



### Puget Sound Dispatch.

LARRABEE & CO.  
Publishers and Proprietors.  
TERMS:  
Single Copy One Year.....\$3 00  
Six Months.....2 00  
Three.....1 50  
Single Number.....12  
Payable Invariably in Advance.

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Each Subsequent Insertion.....1 50  
Yearly and quarterly advertisements at the lowest rates.

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Of every description done at the most reasonable rates.

AGENTS:  
Olympia.....Capt. Frank Tarbell.  
Steilacoom.....Irving Ballard.  
Victoria, B. C.....Charles McCormick.  
Port Townsend.....George Barthrop.  
Port Discovery.....M. McMahon.  
Nahcotta City.....E. C. Ferguson.  
Naselle.....Joseph Gibson.  
New York.....Hudson & Menet.  
Portland.....L. Samuels.

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

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

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

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

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

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

GEORGE H. MCGONAH. WALDO M. YORK.  
**McGONAH & YORK,**  
Counselors, Attorneys, Solicitors in Admiralty.  
Offices—No. 1 and 2 Dispatch Buildings, SEATTLE, W. T.

CHAS. H. LARRABEE. WM. H. WHITE.  
**LARRABEE & WHITE,**  
Counselors, Attorneys at Law,  
and  
Solicitors in Chancery,  
(Dispatch Buildings.)  
SEATTLE.  
Will practice in the Supreme and District Courts.

**DR. G. A. WEED,**  
SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN,  
Office on Commercial Street, one door north of J. R. Robbins's.  
Office hours from 9 to 12, a. m., and from 2 to 5, p. m.  
Residence on First street, two and one-half blocks from Mill street, north. [n27f]

**DENTISTRY!**  
**DR. J. C. GRASSE, - - DENTIST.**  
OFFICE UNDER MOORE'S PHOTOGRAPH Gallery, on Hill Street, Seattle, W. T. Solicits Public Patronage. Will Warrant all Operations to give Satisfaction. [n27f]

### IRVING BALLARD, Attorney & Counselor at Law, Steilacoom, W. T.

Will practice in the Courts of Law, Chancery, and Admiralty of Washington Territory. Office on Commercial street.

### McNAUGHT & LEARY, SEATTLE, W. T.

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

### FOR SALE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Draft Ale and Porter per gallon.....50 cents  
Bottled Ale and Porter, bottles to be returned, per dozen.....\$2 50  
do. do. do. for shipment.....\$2 25  
Lager Beer at usual rates.  
Orders solicited and promptly attended to. Call and sample the above.

Call for Crichton's Ale, Porter or Lager Beer when you want a good drink, and be sure you get it.  
Stoves, Nov. 13, 1871.

### Stoves and Tin Ware. S. P. ANDREWS

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

Ever brought to Puget Sound.

### BUCK'S CELEBRATED COOK STOVE,

With or without extension, and for either Wood or Coal.

Also, a General Assortment of Kitchen Furniture

French and English Wares, Japan, Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Wares.

Tin and Metallic Roofing, Lead and Iron Pipe.

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

**JOB WORK.**

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

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

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

STORE ON COMMERCIAL ST., SEATTLE, W. T.

**S. P. ANDREWS.**

August 28, 1871. 15f.

### Political.

The investigation by the Kansas legislature of the charges against the United States Senators from that state has exposed a fearful mass of corruption. Senators Pomeroy and Caldwell are pronounced by the investigating committee to have been guilty of the grossest practices to promote their own elections. The evidence is direct that they paid money to members of the legislature, and that they promised offices without stint to the lobbyists whose influence they desired. The committee find, from Caldwell's own admission, after his election in 1871, that the office cost him about sixty thousand dollars in money. Many other prominent men are found to have given or received bribes, and to have used improper influence upon the legislature; among them are ex-Congressman Sidney Clarke, who was a candidate for Senator against Caldwell; Mr. Thomas Carney; Mr. W. M. Reynolds, the editor of the Lawrence Journal; Mr. Perry Fuller, who has been heard of before in similar operations, and a lobbyist named McDowell. There is evidence also showing that the railroads and other speculations were assessed for the corruption fund. It is in testimony that the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company offered to pay Senator Caldwell \$300,000 for his expenses in the election in consideration of his friendship in Congress. The Kansas legislature will present the case to the United States Senate, and ask its consideration of the testimony against Pomeroy and Caldwell. The exposures are so startling that the Senate should take prompt measures in the matter.

Three soap manufacturers from New York, Philadelphia and Cincinnati were before the Ways and Means Committee yesterday, urging a repeal of the duty on soda-ash. If the gentlemen had read the Tribune carefully they would have seen that any alteration of the tariff, save to repeal the duty on tea, would injure the business of the country, and they should be sufficiently patriotic to quietly submit to present evils rather than fly to those they know not of. The duty on soda-ash prevents them from competing with English makers in the markets of the West Indies, Mexico and South America. But to repeal the duty on soda-ash would be destructive of the country's interests. The gentlemen should cease to cast longing eyes southward. Their plain duty, as American manufacturers, is simply to charge their domestic customers double prices for their soap, and so everybody will be "protected" and happy. But all efforts to manufacture soda-ash in this country, they say, have failed. Here appears a special beauty of the protective principle. Necessity is the mother of invention. Let our soap-makers be patient. In time some American citizen will discover a new material for making soap, and we shall have the whole thing in our own hands. If you take off the duty and use English material there will be no necessity and hence no invention.

When one asks for a loaf, it is better to receive a crust, perhaps, than a stone. American commerce, demanding that entire freedom which alone can revive its prosperity, is to be offered such poor compromises as the monopolists find themselves compelled to grant it. The sub-committee on Commerce in the Senate—Messrs. Kellogg, Corbett and Vickers—have agreed to report a bill making four imperfect concessions, as follows: Materials for the construction of steamships are to be free of duty; also, ship supplies and coal; American vessels which have been registered in foreign countries will be allowed to register in America, within two years; steamships of foreign build, of more than one thousand tons register, will be entitled to American register, the government reserving the right to use them in case of war, paying for them an appraised value. If the third provision, as to the registering of American vessels driven to foreign flags during the war, had been made seven years ago, it would have been of some service in saving the prestige of American commerce. The one thousand tons' limit will deliver our foreign commerce from its bondage, but the monopolists still demand their tribute from the coasting trade. This bill will, of course, be stoutly contested.

The Cincinnati Courier one of the leading German organs of Ohio, last Wednesday announced that it will support the liberal reform movement. Ex-Lieutenant-Governor Fisk, of Kentucky, who is said to have been in search of a party for the last ten years, has finally found one by declaring in favor of the re-election of President Grant.

The Philadelphia Press is trying to reconcile the Republican factions. While it condemns the Senatorial ring for ostracising Senators Schurz, Trumbull and Sumner, it thinks that the "enemies of General Grant are just as much to be opprobriated." "The best thing for all concerned" it adds, "would be for both of these angry factions to subside. The duty of nominating as well as of electing a President belongs to the people."

**Darwin's Theory in Brief.**  
The following is Darwin's theory in brief:  
Man is by no means the most recent inhabitant in the creation of this globe. On the contrary, according to the present living animal types, he must absolutely be considered as one of the most ancient of living species.  
The presence of man has already been established by the best authorities, and as existing in the tertiary period of Werner, (the first German geologist,) during which epoch neither the present organic world, nor the present apportionment of land and water existed. The discovered remains of our earliest ancestors of those unknown days, seem all to point to the fact that man was of a lower physical structure and development than we are to-day, and that he was not far removed from the monkey type.—The amount of cultivation which an individual may achieve, and enlarge his brain thereby, is what distinguishes him as an intelligent being. The greater the brain volume, the greater is his intellectual capacity. The skulls of the earliest men, according to their capacity, as well as their entire structure, resemble closely those of the most advanced species of the monkey race, i. e. gorilla, orang-outang and chimpanzee, the same may be said of some particularly weak-minded and stupid individuals whom we may chance to meet even to-day.—according to Prof. Owen's measurement the brain volume of the Englishman comprises on an average 96 cubic inches; that of the lowest species of man—the Australasian negro—75 cubic inches. It is to be assumed that during the 12th century the degree of intelligence on the average, was by no means as well developed then, as to-day, and in fact, Broca only obtained 87 cubic inches as an average from the 115 Parisian skulls which he measured, as belonging to that period. The brain volume of the Neander valley (Neanderthal) skull is exactly the same as that of the Australasian negro—75 cubic inches.

The monkey approaches in all things, nearest to man. Ear, nasal-bone and jaw-bone resemble closely the present species of man and our race, The arms of the monkey race, which are disproportionately long, form a characteristic difference between him and man, those of the gorilla being much shorter, hence resembling man the most. It is evident through the formation of the pelvis and loin muscles of the gorilla, that he is far more capable of walking erect than all other monkeys. The superiority of man's hand rests upon its finer feelings, the greater facility of manipulations with the confronting thumb. In this the gorilla bears man more than that of any other of the quadrumanous monkeys.

Despite all these resemblances between the gorilla and the lower order of men of the earliest period, there is still a vast chasm of time. This abyss is not denied by the savans, nor do they assert with certainty that this chasm has been discovered by finding the connecting link between monkey and man. This is an erroneous view promulgated purposely, on the part of those who oppose the researches of science and philosophy. The sciences of to-day assert most positively with reference to the relationship of the monkey to man, that the farther we go back into the primitive periods of the world's creation, the more man approaches the monkey in his physical structure. Nevertheless, there is still a mighty abyss of time between the primitive man and the highest developed monkey.

Whether this abyss was at all time insignificant, or did not exist at all, is a question which may not be answerable to-day, without applying analogies.—Some scientists contend that this abyss is incapable of being approximated; the majority believe that the chasm never existed at all. Says Prof. Schaffhausen, a most excellent authority, in his work: "Unterschiede in den Bildungen der heutigen organischen Welt." (Differences in the structure of the present Organic World,) "there are gaps which time has rent in the chain of coherent members. Such structures, which as a transition medium may yet be formed, as they have been discovered, and as filling the gaps in the order of the living organisms. They rest in the lap of the earth, which conceals the creation of the primitive world.

"The chasm between man and animal constantly enlarges itself, because, not only the lower races, which at times peculiarly resemble animal structure, die out, but the highest monkeys, which are nearest related to man, have nearly run their life's race. One or two hundred years more, and even these will be extinct! It is not presumable, therefore, that if we contemplate the past myriads, we may find the difference quite insignificant between the lowest order of the human species, as compared with that of the most cultured animal than it is

to-day, and still less, the farther back we trace him in his primitive days? Not even that is accidental but a natural law that monkeys could maintain an existence in the midst of wild human beings."

