give me a ride on your knee, won't you." He took the little gallop at once.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

THERE will be a meeting of the officers of the Y. M. C. A., at their rooms this evening. By order of the Secretary.

THE temperance tidal wave which is sweeping over the country hasn't hit this place very hard yet.

RELIGIOUS.—The Right Rev. B. Wistar Morris, Bishop of Oregon and Washington, will be here on Wednesday next and will conduct divine services in Trinity church in the evening.

ELDRIDGE MORSE, of the *Snohomish Star*, is in town to-day.

From the Daily of Tuesday.

OMAHA Herald, 17: "The sympathies of many were excited yesterday at the Union Pacific depot by a young woman stretched upon the floor with an infant at her side. The woman was evidently sick and had sought the only place she could find upon which to lie. The infant was quiet and played about the floor, but was emaciated in the last degree. The woman said she was from Galesburg, Mo., had been neglected and finally deserted by her drunken husband, and after selling her furniture had started for Oregon City, Oregon, where her parents and brothers reside. Her last cent had been given out before reaching Omaha, and she had only crossed the river by the charity of others. The matter was brought to the attention of the county commissioners yesterday afternoon."

I'LL TOUCH HIM AGAIN.—Not his fault, that beautiful, gay young blood that hangs around the "swamp angels" and sings so sweet and puts pepper sauce on his curly hair and moustache, so that you can smell him in the summer time; and dance—oh! so nice; says it is those tarnal canvas shoes does it all. He would stop at home and comfort his mother, when she pleads so hard, but the shoes will come down and stop of a night. I would advise all young men not to wear canvas shoes, particularly if they belong to the Alki Base Ball Club, if they do, I fear when the last roll is called they will be there. **OBSERVER.**

BURGLARY.—The warehouse of Shwabacher Bros. & Co., in rear of the store, was entered last night by burglars, who effected an entrance by climbing on the shed and cutting out a portion of the sash of the second story window. They are supposed to have been frightened off before they got away with anything as a couple of sacks of flour, two oil-skin coats and an oil-skin hat were found near the back door this morning, and nothing else was missing. This sort of thing is becoming rather monotonous.

THE steamer Tacoma arrived here this morning from down Sound, and stopped a short time, before leaving for Tacoma.

WEATHER.—Our exchanges from east of the Rocky mountains are filled with detailed accounts of gales and snow storms, occurring since the middle of March, resulting in immense damage and personal suffering. At the same time we have enjoyed here weather that has brought all our fruit trees into bloom, and during the entire winter we have had no frost that withered the grasses, while our gardens have not been destitute of flowers in perpetual bloom. We have abundant cause for thankfulness for the genial as well as healthful climate which we enjoy.

COUGAR KILLED.—While Mr. John Ross, living in the vicinity of Lake Union, was out hunting for his cows on Sunday morning last, he found the remains of a deer that had evidently been killed by some large animal of the feline species. Mr. Ross went to the residence of Mr. D. T. Denny, procured dogs and guns, and, accompanied by that gentleman, followed the trail and succeeded in finding and killing a cougar, six feet and a half long.

TAX SALE.—The bidding on the property offered for sale for delinquent taxes is not very brisk and it will evidently be some days before the sale will be concluded. This morning it was impossible to get a crowd together to bid at all. The auctioneer and the county officials had the ground all to themselves.

ON MONDAY evening next, we are informed, there will be a grand rally of the temperance party at Yessler's Hall, where they will be addressed by Jesse W. George, candidate for delegate to the Constitutional Convention and by other speakers in his behalf.

ERROR.—In yesterday's paper, a typographical error, the fine of Ah King, found guilty of keeping an opium den, was represented as being \$2. The figure was \$25. A warrant was also issued for the abating of the nuisance.

THE most practical method of making money low is to purchase a county right for manufacture and sale of Kelly & Cole's Fruit Dryer. Several orders have already been received, which will be turned over to the persons purchasing the county where those ordering reside. apltf

ANOTHER WAREHOUSE.—A gang of carpenters started at work yesterday transforming the old Talbot bunkers into another warehouse for Mr. Yessler. The inside part of the bunkers is to be taken out and they will be roofed, floored and weather-boarded.

AUCTION.—The auction sale of the furniture of Mr. W. H. Taylor, which took place at Maddock's Hall this afternoon, was attended by quite a crowd of would-be purchasers. Bidding on some of the lots was quite lively, and we believe the whole lot brought fair prices.