**The Source of the Connecticut.**  
Far up among the hills of northern New Hampshire, almost on the very border of Quebec province, is a small lake, which has an area of scarcely more than three acres. In early spring, while as yet the snow lies along its border, the woods resound with the croaking of numerous frogs, which here, undisturbed, find a congenial habitation. This little lake, in the cold dark forests, two thousand five hundred feet above the level of the sea, is the source of the Connecticut river. Its outlet, a mere rill, leaping over the rocks in beautiful cascades, soon flows into Third lake. This lake contains an area of about two hundred and forty square acres, and is surrounded by lofty hills, except on its southern border, where the undulations are more gentle. The lake has the form of a trapezoid, and its outlet, a stream ten feet wide, is in the southeast corner. From Third Lake the Connecticut flows four and a half miles, where it receives from the east a tributary nearly as large as itself. One and a quarter miles south it flows into Second lake. This lake is also surrounded by high hills, but they recede further from its shores, while in the distance they rise to mountain heights. It is two and three-fourths miles in length, and its greatest width is one and one-fourth mile. Besides the Connecticut it receives two tributaries from the northeast and one from the northwest. It is one of the most beautiful of our northern lakes. The graceful contour of its shores, the symmetry of its projecting points, the stately growth of the primeval forests, the carpet of green that is spread along its border, and extends through the long vista of woods, the receding hills and the distant mountains, present a combination of the wild, the grand and the beautiful that is rarely seen. On its border the moose and the deer feed almost undisturbed; on its tributaries the beaver builds its house, and the otter slides into the clear and limpid streams, while its shores are still the resort of the sable and the mink. The outlet is on the west side, near the southern border, and is about forty feet wide. The descent at first is gentle, but the distant roar that greets the ear, indicates that rapids are near. So it rushes on over its rocky bed occasionally forming deep eddies, only to become more rapid still. For a mile and a half from the lake it forms a series of wild cascades which continue for half a mile, then, after receiving two tributaries from the west, it flows into First or Connecticut lake. Here we find a sheet of water, irregular in outline, extending about four miles, east and west, having an area of nearly three square miles. On the southwest there are farms, and in places the grassy pastures reach to the borders of the lake, but for the most part it is still surrounded by the primeval forest. This lake is beautiful, especially in autumn. On many of the neighboring hills there is a growth of deciduous trees, particularly the maple; when the frost comes and these have put on their crowns of beauty, of crimson and scarlet, of yellow and gold, mingled as they often are with the dark foliage of the spruce and fir, we have a scene which in brilliancy and beauty is rarely, if ever, excelled. It flows a little west of South for two miles when it receives a tributary, Cedar stream, from the east, then it flows a little south of west, until it reaches the Vermont line. It receives three tributaries from the north: Perry stream, which rises near Third lake; Indian stream, which rises on the boundary a little further north from the last, and Hall's stream, which is the boundary between New Hampshire and Quebec province.

**Mechanical Skill of the Chinese.**  
The most remarkable evidence of the science and skill of the Chinese at this early period is to be found in their suspended bridges, the invention of which is assigned to the Han dynasty. According to the concurrent testimony of all their historical and geographical writers, Sangleang, the commander of the army Kaou-tsoo, the first of the Hans, undertook and completed the formation of roads through the mountainous province of Shensi to the west of the capital. Hitherto its lofty hills and deep valleys had rendered a communication difficult and circuitous. With a body of 100,000 laborers he cut passages over the mountains, throwing the removed soil into the valleys, and where this was not sufficient to raise the road to the required height he constructed bridges, which rested on pillars or abutments. In another place he conceived and accomplished the daring project of suspending a bridge from one mountain to another across a deep chasm. These bridges, which are called by the Chinese very appropriately, flying bridges, and represented to be numerous at the present day, are sometimes so high that they

cannot be traversed without alarm. One still existing in Shensi stretches four hundred feet from mountain to mountain, over a chasm five hundred feet. Most of these flying bridges are so wide that four horsemen can ride on them abreast, and balustrades are placed on each side to protect travellers. It is by no means improbable (as M. Panthier suggests) that as the missionaries to China made known the fact more than a century and a half ago, the Chinese had suspended bridges and that many of them were made of iron, the hint may have been taken from these for similar constructions by European engineers.—Scientific Press.

**The Fur Trade.**—Since the acquisition of Alaska, San Francisco's fur trade has assumed large proportions, and is growing larger every year. The importation of raw furs into that city was \$2,000,000. The most of these were, soon after their arrival, exported. One steamer—the Alexander—alone brought sixty-two thousand seal skins, worth about \$800,000. Seal skins are as yet the principal importations from that territory. Previous to the purchase of Alaska the city had scarcely any trade in furs all that were obtained in that territory being sent from Sitka, by way of Siberia, to Europe. Now, however, the tables have so turned that not only is it made the emporium of all the furs of Alaska, but it is being rapidly made that of the furs of Siberia as well. The distance by sea and land from that country to the markets of the eastern states and of Europe is passed over in a much shorter time by this route than by any other. The Siberian furs are said to be much finer than any yet brought from the territory of Alaska. The principle kinds introduced into our market for local consumption, and for export are sables, ermines, fox, sea otter, land otter, mink, beaver, &c. The sable skin product has much declined, and is declining every year.—New Haven Register.

**ENOUGH TO BRING THE DEAD TO LIFE.**  
—One day last week a Chinaman named Ah Oeh, who had been sick with typhoid fever for two weeks past, suddenly to all appearances, died. The company to which he belonged sent a man to his residence on Jackson street, and he on his return received a permit to make a coffin for the dead man. He was to receive \$35 for his trouble.

Some of the deceased man's friends, however, not thinking he was really dead, sent for a Chinese doctor. The medical man soon came, and in accordance with the custom of his country, heated an iron poker to a white heat and burned the supposed dead man on the forehead and eyebrows: he also stabbed him in various portions of his body.—This had the effect of arousing the sick man who had only been in a trance.—S. F. Post.

**A WINE BATH.**—An American traveler desiring, while in Paris, to take a bath, his physician recommended a wine bath. In the employ of the establishment was a colored man whom he had known in America, and of whom he inquired how they could afford to give a wine bath for seventy-five cents.

"Why, massa," said the negro, "that wine has been in the bath room one week, and you are the thirty-eighth person that has bathed in it."  
"Well, I suppose they throw it away when they are done with it."  
"Oh! no, massa; they send it down stairs for the poor people, who bathe in it for twenty-five cents."  
"And then what do they do with it?"  
"Bottle it up and send it to America, where they sell it for French wine."

**MAKING ROOM.**—A woman who lived in a small snug cottage in a village, was unfortunate enough to lose her husband and set about preparing for the funeral obsequies. A neighboring Mrs. Grundy with her cloak and umbrella, called to see things, to condole and to speculate. On coming into the house she looked around, raised her spectacles and hands and said: "Why, Lor me! how nicely you are fixed up for the funeral; well, I declare. Lor Suz! dear me! why, do tell. You borried Mrs. Webster's cheers ain't you? and Mrs. Stone's vases on the mantle piece—they look right smart I declare; and there's a clock, too—why where on earth did you get that, I want to know?" "Oh no, my dear," with a solemn groan, "that's not a clock—it's my poor dear, departed husband. I stood it up in the corner to make more room."

**LIVING WITHOUT EATING.**—The Springfield Republican publishes the following remarkable case: "The subject is Katie Donovan, a girl twenty-one years of age, residing in Springfield. She was employed in the first part of 1869 in the rag and cotton waste concern of Wm. S. Arms, and just three years ago last Wednesday met an accident there which has influenced her whole life since. Another girl gave her a push, in sport, and she fell upon a barrel, striking upon her right side, and the other girl falling upon her. She did not think at the

time that she was hurt much, but felt some inward pain, and since that time she has been bedridden, and the trouble which manifested itself at the outset has been constantly increasing.

"At first she was fed with about her usual food, but this proved so repulsive to her stomach, that it was gradually reduced, both in quantity and quality, until she subsisted wholly on jellies.

"Since last July she has subsisted—such is the extraordinary claim—upon water alone, and very little of that.

"She is a black-eyed and black-haired girl with comely features and fair complexion. She is not emancipated, as would be supposed after such extraordinary abstinence from food, but her countenance has a peculiarly transparent almost corpse-like appearance. She is able to turn a little in bed, but her strength is very gradually waning."

**WHAT MAKES MEN.**—It is not the best things—that is, the things which we call best—that make men; it is not the pleasant things; it is not the calm experiences of life; it is life's rugged experiences, its tempests its trials. The discipline of life is here good and there evil, here trouble and there joy, here rudeness and there smoothness, one working with the other; and the alternations of the one and the other which necessitate adaptations constitute that part of education which makes a man a man, in distinction from an animal, which has no education. The successful man invariably bears the mark of the struggles which he has had to undergo on his brow.

**WINTER LIVING IN FLORIDA.**—We get up in the morning and eat a few oranges by way of preparing an appetite for breakfast. Mrs. M. and L. take theirs in their rooms. I take mine under the trees. After breakfast, which usually consists of about fifteen dishes, more or less, oftener more, we go out for a walk. We usually begin under an orange tree; always end there. There are 30,000 of the trees, which accounts for it. At dinner we have oranges again. They constitute the sixth course, each course having from one to thirty dishes. If they are not on the table we ask for them. We have never had to ask yet. They are both cooked and uncooked, skins on and off. After dinner we eat oranges under the trees. I forgot all about lunch. One day I counted eighteen dishes and two negroes; we had oranges, and had them again in the afternoon.—Boston Journal.

**A QUEER CASE.**—Dr. H. Vogel, writing from Germany to the Philadelphia Photographer, relates a queer case. A photographer made pictures of two brothers, who refused to take or pay for them on the ground that they were not likenesses. The artist complained, but the judge was of the same opinion as the brothers, and decided that the pictures were not likenesses. Mr. Photographer then went home with his rejected pictures and placed them in his show window, with the label, "The murderers of Mrs. X." The brothers then waited on the artist and alleged that it was a libel to expose their pictures with such a title, and, on his refusal to remove the placard, they entered suit. It remains to be seen how the judge will decide in this new phrase of the affair.—Scientific American.

**A PAINTER'S MISTAKE.**—A good story is told of how a rising artist lately lost his reputation through a lobster. He painted the seaside, and placed on the beach various common objects of the seaside—shells, urchins, crabs, and a lobster. But, alas, he painted the lobster large, oblongations, and—red! Whereupon it was suggested by his critics that it was necessary to paint near by the geyser which alone could have boiled it. The poor fellow has never recovered.—Washington Chronicle.

Many of our readers have doubtless heard of the famous travelling-stone of Australia. Similar curiosities have recently been found in Nevada, which are described as almost perfectly round, the majority of them as large as a walnut, and of iron nature. When distributed about upon the floor, table, or other level surface, within two or three feet of each other, they immediately began travelling toward a common centre, and there huddled up in a bunch like a lot of eggs in a nest. A single stone, removed to the distance of three and a half feet, being released, at once started off, with wonderful and somewhat comical celerity to join its fellows; taken away four or five feet, it remained motionless. They are found in a region that is comparatively level, and it is nothing but bare rock. Scattered over this barren region are little basins, from a foot to a rod in diameter, and it is in these that the rolling stones are found. They are from the size of a pea to five or six inches in diameter. The cause of these stones rolling together is doubtless to be found in the material of which they are composed, which appears to be loadstone or magnetic iron ore. "Rolling stones gather no moss."—Scientific American.

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**WHAT MAKES MEN.**—It is not the best things—that is, the things which we call best—that make men; it is not the pleasant things; it is not the calm experiences of life; it is life's rugged experiences, its tempests its trials. The discipline of life is here good and there evil, here trouble and there joy, here rudeness and there smoothness, one working with the other; and the alternations of the one and the other which necessitate adaptations constitute that part of education which makes a man a man, in distinction from an animal, which has no education. The successful man invariably bears the mark of the struggles which he has had to undergo on his brow.

**WINTER LIVING IN FLORIDA.**—We get up in the morning and eat a few oranges by way of preparing an appetite for breakfast. Mrs. M. and L. take theirs in their rooms. I take mine under the trees. After breakfast, which usually consists of about fifteen dishes, more or less, oftener more, we go out for a walk. We usually begin under an orange tree; always end there. There are 30,000 of the trees, which accounts for it. At dinner we have oranges again. They constitute the sixth course, each course having from one to thirty dishes. If they are not on the table we ask for them. We have never had to ask yet. They are both cooked and uncooked, skins on and off. After dinner we eat oranges under the trees. I forgot all about lunch. One day I counted eighteen dishes and two negroes; we had oranges, and had them again in the afternoon.—Boston Journal.

**A QUEER CASE.**—Dr. H. Vogel, writing from Germany to the Philadelphia Photographer, relates a queer case. A photographer made pictures of two brothers, who refused to take or pay for them on the ground that they were not likenesses. The artist complained, but the judge was of the same opinion as the brothers, and decided that the pictures were not likenesses. Mr. Photographer then went home with his rejected pictures and placed them in his show window, with the label, "The murderers of Mrs. X." The brothers then waited on the artist and alleged that it was a libel to expose their pictures with such a title, and, on his refusal to remove the placard, they entered suit. It remains to be seen how the judge will decide in this new phrase of the affair.—Scientific American.

**A PAINTER'S MISTAKE.**—A good story is told of how a rising artist lately lost his reputation through a lobster. He painted the seaside, and placed on the beach various common objects of the seaside—shells, urchins, crabs, and a lobster. But, alas, he painted the lobster large, oblongations, and—red! Whereupon it was suggested by his critics that it was necessary to paint near by the geyser which alone could have boiled it. The poor fellow has never recovered.—Washington Chronicle.

Many of our readers have doubtless heard of the famous travelling-stone of Australia. Similar curiosities have recently been found in Nevada, which are described as almost perfectly round, the majority of them as large as a walnut, and of iron nature. When distributed about upon the floor, table, or other level surface, within two or three feet of each other, they immediately began travelling toward a common centre, and there huddled up in a bunch like a lot of eggs in a nest. A single stone, removed to the distance of three and a half feet, being released, at once started off, with wonderful and somewhat comical celerity to join its fellows; taken away four or five feet, it remained motionless. They are found in a region that is comparatively level, and it is nothing but bare rock. Scattered over this barren region are little basins, from a foot to a rod in diameter, and it is in these that the rolling stones are found. They are from the size of a pea to five or six inches in diameter. The cause of these stones rolling together is doubtless to be found in the material of which they are composed, which appears to be loadstone or magnetic iron ore. "Rolling stones gather no moss."—Scientific American.

Puget Sound Dispatch.

Vol. I. No. 50.

BERLIEH BROWN, EDITOR.

Seattle, Thursday, April 11, 1872.

Independent Journalism.

The independent press of the country is now the power upon which the hopes of the people are centred for the correction of party abuses and the maintenance of our republican institutions in their purity and efficiency.

Narrow partisan politicians, misanthropes and in their selfishness misinterpret these signs of the times. Because Republican papers protest against partisan abuses by the Administration, Democratic politicians suppose them just ready to go over to their party; and because some Democratic papers avow their willingness to surrender their party organization to the public demand for reform, Republican partisans construe it into a confession of the superiority of the Republican party to their own.

The independent Republican press will in no event support the nominees of the Democratic party, nor will the independent Democratic press support the nominees of the Republican party. There must either be a common ground of operations found outside of present party lines, or the next Presidential contest will present the same forces on either side as heretofore; the victory will be strictly a party triumph, with its hosts of partisans to be rewarded from the spoils of office, special franchises and government jobs; and that will be the end of the reforms now apparently so unanimously demanded.

The New York Evening Post, the most able and honest expounder and advocate of Republican principles that party ever had, defines its present position thus: The Evening Post is daily asked on which side it stands in this contest; that is to say, what faction and what candidates it will support in the November election. Is it for General Grant? or will it join the "Cincinnati movement" and strive to elect a "reform Republican?" Having nothing to conceal and detesting indirect and deceitful ways, even in politics, we are always ready to answer such questions as candidly and directly as possible, though it is, of course, not possible to the answer to one article for strangers, as plainly as our daily course for many years has answered it for our regular readers.

This is not a partisan journal. It owes no allegiance to any party managers or political leader. It has always carefully refrained from supporting or nominating any men as its candidates until political parties had been organized, with their principles defined and their candidates agreed upon. The Evening Post has then in all cases thrown its influence in favor of that party whose success, on the whole, promised to contribute to the triumph of the political principles which seem to us sound. We do not propose to change our settled policy in this matter now. Until party lines are drawn and final nominations made, we shall hold ourselves free to criticize with entire independence the proceedings of all party leaders and factions, and to do what we can to induce them to adopt true principles in their platforms and to nominate true men for their candidates. We shall "represent as an organ," no party, no faction, no candidate, but when the issue is finally drawn between opposing parties, one of which must control the government for four years to come, we shall then support, with all our ability, that party whose success shall seem to us to promise best for the country.

Our readers know well by what standard we shall judge them. We believe it essential to the safety of our institutions that the recent amendments to the Constitution shall be accepted by the whole country as a final settlement of the questions growing out of slavery. We therefore hold that it would be dangerous to put the control of the government in the hands of the demagogues who managed the New York ticket of Ku-Klux and re-education in 1868. The democratic leaders may have repented, but they must have time to show works meet for repentance before they can be trusted with power. And the Evening Post cannot support any party or faction which means to give the army and treasury into the hands of rebel sympathizers or of men who would dishonor our credit. Again, among the questions of the past which it disgraces our country not to have settled is that of universal amnesty; and we can accept no platform which tolerates any further paltering with this most necessary and pressing act of statesmanship.

This is sufficiently explicit, and the name of William Cullen Bryant, its author, is a positive guarantee of all its honesty and candor.

One of the most eloquent and forcible descriptions of the power of the press and what an editor should be, was in a funeral oration delivered by Rev. Hugh Miller Thompson, D. D., on the death of General John A. Brown, an editor in Wisconsin, from which the following is an extract:

He stood before all, an acknowledged man. He girded himself to his work on that clearly understood principle. He

was to do it bravely like a man, under the eye of the great Father—not for himself first or mainly, but really and in truth for all, as one of the great whole. And he succeeded. Around him here to-day we can say his life was a successful and painful, but a true success.

His work in the world as a man came to be, in the providence of God, the work of editing a newspaper. He loved his allotted work. He entered on it heartily. He took an honest pride in it. He had for it a noble enthusiasm. It is a high work. At this day and in this country, it is one of the most solemn posts of duty a man can fill. How many fill it who do not feel so, I cannot tell. How many prostitute that place to bad purposes I cannot say. He wields a tremendous power for good or ill, who holds that place even in its humblest walks. He stands a public teacher, he speaks to the largest audience, his words are not forgotten, they are in the air; they are in the written letters that remain, in the printed letters that remain still longer. They run like lightning in fire-caps and stream-drain ships; they echo in the streets of far away cities of another tongue; they sound on the lonely mountain-side, in the broad desert, where the wanderer in fancy turns to home; they ring round all the earth. Woe to the bad man who uses that place for his bad ends! Woe to the liar who can use the mighty engine in his hands to spread his lying words to the four corners of the globe! Woe to the villain who poisons what should be a river of pure truth and good for the earth's refreshing—the river of the world's printed thoughts—with the poison of his villainies! No! let us bear hypocrites and liars and cowards and venal time-servers in the pulpit, just as soon as bear them at the printing presses of this land!

The dead felt the responsibility of his place. I know he felt it as I speak it. Whatever means the place gave him, he sought to use for what he believed the right and the true. Fearless to a fault, outspoken, somewhat hasty, perhaps he committed errors—what man does not err? But those whom he opposed can bear witness to the honesty of his opposition; those who, in the language of his profession called him foe, always found him a manly and a noble foe. He gave offense—that, too, is human; but none whom he so offended, can bear malice against him for his honest and frank honesty of purpose. All that shall be forgotten in his grave to-day. And among the men who filled such posts as he filled, throughout all this broad State in time to come, he will be remembered as one of the fathers of his noble profession here, whose memory casts honor, and honor only, upon the class of workers of which he was one.

This was his chosen business. He was called to fill the posts of public duty and public trust. In all he did his duty, conscientiously, faithfully. Not the shadow of a blot rests on his character in any. Whatever his hand found to do, he did it with his might. In a venal time he was above venality; those cold hands there were stained with no bribe to blind the eyes to any duty. No advantage, no promise, no bribe, all felt, could sway him a hair's breadth from his stern integrity of word and deed.

Judge Greene's Decision.

We have read with care the decision of Judge Greene as published in the Olympia Courier, in which he denies the power of the Territorial Assembly to confer upon Clerks of Court power to enter judgments upon default when the defendant having been served with a complaint and summons, and is required to set up his defence at a particular day, declines to defend and thus confesses the Plaintiff's right to a judgment, and we are compelled to say that the opinion does not fortify the decision. In fact the judgment thus entered by the Clerk is in no sense a Judicial Act. It is a ministerial act. It differs in no way from a judgment confessed by the defendant, by either a written confession, or by going in person to the Clerk's Office with the Plaintiff and submitting to judgment. The argument of the opinion is a strong one sustaining this view, while the decision is the other way. There is but a single case which sustains this decision, while there are many the other way. The case cited from Michigan has since been overruled. The delay in enforcing demands against which there is no defence, is much to be deplored, if Judge Greene's decision shall be affirmed by the Supreme Court. It would have been much better to stand by the law as the utterance of competent Legislative power, than to have declared it void. And especially with such a preponderance of authority against the decision.

A SPUNKY EDITOR.—S. Wilber Payne, editor and publisher of the Utica (N. Y.) Daily Bee, recently commented severely upon the judicial conduct of Judge Doolittle, in the case of a poor woman under indictment in his court. For these comments, Mr. Payne was summarily arrested, indicted, tried, convicted and sentenced to four months' imprisonment in the Albany penitentiary, without being allowed any time to summon witnesses or make a defence. In writing to his pro tem., from the penitentiary, he says:

"Never mind about me. Try and give all the news in as few words as possible. Use plain English. Consult your own conscience. Be earnest; don't be afraid to speak out what you think. Give the public your best and noblest thoughts. Go down into your own soul to learn whether you are right or wrong. Never stop to think whether it is 'policy' to say this or that, but only ask yourself AM I RIGHT; and if convinced on that point, then go on. Take sides with the weak and oppressed. Always give a listening ear and a kind word to the friendless. Defend the right to the best of your ability and if in odium all this you violate any laws of the State, just tell Judge Doolittle to telegraph down and have me work it out in the penitentiary."

We know nothing of the merits of this case beyond the simple statement of the facts. Mr. Payne's zeal may have carried him beyond the bounds of discretion and beyond the limits of just and lawful criticism of the official acts of a public functionary; but we cordially and fully endorse the sentiments of the foregoing extract, and deem no man worthy of the high calling of a journal-

ist who is not actuated by like sentiments, and in their defence we would rather be Seth Wilber Payne, the convict, than Judge Doolittle, his prosecutor and judge.

A CARD.—Mr. E. F. Loveridge is withdrawing from his position as editor of one of the daily journals of this city, begs leave to implore the candid consideration of the people of the city of Olympia and county of Thurston, W. T.

He has striven as a newspaper man to do his best for all classes, all interests. The Bank was never asked by him for a dime. He can not and will not endorse the present Administration—believing it to be at war with the best interests of the Republican party as well as of the civilized world.

There is something more important than the mismanagement of Indian Affairs.

EUGENE FENWICK LOVERIDGE.

OLYMPIA, W. T., Wednesday, 3d April, 1872.

The above card reflects honor alike upon the writer and upon the profession of journalism. The position of a hired editor is not necessarily degraded, more than that of a hired attorney or advocate. It is only when a man consents to prostitute his God-given and acquired powers of mind and soul to the selfish purposes of a clique or ring, sinks his individuality to become the mere echo of other men's thoughts and the instrument of their designs, with no free choice between right and wrong, that he lowers his social standing as far below that of the common prostitute as is the animal below the intellectual part of manhood. This latter alternative is the only condition upon which Mr. Loveridge could retain, or any other man fill, the position against which his manhood revolted. That is the purpose for which the Courier was established, and whoever succeeds the late editor must accept the place with the conditions attached.

J. G. SWAN.—"A prophet is not without honor save in his own country," is as true as holy writ, and is illustrated in the case of J. G. Swan. No man on this coast has made more valuable contributions to science, which have given him a world-wide reputation without any recognition of the fact from his immediate neighbors. The Smithsonian Institute published in 1871, in quarto form, beautifully illustrated, Mr. Swan's contribution to knowledge, "The Indians of Cape Flattery," which was distributed at Government expense to all the scientific societies in this country and Europe. Within the past week the author of that valuable collection received two highly complimentary letters—one from the "Societe Imperiale d'Emulation D'Abbeville, France," and the other from "Die Geographische Gesellschaft in Munchen," both thanking him for what they severally characterize as a "most valuable contribution to science." These letters were accompanied by several valuable publications from those societies, from which Mr. Swan has promised us some translations for publication; especially of a paper on "microscopic organisms in sedimentary deposits," etc.