I. O. O. F. BALL.—The grand anniversary ball of the Odd Fellows will be given at the new United States Hotel building, instead of at Yessler's Hall, as was at first intended. The large dining room will be used for dancing, and refreshments will be served in the up stairs rooms.

MARINE.—The ship Otago will finish loading coal this evening and will probably sail before morning. She takes 1,500 tons. The Montana hauled into the railroad wharf this morning.

STEAMER SOLD.—The old steamer Guesie Telfair, well known on the coast, was sold in Portland last week to parties from San Francisco. She is to be put on as a collier between San Francisco and Coos Bay.

TEMPERANCE.—Our citizens are again reminded of the open temperance meeting to be held at Y. M. C. A. Hall this evening, at half-past seven o'clock. Every one is invited to attend and sign the pledge.

A TELEGRAM received from Hon. O. Jacobs yesterday, announces that the prospects are extremely favorable for the passage in congress of our City Charter bill.

THE LADIES of the Episcopal church have purchased a new carpet and will have the church entirely carpeted before Easter.

DR. H. T. ADAMS goes to Olympia to-night on the North Pacific, to give the citizens of that burg the benefit of his services for a few days.

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

REV. CHAS. BONNELL will be absent from this city next Sunday. He will have charge of a pulpit in Victoria.

THE county prisoners are still at work grading Mr. J. Sullivan's lot on Front street.

JUDGE BURKE is at Olympia on a brief visit.

POPULAR IGNORANCE.—Mr. George Ticknor Curtis, in a late lecture said: "I have long believed that successive generations of our people grow up with far less knowledge of American constitutional and political history than they ought to possess. Even in our highest seminaries of learning such history is not specially taught. Our young men, whether college bred or not, come forward into life, join some political party, and vote with it, without being furnished with any accurate knowledge of the political institutions of their country. How many of them can tell why or how we came to have a republican form of government; how we came to have the Constitution of the United States; what is the general line of demarcation between the authority of the Federal Government and the authority of the State; or in what sense we are a nation? We have an immense amount of spasmodic energy in our political contests, but it is not an energy that is tempered or guided by any too much knowledge. To be sure, it is not to be expected that every citizen, or even every active politician, should be a profound constitutional lawyer. But a little accurate information on political subjects will not do any harm, even to the average voter or the average party manager.

Spiritualists will be interested in the case of Miss Nannie Lee, late of Boonville, Ind., who committed suicide on Wednesday last by taking morphine. She left a note saying: "Going to meet Fanny Dillingham, who suicided in January. Bury me so close to her that none can get between us. Hold a seance at Terre Haute. Call, and we will testify we are together."

Rev. Bartholomew, of Duxbury, Massachusetts, is eighty-two, and has been preaching since 1814 in Methodist Episcopal churches. He is the father-in-law of Dr. Abel Stevens, the eminent Methodist writer. The old gentleman has just taken his second wife.

Arrests of Communists are every day announced in Paris. The latest discovered was a Captain of the insurgent army of 1871, and he was wanted by the police for several acts of fraud, as well as for the part he took in the insurrection.

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 Mukilteo, Priest Point, and Snohomish City every
Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
de3a 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,
Yessler's Wharf, Seattle. W. T.
We are prepared to receive consignments, and will give prompt attention to orders on our line of trade from all parts of the Sound.
ep3tf WALTER GRAHAM & SON

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 Whidbey Island, Utsalady, La Conner, Whatcom, and every FRIDAY for Whidbey Island, Utsalady and La Conner, returning on Sundays.
For Freight or passage apply on board.
nov3 J. C. BRITAIN.

From the Daily of Wednesday.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.—The following is a list of the passengers by the steamship Dakota, which sailed from San Francisco for the Sound, April 2: Port Townsend—E J Hancock, wife and child, Mrs Jackson and child, S A Bagley, C H Thompson, G W Long, J W Baker, P C Grace, V Lasniers, Tom Bancroft, Edward Bancroft, Capt E A Bancroft, Miss Eleanor Bancroft, Capt Bancroft's nurse and child, Miss Blanche Bancroft, E C Winston. Seattle—Mr Burke, Jesse Smith, M J Clark, Wm Hunt, Fred Johnson, P Tellbury, wife and child, S Hart, Wm Horning, L G Hare, J R Cretes, S Gottschalk, John Kirby, John Burns, D Lynch, A Berlinsky, F Vows and wife, S Davis, J Frauenthal, F King, Miss Davis, Mrs Schwabacher, A Muntz, S Kenney. Tacoma.—Abram Page and family, Mayo Waldo, Josephine Waldo. Olympia—H Prescott, H Benedict, O Yungelsen, C L Harpole and M Baray.

NOOKSACK MILLS.—The people of Ferndale, or that section of the Nooksack river known as Clark's Crossing, are quite jubilant over the immediate prospect of the establishment of a saw and grist mill at that place by West & Pitchford, recently in the employ of the B. B. C. Co. at Sehome. We are informed that all necessary inducements have been offered these men to proceed at once with the enterprise, which they intend doing on returning from San Francisco in a few weeks with the machinery, etc. Hence the settlers along the river are more than usually active in order to prepare for and prove worthy of these facilities. Heretofore they have been raising potatoes to buy flour with, whereas, henceforth they will be enabled to raise wheat and take it direct to the mill. As this enterprise assumes more definite shape we will note progress.—*B. B. Mail.*

WRECKED.—The schooner Favorite, Capt. McKay, arrived at Victoria on Thursday night last from the West Coast, where she had been on a trading voyage. He reports that on the 20th of February last the hull of the schooner Pacific, of San Francisco, drifted on shore between Tachu point and Kiyonuat Sound. All the spars, rudder, bulwarks, and every thing were swept from the deck. She was lumber laden, and is supposed to have been on her way to San Francisco. A search was made by Capt. McKay along the beach for the bodies of the crew, but he could find no traces whatever of any of them having landed. He is of the opinion that they were taken off the wreck by some vessel passing along at the time. He reports very heavy gales along the coast for the last two months.

ACCIDENTLY SHOT.—A small boy named Percy Wood, of Portland, Ogn., who was the happy owner of a small sized cartridge pistol, distinguished himself and very nearly extinguished Mr. George Epperly, a young man of about 19 years of age on Monday afternoon last. While the boy was playing with the pistol he accidentally discharged it, the ball striking Mr. Epperly in the corner of his right eye, entering his head, inflicting severe but not dangerous wound.

LAWS.—We have received from Hon. N. H. Owings, Secretary of the Territory, a pamphlet copy of the laws enacted by the Legislative Assembly in the year 1877, printed by C. B. Bagley of Olympia. The laws are very neatly printed, but the paper used is of the most inferior variety, and this detracts much from the appearance of the pamphlet typographically.

NEW LAUNCH.—Work is progressing fast on the new steam launch for the Government coast survey, on the wharf in the rear of the N. P. Brewery. The work is now nearly all together. The launch will be 33 feet in length, 7 feet beam, 3½ depth of hold.

OVERBOARD.—One of the sailors of the bark Montana fell overboard through a hole in the wharf last evening, while on his way down to the vessel. He hung on to a pile until a line was got to him, when he was hauled out with no particular damage done.

The schooner Reporter arrived here from San Francisco. She brings 39 tons of freight for Seattle merchants.

The attention of our readers is called to the revised time table of the steamers City of Panama and Dakota, published in to-day's issue.

The revenue cutter Oliver Wolcott arrived here yesterday and was hauled on the beach to have her bottom scraped.

The Atkins' pile driver was towed over to Milton to-day, to make some repairs on the wharf at that place.

The new tender for the locomotive Georgina will be put on the track to-morrow. It is brilliant with paint, etc., and the big "A" on the rear of it looms up like 6 bits.

OUR JONAS.—Last Sunday Commodore Nutt went out fishing. A large, fine salmon trout favored him with a bite, but instead of the Commodore pulling the salmon out, the wily fish pulled the poor little man in. The water was cold and the struggle for dear life was desperate, for Mill creek was up and the Commodore down, unable to swim. Fortunately another salmon came along, which the drowning little man straddled and swam ashore. After that, before throwing out his hook, he anchored himself to an old stump of a tree with a log chain.—*W. W. Watchman.*

SNOHOMISH STAR.—"Upon Monday evening, the 18th inst., Col. C. H. Larrabee addressed an appreciative audience at the Riverside hotel upon the advisability of a speedy government; presenting with conciseness and elegance, many favorable arguments in favor of becoming a State as soon as the proper organization can be effected. He produced a very favorable impression. After his address, W. H. White, Esq., was called upon, who delivered a fine personal tribute to the worth of Col. Larrabee in public and private life.