A CARD.

The officers of the U. S. Land Office at Olympia have issued a certificate to Lydia A. Maynard for the east half of the Donation Claim. No other result could have been anticipated by any one who had examined the case. Thus the first step is taken in the march towards a good title to property in Seattle. The others will follow as fast as possible in view of the obstacles to be overcome.

The person who sought to make his title good by procuring a deed from the "heirs of Lydia Maynard," did not seek to purchase the entire interest, and only did so at the earnest solicitation of Lydia herself, as she was in no condition to prosecute it.

The name of the undersigned was included in the deed without any knowledge of the fact until it arrived in Seattle, and even then it was regarded as official security for the payment of professional fees.

As soon as the undersigned was convinced that the first wife or her heirs were the owners of one half the claim, he at once communicated his opinion to the leading property holders in Seattle, and advised that prompt steps be taken to clear up the title. The advice however was not only disregarded, but rejected contemptuously. Somehow and for some reason, the community had come to regard all lawyers as necessarily rascals, and the advice and suggestion must have been regarded as one of the every day pettifoggery attempts to get a fee. So the attempt at concerted action in the interest of all property holders was futile, and all effort in that direction was and is abandoned, and is now beyond individual control.

In the proper prosecution of the case it was obviously the thing to request the personal attendance of the claimant, and when she finally did come, the undersigned insisted that the land should be reconveyed, and the persons interested be protected under a Power of Attorney. Palpably the thing to do was to deal with the blunder in a manner to affect as few as possible and at the same time bring a speedy solution. Hence the settled and valuable portion of the claim was at once conceded to the husband, and an offer made to accept the South half for the wife. As the heirs of Plummer had some interest in that half an offer was made to their Guardian, to secure them those interests without cost, and also to give Lydia's title to all who had settled and improved. This offer relieve the heirs of Terry likewise, for

their lands were on the North half.

These offers were rejected by both Guardian and Executor and the contest went on. It is still to go on, for a fund has been raised to send a Member of the Bar to Washington to defeat Lydia's title.

Why defeat it? What then?

Any lawyer will tell them that Lydia's title defeated the land becomes public land; and being within the limits of an incorporated City cannot be acquired in any other way than under the Town Site Law; and under 'his law only actual settlers can take, and then only two town lots each. So the whole contest would have no other object than spite against Lydia Maynard. It is earnestly desired that the Member shall go to Washington. Rather than not have him go we would contribute something, for we would have the advantage of some one on the ground who was entirely familiar with the case. To show our sincerity in this regard, we shall print the brief prepared for the Commissioner of the General Land Office, in next week's DISPATCH.

Now that the East half has been apporportioned to Lydia, in order to keep the thing a-going, it is said this finality will be set aside, and a claim set up to the west half. To dissipate this fear the undersigned now offers to convey by Quit-Claim, as the Attorney in fact of Lydia A. Maynard, for the consideration of one dollar, to every person [save one] owning lands upon the West half. The lawyers will say there must be some consideration to support the deed, so perhaps a dollar is little enough. The person desiring the title, however, to present a certificate of title, and pay the cost of preparing, stamping and acknowledging the deed.

To see how valuable such a conveyance might be, it is only necessary to regard a divorce granted by a Territorial Assembly as absolutely void so far as it affects rights of property, and to know that now the widow takes absolutely in her own right an estate in fee simple, in one-half part of any property acquired during coverture. Thus will be taken the second step in the march, and, notwithstanding the rejection of the first offer, it is again renewed, and in a manner to settle forever all titles under the Maynard Donation Claim—unless indeed the contestants shall succeed at Washington in defeating Lydia's claim, in which event the chances are a hundred to one that the entire claim goes by the board.

CHAS. H. LARRABEE.

PROCLAMATION.

By the Governor of Washington Territory.

To the County Auditors of the several counties of the Territory of Washington, Greeting: WHEREAS, IT BECOMES THE DUTY OF the Electors of said Territory of Washington, on the first Monday of June, 1872, to choose a Delegate to Congress, Members of the Legislative Assembly, and other officers herein named: Now, therefore, I, EDWARD S. SALOMON, Governor of the Territory of Washington, by virtue of the authority vested in me by law, do order an Election to be held in the several Election precincts of said Territory, on Monday, June 3, 1872, to elect the following officers, to wit: Delegate to Congress, Members of the Council and House of Representatives of the Legislative Assembly, Prosecuting Attorneys, Probate Judges, Auditors, Treasurers, Sheriff, County Commissioners, School Superintendents, Surveyors, Justices of the Peace, and Constables in and for their respective districts, counties and precincts. The Electors are also required at the same time and place, to vote for or against calling a Convention to frame a State Constitution for the admission of the proposed State into the Union. These presents are to command you to give notice of the same as required by law. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Territory to be affixed. Done at Olympia, this third day of April, [L. S.] A. D. 1872, an of the Independence of the United States the ninety-sixth. EDW. S. SALOMON, Governor.

By the Governor: J. C. CLEMENTS, Secretary of the Territory.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of RUSSELL & SHOREY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. O. C. Shorey retires from the firm. All debts due the late firm are payable to T. S. Russell, who assumes all liabilities. T. S. RUSSELL, O. C. SHOREY.

Seattle, W. T., April 4th, 1872.

The business heretofore carried on by Messrs Russell & Shorey will be continued at the same place, and heretofore conducted by myself. T. S. RUSSELL.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE FIRM OF RUSSELL & SHOREY will please settle their book accounts on or before the 20th day of April next, or they will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection, WITHOUT FURTHER NOTICE. RUSSELL & SHOREY.

Seattle, March 16, 1872. 4w20

T. S. RUSSELL,

SUCCESSOR TO RUSSELL & SHOREY'S FURNITURE

Establishment, Commercial Street.

Having received a new and extensive assortment of all kinds of Furniture, Pictures, Frames, House Trimmings, etc., Is now ready to display to those wishing to examine his stock, and which he will sell at such prices as will suit the times. T. S. RUSSELL, Proprietor. Seattle, W. T., April 5, 1872. 20c

WELLS, FARGO & CO.

BANKERS,

Yates Street, Victoria, B. C.

DRAW EXCHANGE ON LONDON, NEW YORK, San Francisco, Boston, and the principal points in the West and Dominion of Canada.

LEGAL TENDER NOTES

Government Securities BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Deposits received and accounts kept subject to Draft.

Interest allowed on Time Deposits for a period of three months and upwards.

All orders left with CROSBY & LOWE, our agents at Olympia, will be promptly attended to.

F. GARESCHE, Agent. April 11. 20c.

REMOVAL.

S. P. ANDREWS

Has removed to his New Store on Commercial Street, between Stone & Burnett's & Schwabacher Bros. & Co., where he is receiving additions to his Stock which make it the

Largest ever brought to this market, which will be sold at prices that defy competition.

Stoves and Tin Ware.

COOKING, PARLOR AND BOX STOVES!!

AND PORTABLE RANGES

Ever brought to Puget Sound.

BUCK'S CELEBRATED

COOK STOVE,

With or without extension, and for either Wood or Coal.

Also, a General Assortment of

Kitchen Furniture

French and English Wares, Japan, Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Wares.

Tin and Metallic Roofing, Lead and Iron Pipe.

Iron Pipe cut and fitted to suit.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

PIPE FITTINGS.

JOB WORK.

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

GIVE ME A TRIAL.

Orders from abroad promptly attended to.

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. 21

STORE ON

COMMERCIAL ST., SEATTLE, W. T.

S. P. ANDREWS. 20c.

April 4, 1872.

CLOSING OUT

At Cost!

TO MAKE ROOM FOR A LARGE Consignment of

Groceries, Provisions, &c.,

I to-day commenced to dispose of my extensive Stock of

CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, etc. etc. etc.

AT COST PRICE!

FOR CASH!

Call early if you wish to secure bargains.

JOHN A. WOODWARD,

Yesler's Corner, Seattle, W. T.

Having received a new and extensive assortment of all kinds of Furniture, Pictures, Frames, House Trimmings, etc., Is now ready to display to those wishing to examine his stock, and which he will sell at such prices as will suit the times. T. S. RUSSELL, Proprietor. Seattle, W. T., April 5, 1872. 20c

Dog Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO PARTIES whose Dog Licenses have expired, so that those who have never obtained Dog Licenses, to renew and obtain same Licenses from this City Clerk. GEO. N. MCCOMBS, City Clerk. April 1, 1872.

NEW CHEA P

GROCERY STORE

SOUTH END.

WHERE CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES

Flour, Meal, Teas, Sugars, Rice, Hominy, P. Barley, Coffee, Syrup, Raisins, Burning Oils, Peas, Tomatoes, Corn, Jams, Jellies, etc. etc. etc.

Can be purchased cheaper than at any other House in town.

Also a choice lot of

Cigars and Chewing Tobacco,

Which we offer at a low figure.

1 doz. 1 Panel Bedsteads,

1 " Eureka Hair Mattresses

1 " Wood Seat Chairs.

Children's Cane Seat High Chairs at a small advance on cost.

Dealers in Staves, Hoops, Cedar Bolts, &c.

Give us a call. JOHNSTONE BROS., Grocers and Commission Merchants, One door south of Schwabacher Bros. & Co., Commercial street, Seattle. 18c.

THOMAS T. MINOR,

Physician and Surgeon

OFFICE—Next door to the Custom House,

PORT TOWNSEND, W. T. 3rd St.

Notice!

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, April 1st, Steamer ZEPHYR will leave Seattle for Mukeltoe, Tulalip and Snohomish River, at 7 o'clock, A. M. Admittance, 25 cents. Use of Skates, 25 ct. Ladies admitted free. T. A. WRIGHT, Master. March 28.

SKATING AT THE PAVILION.

ON AND AFTER MARCH 11th, THE RINK will be open Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings. Every day and evening this week. Ladies and gentlemen accompanying ladies, will attend for practice and instruction from 2 to 5 o'clock, P. M., daily. Boys from 10 to 12, A. M. Admittance, 25 cents. Use of Skates, 25 ct. Ladies admitted free. ADMISSION AND USE OF SKATES, MONTHLY: Gentlemen, \$6; Lady and Gentleman, \$8; Ladies and Children, \$2. Both Spring and Plimpston Skates on hand. J. W. SWENEY, Proprietor, Seattle, March 7, 1872. 1m15

Read Physician's Certificates Below!!!

The best Liver Regulator known!

A Sure Cure for Dyspepsia!

Dr. HENLEY'S CELEBRATED BITTERS

BEST TONIC IN USE

A Most Efficient and Pleasant Tonic.

These Bitters are prepared from the most choice and wholesome herbs and roots, and have given universal satisfaction wherever tried. Thousands of dyspeptic have found relief through their use, and physicians recommend them for the cure of all diseases of the blood and liver, and irregularities of the digestive organs. Headache, Biliousness and Constipation, General Debility and Loss of Appetite, are caused by the derangement of the Stomach, Liver and other functions of the system. The ILL Bitters have been successfully used and are warranted to alleviate the sufferer in all the above cases.

CERTIFICATES.

Gentlemen: I take pleasure in stating that agreeably to your wish I have carefully tested and examined the sample of your ILL Bitters, which you sent me, and find it not only an agreeable Bitter, but also one that cannot fail to be beneficial as a tonic and promoter of Digestion. H. HOLLAND, M. D. CITY AND COUNTY HOSPITAL, San Francisco, June 26th, 1871.

I have carefully examined Dr. Henley's ILL Bitters, and have failed to detect anything which could injure even the most delicate constitution. From the composition of the Bitters, as far as I am able to determine it, I should judge that the ILL Bitters must be a very efficient remedy in Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite and similar complaints, being composed of a number of vegetable drugs which are principally used in diseases of that nature, and are of the greatest efficiency in their cure. F. H. ENGELS, M. D. Ass't Res. Physician Apothecary O. & C. Hospital, STATE ASSAULT OFFICE, San Francisco, July 21st, 1871.