INDIAN ROW.—The authorities at Victoria received information on Saturday night that serious trouble existed among the Indians who are holding a great potlatch at Chemainus. We believe the lives of the white settlers were threatened and it was deemed necessary to at once dispatch the gun-boat Rocket and the Superintendent of Police to the scene of disorder.

DRIED FISH.—We were invited this afternoon, to test some fish dried by Mr. Horace Young, of this city, in the celebrated Plummer dryer, for which he is agent. The fish in question, smelt and rock-cod, were without exception, the finest dried fish we have ever tasted. They were thoroughly dried by this machine in two hours.

STAVES.—The Germans, working on the Steilaguamish, getting out staves for Flint, Peabody & Co., of San Francisco, have got out some 80,000 staves already. As soon as they have 100,000 out they will make the first shipment.

The ship Blue Jacket, at Tacoma, has nearly finished loading with lumber for Melbourne. W. T. Ballou is looking up a crew for her at this place. He reports sailors as scarce and hard to find.

MARRIED.—At Orcas, Feb. 20th, by W. H. Gifford, Esq., Capt. Wm. Smith to Miss Kittie Whitney; also Mr. William Moore to Miss Sallie Morse; also on March 9th, Mr. Julian Lawrence to Miss Terisa Lawrence, all of San Juan county.

The ship Otago did not get away last night, as anticipated. She was towed out to-day by the steamer Biakely, however.

RELIGIOUS.—Bishop Morris arrived here last night and will hold divine services in Trinity church this evening. There was a baptismal service in Trinity church this morning.

From the Daily of Thursday.

DROWNING OF LEE KELLY.—The Portland Bee of April 2, says: "Intelligence has just reached his friends in this city of the drowning on Saturday, March 23d, of Lee Kelly, brother-in-law of Van De Lashmatt, Esq., of this city, and eldest son of Albert Kelly, deceased. He was a young man of about 22 years of age, his sudden death casting a gloom over a large circle of friends. On the day in question he was crossing with a team a small stream in Klickitat county, called Natchez river. The recent heavy rains had swollen it to proportions that would have done credit to a much more pretentious stream. When the current carried the whole outfit down the stream, and Mr. Kelly, in endeavoring to reach the shore, was drowned. The team, unable to extricate itself, shared a like fate. Although the entire neighborhood turned out, and fifty men were engaged in dragging the river, the body has not been yet recovered. The fore wheels of the wagon were found about one hundred yards below the customary fording place, and the hind wheels about a quarter of a mile below. The continued high water retards efforts to secure the body of the unfortunate young man, but no efforts will be spared to recover the remains and restore them to the care of his loved ones.

BLOODY FRACAS.—Land jumping in the vicinity of Dayton, Columbia county, has caused much trouble of late and resulted on Wednesday last in a free fight in the streets of that burg, in which clubs, revolvers and brickbats were freely used. Mr. J. M. Sparks was seriously wounded, being struck by two balls, one in the back of the head and neck, and the other in the cheek. Mr. G. W. Wright received a shot in the leg, shattering it so that it had to be amputated below the knee. At last accounts peace reigned supreme.

NORTH PACIFIC RAILROAD.—A well-informed Washington correspondent, writes us that we might as well give over all hope of the renewal of the land grant to the North Pacific railroad company. He says the division in the ranks of the friends of the measure is fatal to the whole affair. Mitchell's bill in the senate antagonizes the house bill which reflects the views of the company, and between the two the whole thing will fall to the ground. The same correspondent says that the feelings against all government aid to railroads is strong and growing stronger, and that the North Pacific is weakened by reason of Jay Cook's former connection with it, and the fear that if the grant is renewed the franchise will again come under the control of a league of land grabbers. The outlook for a railroad is poor.—*W. W. Statesman.*

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.—Last evening about 6 o'clock, a young man named George Pierce, employed on the Seattle Railroad track, met with an accident that came near resulting in the loss of his leg. His business was dumping the full cars and breaking the empty ones down the incline. While endeavoring to jump on a car while the train was in motion, just previous to ascending the incline, he lost his footing and fell under one of the coal cars. The engineer witnessed his fall and immediately reversed the engine but not before the wheel of a coal car had passed over the calf of his left leg, gashing it open in the most terrible manner from the knee to the ankle. The unfortunate young man was tended by Dr. Baker and although from the nature of the accident he suffers the most terrible agony, it is not anticipated that he will lose the limb.

ANOTHER.—Mr. George McDonald, an employee of the railroad company, met with an accident this afternoon on the railroad track, in precisely the same manner as the young man who was injured last evening. While undertaking to jump on one of the cars he fell with his right foot across the track, and the wheel crushed the flesh on the side of his ankle in a shocking manner. Fortunately the car was light or it would have injured him as badly as young Pierce was. As it is, he will be disabled from work for some weeks. He was removed to the residence of Mr. Amasa Miller on Third street, and his injuries were attended to by Dr. Calhoun. It is a curious coincidence that these two accidents should have happened, as they did, in precisely the same manner, and to parties performing the same work.

Messrs. Waddell & Miles were showing our reporter this morning their furnace for coating iron piping with asphaltum, for protection against rust. They heat the pipes in the lower portion of the furnace, at the same time that the asphaltum is being melted above, and they inform us that by applying the asphaltum while the pipes are hot, it forms a much more durable coat. Pipes thus coated have been used in condensers for steam-engines and are better and cheaper than those of galvanized iron, commonly used.

Owing to the pressure of work, Messrs. Stetson & Post have not been able to erect their new dry house for drying lumber as soon as they anticipated, but they expect to have it up in the course of the next two weeks. The large galvanized iron piping, to be used in conducting the steam around the interior of the dryer, has already been completed by Messrs. Waddell & Miles, and will be put in as soon as the building is erected.

CALIFORNIANS are alarmed for the safety of her fishing interests, and the famous sea lions of Seal Rock near San Francisco, have been presented to the legislature as a nuisance demanding abatement. The fish commissioners declare that unless salmon be protected, there will be none in the Sacramento river ten years hence. The seals devour 3,500,000 fish every year, and are themselves protected by a law that makes killing them a penal offense.

\$52,000.—A few days since the property of Uncle Jimmy Stephens, of East Portland, was sold at sheriff's sale. A mortgage of \$2,000 was held by Ladd & Tilton who bid the property in. Arrangements were made so that Uncle Jimmy retains his homestead during his lifetime, which action the old gentleman appreciates.—*Standard.*

A LARGE cylinder for the 160-horse power engine of Hanson, Ackerson & Co. is to be cast and finished at the New Tacoma Iron Works. The pattern is all ready and the moulding will be done in about a week. There will be over a ton of metal in the cylinder, and it is the largest ever cast in this city.—*Herald.*

The Revenue Cutter Oliver Wolcott, having been cleaned on the beach, came off last night at high tide, and this morning hauled into the coal wharf to coal. She takes forty or fifty tons.

THERE will be a competitive examination held at the office of the United States District Clerk at Portland, Oregon, on Wednesday next, of young men desiring the appointment to a cadetship at West Point. The one passing the best examination gets the appointment.

DRUNK.—A sailor who was having a quiet little drunk all to himself was hauled up last night on a charge of drunkenness. On his examination this morning before Justice Scott, he was discharged, as it was his first offense and he had not been remarkably boisterous.

BROKEN.—Yesterday, while the steamer Libby was returning from Whatcom, her port wheel got broken, detaining her for some time. She did not arrive here until this morning, as she was obliged to steam very slowly.

LARGE TRAIN.—This morning at 7 o'clock quite a large train left town for the coal mines. It consisted of 23 coal cars, besides the passenger and baggage cars and was drawn by two locomotives.

GEN. HOWARD is on his way from the East. He will arrive in Portland about the middle of this month.

SMALL MEANS.—We think that the power of money is on the whole, over-estimated. The greatest things which were done for the world have not been accomplished by rich men, or by subscription lists, but by men generally of small pecuniary means. The greatest thinkers, discoverers, inventors, and artists have been men of moderate wealth, many of them little raised above the condition of manual laborers in point of worldly circumstances. And it will always be so. Riches are often an impediment to a stimulus of action; and in many cases they are quite as much a misfortune as a blessing. The youth who inherits wealth is apt to have life made too easy for him, and so grows sated with it because he has nothing left to desire. Having no special object to struggle for, he finds time too heavy on his hands; remains mentally and morally asleep; and his position in society is often no higher than that of a polypus over which the tide floats.