Wm. H. ESTEY & Co.—Gents: I have made a careful examination of your ILL Bitters, and have found them entirely reliable and of excellent medicinal substance. Yours, etc. LOUIS FALKENAU, State Assayer, Beware of Counterfeits. None genuine without Dr. Henley's signature across the top of each bottle. Every Family should have a Bottle in the house. H. EPSTEIN & Co. Sole Proprietors, No. 316 Front street, San Francisco, Cal. L. GROSS & Co. 675 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

I. LANDSBERGER. ARCAD BARAZ THY. I. LANDSBERGER & CO. MANUFACTURERS OF Sparkling Wine, DEALERS IN Choice Native Wines and Brandies 423 to 429 Jackson Street, SAN FRANCISCO, December 1, 1871. 1c.

For Sale!

A DESIRABLE HOMESTEAD IN OLYMPIA, consisting of TWO LOTS on the old Court House Block, with a comfortable Cottage with convenient out-buildings, an excellent spring of living water, an abundance of fruit of the best kinds and varieties, in one of the most beautiful sections of the City. Price, \$2,500. Inquire of LARRABEE & CO., Seattle; or F. TARBELL, Real Estate Agent, Olympia. March 28.

Seattle Flour Mills!

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS LEASED AND put in good running order the above Mills, and is now prepared to offer a

Superior Quality of Flour.

ALSO, Middlings, Bran, and Barley Feed.

Custom is solicited and satisfaction guaranteed. B. F. LANGE, 11c.

February 8, 2872.

HAVANA CIGAR MANUFACTURER!

SUN CHEONG WO.

Washington Street, between Second and Third Streets, SEATTLE, W. T.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN Cigars, Tobacco, Groceries, Provision, and all kinds of Chinese Sweetmeats and Fancy Goods, etc., etc. CHEN CHEONG, Manager. N. B. Orders from the country attended to. Keeps an Intelligence Office. 10c.

Dissolution Notice.

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

NOTICE!! TO THE PUBLIC!

AS THE OLD "SNUG SALOON" has gone from us, no more

COLD TEA

Puget Sound Dispatch.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

Seattle, Thursday, April 11, 1872.

GEOGRAPHICAL SITUATION OF SEATTLE: Latitude 47° 36' N. North. Longitude west from Greenwich 122° 19' 40" W. Longitude west from Washington 45° 19' 38" W. Difference from Greenwich time, 8 h. 09 m. 18 s. Difference from Washington time, 3 h. 01 m. 17 s.

Authorized Agents for this Paper. BEAN & CO., 410 Montgomery street, San Francisco. L. P. FISHER, San Francisco. L. SAMUELS, 93 Front street, Portland.

Ordinance No. 27.

An Ordinance in relation to streets; the city of Seattle does ordain as follows: 1st, That any and all persons are hereby prohibited from obstructing or filling up Commercial and Mill streets with sawdust without the permission of the Street Commissioner.

JOHN T. JORDAN, Mayor. GEO. N. MCCONARA, City Clerk.

Meeting of the King County Farmers Club.

The Club meeting on Saturday last was of more than ordinary interest—present Farmer Larrabee.

In the absence of the President, Col. Larrabee as Vice President took the chair. The Secretary being also absent, Col. Larrabee read the minutes of the last meeting, and they were approved.

The Chairman stated to the Club that he had received from the Commissioner of Agriculture a quantity of Cooley Corn, a variety which ripens in the unprecedented time of thirteen weeks from time of planting.

Col. Larrabee stated that he had received from the same source a quantity of seed of the Tea Plant, and likewise well-rooted grape vines of hardy varieties. The varieties are the Diana Ives Seedling, Christine, Delaware, Perkins, Iowa, Concord and Clinton.

It was his opinion as the result of actual experiment, that the grape known as Ives' Seedling makes a first-class claret, and has a tendency to drive out whiskeys—even the variety known as Bald-Face. That he would now distribute the Tea Seed and Vines among the members present.

The Chairman expressed his gratification at this introduction of hardy grapes. They should be planted in a south-western exposure, and the vines trained low in order to gather the warmest halting from the ground during the night.

A farmer present, doubted the policy of driving out bald face. He had seen this country from the sun up, and was quite sure the early inhabitants could not have existed on such thin drink as claret for him. No Sir.

The Chairman regretted to hear such objections as these brought forward, in view of the independent stand taken by the Grand Jury at Olympia. He thought that even the hostile forces at that Metropolitan city of vacant lots, would compromise on claret. As for him, give him claret every time. Had he been here at an early day, perhaps he might have thought differently. However, as the discussion seemed to have taken a wide range and included the juice of corn, he hoped those farmers who had received the samples of Cooley corn would not fail to make a note of the time of planting and ripening and report to the Club.

Col. Larrabee was very sorry farmer Yesler was not able to be present at this meeting, as his opinion upon the Corn question would be decisive. He had seen Yesler that morning, and he had asked him to make his excuse to the Club as Monday was washing day.

The Chairman deprecated all personal allusions. He would now entertain a motion to adjourn which was accordingly made, put, and carried unanimously.

The next meeting of the Club will be on the 1st Saturday in May.

SKATING RINK.—While in Steilacoom last week, Mr. Sweeney sold the "C" skating rink right for Pierce County to Hill Harmon, Esq., who proposes erecting a rink 110 by 35 feet, on the Garrison grounds. We understand that quite a number from this place and Olympia, contemplate being present at the opening of the rink on Wednesday evening, May 1st. The rink in this place has been a perfect success.

BEACH ROAD.—A subscription has been started by our citizens to raise money to build a plank road along the beach, commencing at the south end of Ninth street. This is an important project, as upon that road by far the greater portion of the trade and traffic of Seattle with the interior is carried on. All who take an interest in the prosperity of the town will serve their best interests by aiding the enterprise.

RAILROAD AT OLYMPIA.—Gen. Tilton has been directed by the N. P. R. R. Directors, to make a complete topographic survey of the town sites for the new maritime Olympia, one on each side of Budd's Inlet, to determine upon due consideration of costs, of the approach, eligibility of site, harbor facilities, suitability for wharves, beauty and convenience of site for building, and amount of land available for railroad purposes and for sale for the future city. This important trust could not have been confided to a more honest or competent man.

Lots of new pictorials at Coombs & Pumphrey's. As we supposed, the Presidential contest is to partake largely of the picturesque. Harper's Weekly in the interest of Gen. Grant and Frank Leslie contra. It is now settled that Gen. Grant will be the straight Republican candidate, and be opposed by some man like Judge Davis or Lyman Trumbull.

We hope our citizens will lend substantial aid to the construction of a Telegraph line to Port Townsend.

S. P. Andrews has opened his new store with a large stock of stoves and tin ware. The store presents as handsome an appearance as any we have seen, even in San Francisco.

The steamer Alida made her regular trips last week. The experiment is destined to be a success—travel increasing with increased facilities.

Bids have gone from citizens of Seattle to the Secretary of the Treasury for the construction of the proposed Revenue Cutter.

The Teutonic and Ethiopian Troupe will appear at the Pavilion, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings this week. According to the Victoria papers, they are the best troupe that has appeared in this part of the country for some time. They should, therefore, have crowded houses while they remain in town.

THE GRADE.—At a meeting of the City Council, on Tuesday evening last to which the citizens were invited, for the purpose of establishing a uniform grade for the city, it was determined that the initial point should be in the centre of Mill street at the junction of Commercial, that the grade should be not less than seven feet above ordinary spring tides. Mr. Whitworth was appointed to make a topographical survey.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.—A Republican Convention has been called for this County, to meet at Seattle on the 20th inst., to elect Delegates to the Territorial Convention and nominate the various County Officers. The precinct meetings to elect Delegates will be held on the 15th. Each precinct will be entitled to one Delegate for every ten voters, or fractional part thereof.

LEVEL TIMES.—The election for Delegate and for County Officers comes off in June. Now let every good citizen vote for men of known integrity and business capacity without regard to party dictation. It is high time the infamous rings which have fastened themselves like leeches upon the public, should be broken up. We shall vote for good men and ignore party hacks, even if we have to vote alone.

The new boiler and smoke-stack for the steamer Libby arrived last week, per bark Jenny Pitts, and will be placed on board in a short time. Then with a fresh coat of white paint and the increased speed, the Libby will be a favorite pleasure boat for a trip to Bellingham Bay and the romantic shores of Penn's Cove.

The coming summer will be fruitful of excursions. We already hear of one up the Skagit and another to Snoqualmie Falls.

The swift steamer Zebyr, Captain Wright, will fill the Libby's route while she is under repairs.

MADRID, April 5.—Senor Sagosta is returned to the Cortez.

According to the latest news, one hundred and forty-three Government and ninety-four Constitutional Deputies have been elected to the Cortes.

Considerable excitement was caused in the town of Santago by a priest appearing at the polls and attempting to vote with two revolvers in his hands. He was arrested and the excitement subsided.

NEW YORK, April 5.—Foreign advices state that Prussia is garrisoning Metz with enormous steel cannon of Krupp's manufacture, and of the same calibre as those used in the fortress Mente de Valerian during the late war.

PARIS, April.—A council of war at Versailles has sentenced the vicar of St. Leger to 2 months imprisonment for causing the arrest of a number of persons by illegitimate means.

NEW YORK, April 5.—Attorney-General is instituting in the Supreme Court, suits against Jay Gould and Fred Lane to compel them to account for the management of the Erie Railroad and restore the money they gave the creditors.

NEW YORK, April 7.—One thousand six hundred immigrants from Alsace and Lorraine arrived during last week, destined for the West. All appear in good circumstances.

There were three new cases of spotted fever in Newark yesterday, and several other cases in neighboring villages. It is feared it will become an epidemic.

The Oregon and California Railroad

has been completed to a point one mile beyond the northern boundary of Douglas county.

Joseph Sloan arrived here Thursday evening from Olympia, having in charge McCormick who is charged with the murder of an Indian at Oregon City.

Miller and Corbett have received from New York two omnibuses which they will put on the streets at an early day.

CHICAGO, April 4.—Isaac C. Day of the firm of Day, Allen & Co., wholesale grocers in this city, committed suicide to-day, by shooting himself in the head with a pistol. He has been in poor health for some time.

NEW YORK, April 4.—The W. U. Telegraph Company's Directors have voted to issue \$15,000,000 bonds for the erection of new buildings on the corner of Broadway and Dry street.

Mrs. Grant, wife of the President, her daughter Nellie, and ex-Secretary Horie and family, sailed to-day on Cunard steamer Algeria for Europe. The President and Gen. Porter accompanied them here from Washington.

NEW YORK, April 5.—A large amount of obscene books and pictures and materials for their manufacture, were seized in Brooklyn yesterday.

Brownsville (Texas) dispatch says that the Texan rangers are preparing to retaliate and rescue their cattle from Mexicans on the Rio Grande.

An immense throng gathered early this morning at the Presbyterian Church to be present at the funeral service of Prof. Morse. Among the delegates present were Gov. Hoffman and staff, a Committee from the Legislature, Directors of the different Telegraph Companies, the New York Common Council, and various other delegations of lesser note.

When the funeral procession entered the Church, the coffin was borne on the shoulders of four men, and followed by relatives. Rev. Dr. Adams delivered the funeral oration from the text: "Man cometh up as a flower." The pall bearers were Wm. Orton, Livingston Morse, Gen. Dix, Prof. Cornell Cyrus W. Field, and Peter Cooper. Public offices and buildings displayed flags at half mast, and telegraph offices were draped in mourning.

A dispatch from Yeddo of the 26th ult. says an attempt was made by a party of twelve persons to assassinate the Mikado of Japan. Their efforts proved unsuccessful. Two of the party were captured, the other ten escaped. Orders have been issued forbidding foreigners to go beyond the city limits of Yeddo.

NEW YORK, April 6.—Stokes is anxious for his trial to come off, it will be some time yet before the District Attorney will be ready. Miss Mansfield has not visited Stokes since his arrest, but she will appear as a witness on his trial.