RELATIVE POSITION OF SECTS.—A somewhat peculiar paper was read yesterday by Dr. Hoyt, of Brooklyn, before the Baptist Ministers' Conference, in Oliver Street Church. The essay was illustrated by two charts—one geographical and statistical, giving the ration of population to the square mile in different sections and in the entire country to the whole population of different decades; the other chart was designed to illustrate mathematically the relative positions of eight of the denominations in the United States and of the largest four of them in different States and Territories. The chart which exhibited the relative positions of churches in the United States gave the first position to the Methodists, the second to the Baptists, the third to the Presbyterians, the fourth to the Congregationalists, the fifth to the Roman Catholics, the sixth to the Lutherans, the seventh to the Christians (Campbellites) and the eighth to the Episcopalians. The other sects do not number enough to entitle them to a position on the chart. The different denominations were represented by different colors from light to dark, and around all was a salvage of population over ten years of age, representing many millions for whom there is no church accommodation whatever.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Funeral services were appointed for Miss Chapin, in Faribault, Minn.; but when the time came there was a doubt whether she was really dead, her body showing indications of life. After some delay and discussion, it was decided not to disappoint the large congregation already assembled in the church, and the usual services were held, but the burial was deferred.

Marie Roze, while singing in Chicago, kissed a child who handed her a bouquet from a presenium box. Soon afterward a man handed her another and a cry from the gallery—"Why don't you kiss him?" made the audience laugh.

KELLY & COLE'S Dryer produces the finest dried fruits of any machine in use. Every family should have one. Cost from \$35 00 to \$100, according to style. County rights for sale. ap1 f

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. m22-4f.

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.,

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Importers and Jobbers,

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

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

From the Daily of Friday.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION CANDIDATE FOR KING COUNTY COUNCIL DISTRICT, J. W. GEORGE.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

SEATTLE, April 4th 1877. The Common Council met for their regular monthly meeting.

Mayor Weed in the chair. Councilmen present, Messrs. Denny, Matthias, Gatzert, Hall, and Murphy.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved. Report of Justice Scott read and filed.

The following bills were ordered paid:

E. A. Thornadyke, \$120; H. M. Wright, \$80; S. W. Vezzie, \$30; D. T. Wheeler, \$41.67; J. J. McGilvra, \$225; H. W. Rowland, \$5.50; P. G. Eastwick, \$21; Wm. Blackman, \$75; Hendricks & Curtis, \$1.25; T. D. Hinkley, \$8; H. Quinn, \$10; Seattle Gas Co., \$63.

Lease of lot for Engine House from T. D. Hinkley read and ordered to be corrected and reorded.

Plans and specifications for an engine house were submitted and accepted.

Moved and seconded that the building be built five feet longer than plan shows, and that 12 1/2 per cent. of the bids be added to cover expense of said five feet, bids having been put in according to plans. Carried.

The Council proceeded to open and consider the bids for building engine house, and after due consideration it was moved and seconded that the bid of Bowman & Co. be accepted and the contract awarded to said Bowman & Co., and the City Attorney is hereby instructed to draw up a contract for the same. The yeas and nays being called, the vote stood yeas, Messrs. Denny, Matthias, Gatzert, Hall and Murphy, nays, none. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the lumber for the outside of engine house be of dressed lumber, and that an allowance of \$22.50 extra be allowed the contractor for the same. Carried.

Report of the City Attorney on the petition of Irving Ballard was received, read and placed on file.

The petition of Irving Ballard was laid over until next meeting.

The City Attorney handed in his report on the petition of J. S. Anderson and others, and the following resolution was offered. It is hereby ordered that the report of the City Attorney upon the petition of J. S. Anderson and others be received and placed on file, also, that said petition be rejected and the prayer thereof denied, for the reasons set forth in said report. It is further ordered that whereas the recommendation of the City Attorney, that a movement be made to reorganize the city of Seattle under the general incorporation act of November 9th, 1877, meets with the approval of the City Council. The City Attorney be and he is requested to prepare and cause to be circulated a suitable petition for that purpose, to be presented at the next regular meeting of the Council. The yeas and nays being called on the foregoing resolution, the vote stood yeas, Messrs. Denny, Matthias, Gatzert, Hall and Murphy, nays, none. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the Council do now adjourn until Thursday, April 18th, 1878, at 7 o'clock P. M. D. T. WHEELER, City Clerk.

REPORT ON THE RE-INCORPORATION PETITION. To the Hon. the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Seattle:—The undersigned, to whom was referred the petition of John S. Anderson and sixty-nine others, praying that the inhabitants of certain territory therein described be organized into a City Government, hereby report as follows, viz:

1st. Said petition is framed under Chapter I of the Act therein referred to, should be addressed to the Judge of the District Court, and to be available it should be shown that the territory therein described is not embraced within the limits of any city or incorporated town.

2d. The territory described in said petition being embraced within the corporate limits of the city of Seattle, a petition to organize under the General Incorporation Act referred to, should be framed under Chapter II of said Act, addressed to the Common Council, and pray that the question of abandonment of the present City Charter be submitted to the legal voters of said city, &c.

3d. It appears from the written statement of thirty-eight of the signers of this petition that it was signed by them through mistake and misapprehension, and they direct that their names be stricken therefrom, which will leave only thirty-two names remaining, forty being the number required.

For the foregoing reasons I have no hesitation in saying that the said petition should be rejected, and the prayer thereof refused.

Upon the presentation of a proper petition of forty or more legal voters in the city of Seattle, praying that the question of abandonment of its Charter be submitted to the legal voters of the city, preparatory to organizing under said General Incorporation Act, the City Council has no discretion or alternative, but must direct a special election, as provided in said act.

This report might properly be closed here, but owing to the very peculiar and delicate situation in which we are placed in regard to our City Government, and at the request of several individual members of

the Council, I submit the following: In order to obviate and avoid the effect of a decision and judgment of the District Court, in the case of the City of Seattle vs. H. L. Yesler, wherein it was held that the Territorial Assembly could not create a city by special act, the city:

1st. Prosecuted a writ of error to the Supreme court in said case.

2d. Sought Congressional legislation explanatory of existing laws, and ratifying and confirming past Territorial legislation creating municipal corporations, and

3d. Procured the passage of a general incorporation act by our Territorial legislature.

At the last term of the Supreme court, a decision in the Yesler case was avoided on a technicality, and it is possible that in the next term in July coming, said case may be disposed of so as to avoid a decision on the main question, although such result ought not to be considered probable.

The legislation sought from Congress is not progressing so as to make it at all certain or even probable that relief will be soon afforded from that quarter. Although our Delegate informs us that there is prospect of a speedy passage of the bill in question, there is no evidence that it has yet been reported from the committee of the house; and after such report, it must pass the house, go to the senate, there be referred again to the committee, again reported, and then put upon its passage. Certainly unless better progress is made than heretofore, the bill will not pass at this session of congress.

In the meantime the city government is carried on to greater disadvantage. There is a constant menace hanging over the head of the city and city officers, and certain disaffected individuals, always to be found in any community, lose no opportunity to embarrass and obstruct the due administration of the municipal laws.

As a necessary consequence the city suffers, its finances are deranged, taxes are unfair, and the city script is depreciated.

The General Incorporation act is almost a literal copy of our City Charter; and upon examination I find that the amended City Charter prepared by your direction was not passed, but instead thereof various amendments were made, thus leaving our present City Charter in two acts, and separate volumes of session laws.

The General Incorporation act therefore would be more convenient than the amended City Charter to work under.

There would of course be considerable expense attendant upon a reorganization under the General Incorporation act, viz: at least one extra election, and revision re-enactment and republication of the City

ordinances is stage of such than compensation Act indebtedness, while the special act prescribes the limit at twenty thousand dollars.

The present indebtedness of the City of Seattle does not exceed twelve thousand dollars, which will leave a margin upon reorganization of at least three thousand dollars. With the increased facilities for the collection of revenues, probably the margin will be sufficient.

Under all the circumstances, I am strongly inclined to the opinion that the time has arrived when it is advisable to make use of the General Incorporation act, by reorganizing under it, and therefore recommend the serious consideration of such movement to your honorable body and legal voters of Seattle.

Respectfully submitted, JOHN J. MCGILVRA, City Attorney of the City of Seattle.

Messrs. Hale & Gaillie, on their way from New Tacoma to Port Townsend in a row boat put in here this morning. They resumed their trip this afternoon. A trip of this kind is quite an undertaking.