Fisk's personal friends have made a heavy subscription for a monument fund and arrangements for a memorial concert on the largest scale.

Certain marine authorities say that five or six slaves have sailed hence for Congo river, Africa, during the past six months.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The President signed the Chicago Relief bill to-day.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The Senate concurred in the House bill granting the right of way to the Portland, Dalles and Salt Lake Railroad Company, for a railroad from Salt Lake to Portland, Oregon.

St. Louis, April 6.—A prominent Illinois politician in this city, states that Senator Trumbull has recently written a letter to his brother in-law Dr. Jayne, of Springfield, Illinois, in which he fully commits himself to the liberal movement and expresses the opinion that the nominee of the Cincinnati convention will be the next President.

LONDON, April 6.—Prince Arthur will shortly be promoted to the rank of Major and will go to India for two years.

Disraeli has returned to this City. Mr. Milder, who was acquitted yesterday of murder on the grounds of insanity, will be temporarily confined in the insane asylum.

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Marine Intelligence.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF STEAMERS. SEATTLE. STEAMER ALIDA, Capt. J. G. Parker, Jr. leaves Seattle Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, for Olympia, touching at Tacoma on Mondays; and from Victoria, Port Townsend, Ludlow, Gamble and Madison on Tuesdays and Fridays, 8 P. M.

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

STR. J. B. LIBBY, Capt. George F. Fry; leaves Seattle on Mondays, 9 A. M. for Bellingham Bay, via Mukeltoe, Tulalip, Conneville, Coveland, Utsalady, La Conner and Fidalgo Island; returning, arrives on Wednesdays, 8 P. M.

STR. SUBT, Capt. Belmont, daily to Port Madison and return.

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

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

STR. SUCCESS, Capt. Bell, daily ferry between Seattle and Port Blakey, carrying mails, freight and passengers.

STR. ZEPHYR, Capt. Wright, leaves Seattle Mondays and Thursdays, at 8 A. M.; for Snohomish River and intermediate ports; returning on Tuesdays and Fridays.

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

ARRIVED.—The bark Jenny Pitts, Capt. Blinn, arrived at this port on Friday last in twelve days from San Francisco. The following is her freight list: For Seattle—Messrs. Crawford & Harrington, 750 pkgs; B. T. B., 1 do; L. R. 24 do; Anderson & Co., 22 do; Schmie & Brown, 1 do; S. B. & Co., 155 do; Frauenthal Brothers, 23 do; Mrs. L. D. Bell, 1 do; P. & C., 532 do; A. A. Denny, 46 do; Stone & Burnett, 724 do; J. A. Woodward, 5 do; J. Higgings, 3 do; and A. A. Denny, 6 do. For Olympia—F. McClay & Co., 33 pkgs; F. K. L., 93 do; L. & R., 268 do; L. H., 8 do, and P. & M., 26 do. For Port Townsend—N. D. Hill, 32 pkgs; O. F. G., 1 do, and C. C. B., 1 do. After unloading her freight here, the Jenny Pitts will go over to Freeport, where she will load with lumber for San Francisco.

Manifest of bark OSMTX: Seattle—James Griffith, 10 pkgs mdse; S. P. Andrews, 83 do; M. A. Kelly, 19 do; E. W. Plimpton, 5 do; J. W. Pinnel, 17 do; F. & B., 31 do; C. Naehner, 1 do; F. Guttenberg, 2do; L. C. H., 1 do; J. F. & B. 14 do; S. B. & Co., 412 do; C. L. Mitchell, 1 do; M. R. Maddocks, 13 do; Wm. Clancey, 53 do; J. Frauenthal, 27 do; Waddell & Miles, 24 do; C. & P., 3 do; John Collins, 23 do. John A. Woodward, 175 do; Stone & Burnett, 335 do; R. K. 11 do; M. R. Robbins, 1 do; L. & L., 90 do; M. R. Maddocks, 48 do; Port Townsend—L. B. H., 1 do; T. W. J., 18 do; C. C. B. 19 do; Hastings & Bro., 29 do; Waterman & Katz, 132 do. O. F. G., 1 do; Botschield & Co., 99 do. Newton & Leymas, 6 do; Argus, 1 do; J. F. S., 37 do. Steilacoom—McGrand & Co., 2 do; F. Spinning, 2 do. Olympia—Marshall Blinn, 3 pkgs mdse (300 tons of ice); L. L. Barlow, 4 do; S. Williams 88 do; L. Hirsch 680 do; L. & B. Bettman, 109 do; J. B. Pray, 37 do; J. W. Wahngoph, 1 do; T. McClay & Co., 36 do; J. J. Hunt, 2 do; T. G. Lowe, 1 do; S. W. Percival, 3 do; W. T. 1 do; Crosby & Lowe, 1 do; J. S. & Co., 19 do; J. Harris, 7 do; Ellis & Frost, 348 do; J. H., 38 do; T. F. McElroy, 1 do; Blumenthal & Froman, 24 do. Port Gamble—Wm. Edwards, 2 do; John Collins, 4 do; Lyons & Barry, 8 do; T. C., 1 do. Coupeville—G. O. H., 7 do. Utsalady—J. Murphy, 2 do. Squamish—Dingle & Drum, 7 do.

PASSENGERS by the Prince Alfred D. N. Bradstreet, H. L. Chapman, W. Beherest, B. Blumauer, Mr. Parsons, Miss M. Bourhill, Mrs. J. Kemp, Mrs. G. Spencer, Mrs. R. B. McMicking, Mrs. Dr. Allen, R. S. Dow, S. L. Parks, Mr. Himson, and wife, Mr. Clearhue, John Fraser, C. W. Reed, C. King, W. Boyd, S. King, Isaac Parker, W. Clendennin, R. King, S. Vestal, Mr. Aslop, and 44 in the steerage.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 7.—Sailed—Schur. W. H. Meyers, Victoria via Port Gamble ship Commodore, Nanaimo.

ARRIVED—Ek Aureola Nanaimo: Pow hattat, Port Gamble; North-West, Port Gamble.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 8.—Arrived—Bark Caroline Reed, Freeport; Bk Rival, Columbia River.

Sailed—Bk Glympe, Port Townsend; Bk Martha Rudeout, Port Blakey.

SPECIAL NOTICE. INDISTINCT is the cause of misdeeds of all diseases the living machine is subject to! Give one to the stomach and digestive organs, and you will save more than half in your doctor's bills. Dr. Sweeney's Celebrated KIDNEY PILLS are recommended by all physicians to DRUGGISTS and for the COMPLAINTS OF THE LIVER AND URINARY ORGANS. See advertisement in another column.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES. PROTESTANT METHODIST CHURCH, Rev. David Bagley, Minister.—Services in the Brown Church every alternate Sabbath at 11 o'clock, A. M.; the other alternate Sabbath at 7 1/2 o'clock, P. M. Union Sabbath School and Bible Class immediately after morning service.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Rev. George F. Whitworth, Minister.—Services in the Brown Church on alternate Sabbaths at 11 o'clock, A. M. and on the other alternate Sabbath at 7 1/2 o'clock, P. M. Union Sabbath School and Bible Class, immediately after morning service.

CATHOLIC CHURCH, Rev. Father Prefontaine, Minister.—Services every Sunday at 11 o'clock, A. M. and 7 1/2 o'clock, P. M. Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, Rev. R. W. Summers, Minister.—Services every Sunday at 11 o'clock, A. M. and 7 1/2 o'clock, P. M., on Friday evening at 7 1/2 o'clock. Sunday School immediately after morning service.

SUGAR CURED HAMS! A LARGE SUPPLY OF CHOICE SUGAR CURED HAMS, of our own curing, for sale at 18 cents per lb. BOOTH, FOSS & BORS. April 4.

Groceries, Provisions, SUPPLIES!

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

Shelf and Building HARDWARE, MINERS' and FARMERS' Tools and Implements, Shovels, Spades, Axes, Brush Hooks, Scythes, Froes, Grindstones, etc.

Crockery, Glass Ware, Paper Hangings, Paints, Oils, Turpentine, Tar, Pitch, Rosin, Oakum, Rope, all sizes from 1 to 6 inches, Blocks, Shieves, Rigging, Canvas, Duck, Sail Twine, Red, White, and Green Lanterns, Oil, and Ship Chandlery generally.

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

In Boots and Shoes

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

Dry Goods, CLOTHING

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

Schwabachers COLUMN,

"We may all be happy yet."

Schwabacher Bros. & Co. Are still in the field with their IMMENSE STOCK OF General Merchandize, And are in the receipt of more by nearly every vessel arriving from SAN FRANCISCO.

Our stock consists in part of Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots, Shoes, Cigars and Tobacco, Groceries and Provisions, Crockery and Plated Ware, Iron, Steel, Shelf Hardware, Yankee Notions, Carpets and Oil Cloths, Paper Hangings, Wines and Liquors, Hay and Grain, Ground Feed, Coal, Lime, and BLACKSMITH and CARPENTER TOOLS, Farming Implements. Needle to an Anchor.

We can undersell any firm on Puget Sound laying claim to respectability, for we buy our stock in the best markets FOR CASH, And can put Goods below SAN FRANCISCO PRICES.

Thankful to the public for past favors, we cordially extend an invitation to all with the assurance that NO EFFORT shall be spared to please AND SATISFY.

We have on the way from EASTERN and CALIFORNIA MARKETS, a large and well selected stock of Fall and Winter Goods, Which we shall offer at the lowest rates possible. We call the special attention of the trade, with the assurance that we can furnish supplies at Wholesale Prices, And lower than can be purchased elsewhere.

Our facilities are such that we can UNDERSELL any and all! The proof of the Pudding is in the eating. SEATTLE, W. T. Oct. 1871.

Schwabacher BROTHERS & CO.

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

Notice! Notice!

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

For Snohomish! Str. ZEPHYR, WILL MAKE TWO TRIPS A week from Seattle to Cadville and return. Leave Seattle on Mondays and Thursdays at 7 o'clock, A. M., touching at Mukeltoe and Tulalip. Return on Wednesdays and Fridays, December 1, 1871.

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

Return fares at the same rate as 500.

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

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

LEAVE WHARF, CORNER FIRST and BRANNAN STREETS, punctually at 12 o'clock, noon, on the 31 and 14th of each month (except when either date falls on Sunday, then on Saturday preceding), for PANAMA, connecting via Panama Railroad, with one of the Company's splendid steamers from ASPENWALL for NEW YORK. Through tickets sold to and from Liverpool, Queenstown, Southampton, Bremen, Brest, Harve, Hamburg, Stettin, Copenhagen and Norway.

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

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

S. DRIARD'S HOUSE, Colonial Hotel Branch.

THE Proprietor of the above Hotel begs to tender his thanks for his numerous patrons and to announce that, for the accommodation of the travelling public, he has purchased the brick building formerly known as THE St. George Hotel, Which he has fitted up in FIRST CLASS style for the RECEPTION OF FAMILIES. In connection with his old and well known Hotel, EVERY COMFORT PROVIDED. Victoria, August 26, 1871.

American Hotel, Yates Street, Victoria, B. C.

THE Proprietor would respectfully inform the travelling public that the American Hotel, having been recently improved in all its departments, he is now prepared to offer superior inducements to his Patrons and the public in general. AT REDUCED PRICES. City Boarders per day \$1.00 Board and Lodging per week \$10.00 \$7 Meals—Breakfast, 6 1/2 to 11 o'clock; Lunch, 12 to 2; Dinner, 5 to 7. Victoria, August 26, 1871.

E. A. FARGO, Importer and Jobber of Brandies, Wines and Liquors.

316 Front Street, corner of Commercial, SAN FRANCISCO. LLOYD WHISKEY! Sole Agents on the Pacific Coast for the sale of the celebrated LLOYD KENTUCKY WHISKEY. December 1, 1871.

STAR SALOON

Ten-Pin Alley, Commercial St., Seattle, W. T. L. C. HARMON, Proprietor. THE best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars always on hand. Seattle, July 8th, 1871.

THE BRITISH COLONIST, (DAILY AND WEEKLY.) ESTABLISHED IN 1858.

TERMS—Daily, \$10 per year; Weekly, \$5. PAYABLE IN ADVANCE. D. W. HIGGINS, Proprietor.

DR. BROWN, Syphilis Physician,

TREATS THE DISEASE IN ALL ITS forms—Primary, Secondary, Tertiary—my treatment is entirely new, mercury not being used except in Constitutional Syphilis. All other kinds of the disease being local, require local treatment. Apply at the Occidental Hotel, 1st.

A GREAT MAN.

That man is great and he alone, Who serves a greatness not his own, For neither praise nor peer; Content to know and be unknown, Whole to himself.

Strong is that man and only strong, To those well ordered will belong, For service and delight, All powers that, despite of wrong, Established right.

And free he is, and only he, Who from his tyrant passions free, By Fortune undismayed, Hath power upon himself to be By himself obeyed.

If such man there be, where'er Beneath the sun or moon he fare, He cannot fare amiss, Great Nature has him in her care, Her cause is his.

Time cannot take him by surprise; Fate cannot crush him; he shall rise Stronger from overthrow, Whose arms a Heavenly Friend supplies Against Heaven's foe.

The merely great are, all in all, No more than what the merely small Esteemed them: Man's opinion Neither conferred nor can recall This man's dominion.

Lord of a lofty life is he, Loftily living, though he be Of lowly birth; though poor, He lacks not wealth, nor high degree; In state obscure.

Though sudden, still not broken not Though hurried, by his mortal lot To strive with mortal sin, And scold away with tears the spot That sinks not in.

Yet not with downward eyes morose Bent on himself, nor ear so close Held to his own heart's cell, But what he sees, and hears, and knows, And doth love.

For though he lives aloof from ken, The world's unwitnessed denizen, The world within him stirs Abroad, and with the hearts of men His own confers.

The judge upon the justice seat, The brown backed beggar in the street, The spinner in the sun; The reapers reaping in the wheat, The wan-checked nun—

We nothing human alien deems Unto himself, nor disesteems Man's meanest claims upon him, And where he moves, the mere sunbeams Drop blessings on him.

Home and Farm.

CURE FOR NEURALGIA.—Some time since we published, at the request of a friend, a recipe to cure neuralgia. Half a drachm of sal ammonia, in an ounce of camphor water, to be taken a teaspoonful at a dose, and the dose repeated several times, at intervals of five minutes, if the pain be not relieved at once. Half a dozen different persons have since tried the recipe, and in every case an immediate cure was effected. In one the sufferer, a lady, had been affected more than a week, and her physician was unable to alleviate her sufferings, when a solution of sal ammonia in camphor water relieved her in a few minutes.—Alta California.

EXERCISE AND ITS EFFECTS.—Mr. Archibald MacLaren, in a volume called "Training, in Theory and Practice," speaks of the immediate effects of exercise on the muscles most actively engaged at the time. He found the law of development strongly demonstrated in a long pedestrian tour, extending over nearly four months, in which the average per day on foot exceeded nine hours, and usually with a knapsack weighing twelve pounds. During this time the chest fell from 41 to 39 1/2 inches in circumference; the up or arm from 24 1/2 to 23 3/4; the lower arm remaining unchanged at 12 1/2 inches. The lower limbs on the contrary, were greatly increased, the calf of the leg passing from 16 to 17 1/4 inches; and the thigh from 23 1/4 to 25 inches. Other recorded examples to the same purport are seen in the great development of the legs of dancers, and the arms of blacksmiths, etc.

EFFECTS OF TEA ON THE SYSTEM.—The Boston Journal of Chemistry publishes a lengthy article on the properties of tea, in the course of which the writer says that it is no matter of wonder with him that the brain-workers, in all the years since tea was introduced, have regarded it with the highest favor. It has power to subdue irritability, refresh the spirits and renew the energies, such as is possessed in no other agent. When the system of man is exhausted by labor or study, a cup of tea reinvigorates and restores as no other form of food or beverage can. He thinks it productive of longevity, and adds: "Tea saves food by lessening the waste of the body, soothes the vascula system, and affords stimulus to the brain. The young do not need it, and it is worthy of note that they do not crave or like it. Children will frequently ask for coffee, but seldom for tea. To aged people, whose powers of digestion and whose bodily substance have to fail together, it is almost a necessity."

NEATNESS.—In its essence and purely for its own sake, neatness is found in few. Many a man is neat for appearance sake; there is an instinctive feeling that there is power in it. When a man consults a physician or a lawyer for the first time, or comes to rent a house, or borrow money, he will come in his best dress; a lady will call in her carriage. A man who means business and honesty comes as he is, just as you will find him in his store, his shop his counting-house. The most accomplished gamblers dress well; the most enterprising swindlers are faultlessly clothed; but countless multitudes are but white-washed septiches. Too many "don't care, as long as it will not be seen."

Washington Allston, the great artist, and accomplished gentleman, suddenly left his friend standing at the door of a splendid Boston mansion as they were about entering for a party, because he had just remembered that he had a hole in his stocking. It could not be seen or known, but the very knowledge of its existence made him feel that he was less a man than he ought to be; gave him a feeling of inferiority.

As persons are less careless of personal cleanliness and tidy apparel, they are infallibly and necessarily less of the dominion of passion, less under the influence of principle. Said a poor servant girl: "I can't explain what change religion has made in me, but I look more closely under the door-mat, when I sweep than I used to." Intelligence, culture, elevation, give purity of body as purity of sense and sentiment.

Where you see a neat, cleanly, cheerful dwelling, there you will find a joyous, loving, happy family. But if filth and squalor, and a disregard for the refining delicacies of life prevail in any household, there will be found in the moral character of the inmates much that is low, degrading, unprincipled, vicious and disgusting. Therefore, as we grow in years, we ought to watch eagerly against neglect of cleanliness in person, and tidiness in dress.

APPLES.—With the use of apples, as an article of food, is far underrated. Besides containing a large amount of sugar, mucilage and other nutritive matter, apples contain vegetable acids, aromatic qualities &c., which act powerfully in the capacity of refrigerants, tonics and antiseptics, and when freely used at the season of mellow ripeness they prevent delibity, indigestion, and avert, without doubt, many of the "ills which flesh is heir to." The operators of Cornwall, England, consider ripe apples nearly as nourishing as bread, and far more so than potatoes. In the year 1801—which was a year of much scarcity—apples, instead of being converted in to cider were sold to the poor, and the laborers asserted that they could "stand their work" on baked apples without meat; whereas a potato diet required either meat or some other substantial nutriment. The French and Germans use apples extensively, so do the inhabitants of all European nations. The laborers depend upon them as an article of food, and frequently make a dinner of sliced apples and bread. There is no fruit cooked in as many different ways as in our country as apples, nor is there any fruit whose value, as an article of nutriment, is as great and so little appreciated.—Water Cure Journal.

CHANGING CLOTHING—PNEUMONIA.—The following from Hall's Journal of Health for March is timely and worthy of consideration by all: In the latitudes of New England and New York, going westward, the month of March is the most disagreeable of the whole year, while its changing temperature, its sloth and mud, its cold, raw, piercing, damp winds; and although not as cold as January and February, it is more prolific of dangerous diseases, promoted by the hurry of the people of lighter clothing; but it would be a great deal better to wear the entire winter suits through March and even to the middle of April; and even then, until the first week in May, to make no change in the outer clothing, nor any in the inner garments, except to a less heavy woolen next the skin; for it is only for the three hours embracing one o'clock in the afternoon that winter clothing is at all oppressive; while the very warmth of noonday makes the raw dampness of the morning and late afternoon specially felt.

All changes to a lighter or cooler garment should be made at dressing in the morning; and if in any case the change leaves the body chilly, or if soon after it is made the weather changes to be much cooler, by all means promptly, without half an hour's delay, resume the full winter dress. The old, the young, the invalid, in short all persons of feeble constitutions of small vitality, should be especially careful to heed these suggestions; inattention to which gives rise to the very frequent announcements in the morning papers, in the early spring: "Died suddenly, yesterday, of pneumonia,"—often, the very friend whom we had met in the street, or at church, within a week, apparently as well and as hearty as ever before.

THE DAVENPORT BROTHERS AGAIN EXPOSED.—The notorious Davenport Brothers have been so frequently detected in their "spiritual" impostures that they must have become thoroughly accustomed to it by this time; and it is a wonder to us that people still insist on being humbugged by them. The Brothers are reported to have met with a warm reception at Ithaca the other day. Some students of Cornell University, having a scientific turn of mind, provided themselves before going to the place of exhibition with pyrotechnic balls containing phosphorus, so made as to ignite suddenly with a bright light. During the dark scenes when the Davenports purported to be, and as the audience supposed they were, bound hand and foot within their closet or cabinet, and when the guitar was floating in the air and playing musically around, the aforesaid students struck their lights all of a sudden, and the spirits were found to be no other than the Davenports themselves, who dodging about the stage transcribing the guitars and playing the tunes. The music suddenly ceased, the committee declared the performance a failure, and the players departed from Ithaca by the earliest train.

YELLOW STONE LAKE.—The wonders of the Yellow Stone region are just beginning to be discovered. Its mountains of sulphur, its hot springs flinging their spray and vapor far and wide, its singular lakes, and scores of other marvels, all combine to make it a very land of miracles. Probably there is not in the globe, anywhere, a more wonderful body of water of any magnitude than Yellow Stone Lake. Its surprising elevation is eight thousand feet above the level of the sea, and yet much of its surface is never bound in icy fetters, on account of the many hot springs by which it is fed. Its altitude is two thousand feet greater than Lake Tahoe, and its average depth three times that of Lake Michigan. As shown by abundant indications, its depth at a former period was five times greater than at present. In length it is about thirty miles, with a shore line, from the numerous indications, of more than one hundred and fifty miles.

A PLEASING INCIDENT.—At Drury Lane, during the representation of King John, a pleasing incident occurred, that temporarily interrupted the most tragic part of the play. While the audience were at their highest pitch in sympathizing with prince Arthur in his waiting entreaties to stem Hubert to "spare his eyes," a little boy in the front row of the pit exclaimed, "Oh! don't hurt him, don't burthim!" The interruption caused everybody to look at everybody; and after a smile at the innocence of the boy, in which the actors themselves could not refrain from participating, the play was proceeded with.

RUSSIA NO LONGER OUR FRIEND.—A St. Petersburg correspondent of the Herald chronicles a new phrase of the Cateazy unpleasantness—the "equal of which remains to be seen. The writer says: Now there is another affair which will serve to add fuel to the flame of ill-feeling already existing. The Emperor, it will be remembered, asked as a favor that Mr. Cateazy be allowed to remain at his post in Washington until after the visit of the Grand Duke. The request was granted, but, as we are informed, in reply to the request made by the Russian Emperor, Secretary Fish, in telegraphing the answer to Minister Curtin at St. Petersburg, omitted all mention of the Emperor's name. Mr. Curtin, on receiving the message, presenting the omission, and before presenting it, changed the wording so as to make it acceptable by putting in the Emperor's name. Somehow or other the omission of Mr. Fish and the subsequent alteration by Mr. Curtin was ascertained at the Imperial Court, and created an unpleasant feeling. It looks as if somebody had blundered, unintentionally, it may be, but a blunder nevertheless. The imperial dignity has been wounded.