A MEETING of the various committees of the Odd Fellows' hall is called for Sunday next at their hall, between the hours of 4 and 4:30, A. M.

BORN.—In this city, on the 3d inst. to the wife of W. S. Lawrence, a son—a 11 pounder. We congratulate Billy.

We understand that Bishop Morris of this diocese, contemplates taking a trip to Europe in the course of the next few months.

THE most practical method of making money low is to purchase a county right for manufacture and sale of Kelly & Cole's Fruit Dryer. Several orders have already been received, which will be turned over to the persons purchasing the county where those ordering reside. apltf

Railway travelers will welcome the announcement of the invention of a new lamp by which the finest type may be read. It is in use in Germany, Holland and Belgium. American railway car lamps smoke, and poison the air, and are dim.

A FATAL ACCIDENT.—While the steamer Gussie Telfair was on the way from Portland to Astoria, says the Oregonian, an accident occurred during Monday night which resulted in the death of the second officer, whose name was James Hayde. He fell down the fore hatchway, which had been left open, and striking on his head with great violence received fatal injuries. He remained unconscious until 6 o'clock Tuesday morning when he died. Hayde was well known in this city, where he has resided several years. He was a hard working steady fellow, and generally well respected. He was about 37 years of age, and a native of England. Deceased leaves no family.

BURGLARY.—The store of Mr. S. Davis was entered by burglars last evening, and a small quantity of goods carried away. Entrance was obtained by cutting a hole through the back door, through which a hand was passed and the door unlocked and opened. There were also some braces and a dry-goods box against the door, which were removed by means of a crowbar passed through the hole. The burglars succeeded in getting away with about a dozen pairs of pants, two dirknives, 40 pounds of tobacco, a jeans jumper, and a pair of brogans. Nothing else has been missed as yet.

PORTLAND is to have a baby show soon. The following prizes will be offered: For the handsomest and brightest baby, \$40; 2d, finest pair of twins 8 years old or under, \$25; 3d, fattest baby, \$20; 4th, handsomest mother, \$25; finest baby, \$20; prizes will be paid in gold coin. The entrance fee will be \$2 for each child, and visitors will be charged 50 cents admission to see the wonderful array of infantile beauty. Each visitor will be allowed a vote in the bestowal of the prizes without extra charge.

BEAR.—As Walter Hall, a young man employed in this office, was on his return to his home in the neighborhood of the Masonic Cemetery last evening, about dusk he encountered a large black bear, which was crossing the road about 15 yards in front of him. Young Hall commenced beating on a milk can which he was carrying, and the bear did not stop to swap knives, but meandered off.

SHIPPING Master Ballou informs us that sailors are very scarce and hard to get for deep water ships around the Sound. This is probably due to the fitting out of the various coast survey parties and the preparations for the opening of the fisheries on the Columbia river, in both of which there is a demand for sailors.

The broken shaft of the steamer J. B. Libby was taken to Jones' machine shop to-day for repairs. Until it is repaired the Libby will lay off. We understand that the tug Favorite will be put on the Whatcom route until the Libby is able to resume her regular trips.

ARRIVED.—A telegram received by Jack Levy this morning announces that the steamship Dakota arrived at Esquimalt at 10 o'clock last night and may be expected here tomorrow.

A SIDEWALK is at length being built in front of the residence of Mr. Isaac Parker. It is time that that dangerous hole should be bridged over.

THE NEW carpet for the Trinity church will be put down by the ladies before next Sunday.

THE Captain Jack Troupe will return here and play on the 9th.

PORTLAND is consuming a large amount of fruit dried by Kelly & Cole's Steam process. The fruit is brought in contact with the heat at all points of the same intensity, thus preserving the flavor and drying equally. It cannot be burned, and dried just as quickly as possible to preserve its properties in a natural condition. Dr. Lane has some fruit which he dried in this apparatus in Seattle. Call and see it. apltf

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 Cortina rice for \$1.00
1 do Natural leaf Jap. tea 50
3 No. 1 Mackerel for 25 cents.
m2tf. T. LYLE, Front street.

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

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.

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

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

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. O. R. 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

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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. oct5

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W. H. WHITE, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SEATTLE, W. T. Prosecuting Attorney 3d Judicial District. jy21tf

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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. nov14e

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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.

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Which they propose to sell Cheaper than any other house in Seattle. ang1

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