A WONDERFUL OCEAN CURRENT.—The schooner Hutchinson, which arrived at San Francisco last month from Ounalaska, reports that on Sept. 9th she took on board three Japanese from Adka Island. They had been nine months at sea, helpless, in a junk which had been dismantled and otherwise damaged off the coast of Japan. They were drifted and blown 2,500 miles to the above mentioned island. At a point on the coast of Japan, near the Islands of Borneo, the Kiro-Siwa, or Japanese gulf-stream, has its inception, and running thence north its heat lessens until reaching the Artic ocean, and thence circling southward again in a line about parallel with the California coast it becomes a cool stream. The etymology of the Japanese term signifies dark, warm stream. The junk was probably caught up by this stream and drifted as stated. By way of an historical probability, Professor George Davidson, a sound authority on such matters, is of the opinion that the first inhabitants of the Aleutian Islands were Japanese, drifted in the same way, and by admixture with the Indians their descendants are the present Aleuts.—These men will be taken care of by Mr. Brooks, Japanese consul, and returned to Japan by the next steamer. This instance is the thirty-sixth case on record at the consulate in San Francisco of Japanese wrecks cast upon the North American shores, and the fifth in a year.

WHY MR. COLLINS PREFERS TO.—It is reported that Mr. Collins, of Hartford, regards with disapprobation the practice of keeping watch dogs, because he purchased one the other day and paid the man \$5 extra because he was warranted "vigilant and certain to hold on when he once got a grip."

He placed the dog in the front yard that night and came home late. About a quarter past one o'clock Mrs. Collins was surprised to perceive her husband ascending the stairs in haste, and bringing the vigilant watch dog with him. There was only about a pound and a half of Mr. Collins in dog's mouth, but still Mr. Collins said it was painful—exceedingly painful—and he would be glad if Mrs. Collins would take the monkey-wrench or something, and pry that watch dog right off, or blast him away with nitro-glycerine and such things.

The faithful animal was at last killed, and his head chopped off; but even after sixteen teeth had been extracted from Mr. Collins, he always explained when company came that he preferred to stand on account of inflammatory rheumatism in his leg. He says now that the next time he wants a dog to bay him deep-mouthed welcome home, he will purchase one of those cast iron dogs which lie still when a man climbs over the fence.

DISPATCH BUILDINGS. North Western Land Agency, SEATTLE, W. T.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE ESTABLISHED AN Agency for the Purchase & Sale of Lands. Will attend to the Payment of Taxes in all the Counties West of the Cascades. Will, through a LOCAL AGENT In each County, guard Timber Lands against depre-dations.

C. H. LARRABEE, & Co. OFFICE DISPATCH BUILDINGS. All lands placed with us for sale, will be advertised at our expense.

OLYMPIA. 100 ACRES Choice Land adjoining Olympia—on Bull's Inlet—west side.—Price \$30 per acre. AT GRAY'S HARBOR. FIVE 200 ACRE FARMS—two-thirds rich prairie, the balance timber—well watered and near navigable stream. Price \$5 per acre, part on time.

WHIDBY ISLAND, CAMANO ISLAND. 3,160 ACRES, suitable for farms, towns and cities, on Crescent Harbor, Oak Harbor, Penn's Cove and Holmes Harbor. Price from \$5 to \$50 per acre. ON CAMANO ISLAND—80 acres at \$12 50; 100 acres at \$8; 60 acres at \$6; 40 acres at \$4.

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

PORT TOWNSEND. A THIRD GREAT CITY OF THE SOUND. 40 acres eligibly located, \$10 per acre; 60 acres adjoining present town, \$20 per acre; 600 acres on east side of Townsend Bay, \$10 per acre. 20 acres at \$4; 15 acres at \$25. SEATTLE. 2,322 ACRES on Lake Washington, choicest selections. Farming and timber lands. Water front. Price \$5 to \$50 per acre according to location.

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

N. W. Land Agency. FOR SALE. ON WHIDBY ISLAND—80 Acres at \$8; 60 Acres at \$5. ON CAMANO ISLAND—80 Acres at \$4 50; 40 Acres water front, \$5. MUKILTEO—30 Acres at \$8. PORT TOWNSEND—15 acres at \$25. BELLINGHAM BAY—60 Acres at \$12 50. SEATTLE—20 Acres at \$20. C. H. LARRABEE & CO. (Dispatch Buildings.) Seattle, Oct. 16, 1871.

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

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

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

Jobbing and Repairing of all kinds done with neatness and dispatch. All orders promptly attended to. Patronage solicited. N. B. We have just received, by recent arrivals, a large invoice of all kinds of goods suited to our trade, and are better prepared to meet the wants of the public, in our line, than any other house in this city. We are also prepared to

MOVE & RAISE BUILDINGS. Agents for the Celebrated "O K" WASHING MACHINE. WESTERN TERMINUS BUILDING, Commercial Street, Seattle, W. T. June 19th, 1871. LORD & HALL. 5-6m-c

Pioneer Drug Store. HEAD OF COMMERCIAL ST., Seattle, W. T. THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING BOUGHT out his partner, has thoroughly refitted his store and replenished his stock, and offers superior inducements to the trade, both

Wholesale & Retail! His stock consists of a large assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Lamps, Lamp-Chimneys, Oils, Fancy Goods, Druggist's Sundries, &c., &c. Agent For MERCER'S PANACEA, UNIVERSAL FAMILY SCALE, STUDENT'S SAFETY LAMP, LEWIS'S WASHING RECIPE AND DOWNER'S COAL OIL.

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

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

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

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

Having recently enlarged and refitted this market, we call the especial attention of the public to its neatness and style—priding ourselves on having established a market that is a credit to the growing interests of Seattle. This market will be supplied with choice Meat and Vegetables, Corned Beef and Pork, per barrel; smoked Meats, Pork, Sausage, Bologna Sausage, Head Cheese, Tripe, etc., etc. Special Care will be given to the retail trade. Purchasers from abroad can rely on their orders being promptly attended to. Patronage respectfully solicited. Seattle, Oct. 30, 1870. c30tf

RUSSEL & SHOREY'S FURNITURE Establishment, Commercial Street.

Having received a new and extensive assortment of all kinds of Furniture, Pictures, Frames, House Trimmings, etc., We are now ready to display to those wishing to examine our stock, and which we will sell at such prices as will suit the times. RUSSEL & SHOREY, Proprietors. Seattle, W. T., Dec. 3, 1870. d34tf

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

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

NORTH PACIFIC RAILROAD BREWERY, Steilacoom, W. T. THE UNDERSIGNED IS NOW SOLE PROPRIETOR of this famous Brewery, and is prepared to supply Saloon Keepers and Families with a superior article of Lager Beer.

Manufactured in the Chicago style, and of a quality equally good. Having secured the services of a good practical Brewer, than whom there is no better on this coast, he is prepared to furnish for all the Beer made in this Brewery. Furnish supplied with Beer in any quantity and on short notice, by applying to or addressing A. F. O'BRIEN, Steilacoom, January 1, 1872.

Alhambra Beer Ha!! THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD INFORM the public that the above establishment having undergone extensive renovation, is reopened. Having made arrangements for a constant supply of Bausig & Brown's PREMIUM BEER, He will be happy to serve his customers with that favorite beverage by the Quart, Bottle, or Single Glass. CALL AND SAMPLE IT! FRANK GUTTENBERG, Seattle, October 5, 1871. 234f

BOWEN BROS. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS, Tea and Wine Merchants, Nos. 428, 430 and 434 Pine Streets. San Francisco. December 1, 1871. 11f.

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

LINFORTH, KELLOGG & RAIL (Successors to L. B. Benchley & Co.) Nos. 3 and 5 FRONT STREET, Near Market, SAN FRANCISCO. Importers and Jobbers of American, English and German HARDWARE AND OUTLERY, AGRICULTURAL AND MINING TOOLS, ROPES, STEEL, POWDER, FUSE, SHOT, LEAD, ETC.

Also Manufacturers and Proprietors of the Garish Submerged Double-Acting FORCE PUMPS, Patented by J. A. Morrell, Oct. 29, 1867. THE CHEAPEST, SIMPLEST, and MOST DURABLE PUMP In the World. Agents wanted for this Coast. 16tf County rights for sale.

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

This preparation is carefully prepared by Dr. Mercer, who gives his personal attention thereto. After years of experience he presents this compound Tonic and Cathartic to the public, as better calculated to assist nature in overcoming disease than anything yet offered by the faculty, in all cases of General Derangement of the System. It promotes digestion and stimulates the different organs into healthy action. AS AN APPETIZER IT HAS NO EQUAL. It is particularly beneficial in eradicating from the system the Effects of Syphilis. AS A CATHARTIC it is unsurpassed, being unaccompanied with griping and pain.

FOR SKIN Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Itches, Spots, Pimples, Pus-tules, etc., Zing-Worms, Scald Head, Sores, Erysipelas, etc., Discolorations of the Skin, etc., are literally dug up and carried in a short time by the use of these Bitters. Cleanse the System through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Itch, when you find it obstructed and when it is foul, so keep the blood pure. AND OTHER WORMS, writhing in the system, are effectually removed. DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS. J. WALKER, Proprietor, R. H. McDONALD & Co., San Francisco, Cal., and 91 and 93 Commerce Street, New York.

BUY THE BEST STAMBLE & CO.'S BILLIARD TABLES Delaney's Patent Wire Cushions—Patented November 24, 1869, in the United States, France and Belgium. Invented by J. STAMBLE & CO., 562 Market Street, SAN FRANCISCO. We keep on hand the Largest Stock of Billiard Goods on the Coast, and sell LOWER than any Eastern House. Orders solicited from the country for Tables Cushions or Material. JACOB STRAUBLE & CO. 562 Market Street, SAN FRANCISCO. 4-2m-c

THE LADIES BALM, Being expressly designed for female derangements. He has also prepared a Pulmonary Syrup Which is unsurpassed for COUGHS, COLDS and all derangements of the lungs. For Sale AT THE DRUG STORES AT SEATTLE. Dr. Mercer relieves the citizens of Seattle and Puget Sound generally, who have used his medicines. THOMAS MERCER. Seattle, W. T., June 1st, 1871. 234f-c

To Rent. THREE OFFICE in the DISPATCH BUILDING—2d floor. Apply to LARRABEE & WHITE.

THE BEST LIVER REGULATOR KNOWN! DR. HENLEY'S CELEBRATED BILE BEGRIFFERS! A Sure Cure for Dyspepsia! These Bitters are prepared from the most choice and wholesome herbs and roots, and have given entire satisfaction wherever used. Thousands of dyspepsia have found relief through their use, and physicians recommend them for the cure of all diseases of the blood and liver, and irregularities of the digestive organs. Indigestion, Nausea, and Constipation, General Debility, Loss of Appetite, all arise caused by the derangement of the Bile, Liver and other fundamental organs of the system. The Bile Bitters have been successfully used, and are warranted to relieve the sufferer in all the above cases. CERTIFICATES. MRS. H. EVERETT & CO.: Gentlemen: I take pleasure in stating that agreeably to your wish I have carefully tested and analyzed the sample of your Bile Bitters, which you had kindly sent me, and find them to be a most valuable and successful remedy for all the above mentioned ailments, and also one that cannot fail to be beneficial as a tonic and promoter of Digestion. HOLLAND, M. D. CITY AND COUNTY HOSPITAL, San Francisco, June 29th, 1871: Gentlemen: I have carefully tested and analyzed the sample of your Bile Bitters, which you had kindly sent me, and find them to be a most valuable and successful remedy for all the above mentioned ailments, and also one that cannot fail to be beneficial as a tonic and promoter of Digestion. HOLLAND, M. D. MRS. H. EVERETT & CO.—Gentlemen: I have carefully tested and analyzed the sample of your Bile Bitters, which you had kindly sent me, and find them to be a most valuable and successful remedy for all the above mentioned ailments, and also one that cannot fail to be beneficial as a tonic and promoter of Digestion. HOLLAND, M. D. Dr. H. Everett & Co.—Gentlemen: I have carefully tested and analyzed the sample of your Bile Bitters, which you had kindly sent me, and find them to be a most valuable and successful remedy for all the above mentioned ailments, and also one that cannot fail to be beneficial as a tonic and promoter of Digestion. HOLLAND, M. D. Every Family should have a Bottle in the house. Sold everywhere. H. H. EVERETT & CO. No. 51 & 53 Front Street, San Francisco, Cal. L. GROSS & CO., 45 W. Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.