

Duget Sound Dispatch.

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The Barbed Boy.

According to the best scientific authorities the small-boy becomes a boy at the age of 16. At that age he ought to put away small-boyish things, and put on the bashful awkwardness of semi-intelligent boyhood. At all events, he ought to know that his presence is not desired by young men who come to see his sister. We do not expect this amount of intelligence in the small-boy, and it is often necessary to bribe him with candy or to persuade him with clubs before he will consent to treat his sister with common humanity; but the 16-year-old-boy usually perceives when an area of courting, accompanied with gradually increasing pressure in the region of the waist and marked depression of the parlor gas, is about to set in, and thereupon discreetly, even sneeringly, withdraws.

Master Henry T. Johnson, of Warrentsburg, Ill., is a boy who has just reached the period of boyhood, and who is remarkably clever in the invention of traps. If you were to ask him to make you any variety of trap, from a rat-trap up to a man-trap, he would satisfy your demand with promptness and skill. His father's premises, both inside and out, is infested with traps, and there is no style of animal inhabiting Warrentsburg that has not been caught in one of these traps. One morning, early in January, it is confidently asserted that no less than two cats, a tramp, a small dog, six chickens, and three small boys were found in Mr. Johnson's yard in the close embrace of a corresponding number of traps. The truth is the boy has real mechanical genius, and it is a great pity that he is so totally lacking in modesty and a regard for the rights of others.

Last fall a young man, who had met Master Johnson's sister at a picnic and escorted her home, was seized with a great admiration of Master Johnson's traps, and evinced a great fondness for that ingenious boy's society. In fact, he engaged the boy to give him a series of lessons in trap-making, and seemed to throw his soul into rat-traps. Gradually this passion began to fade, and the young man, instead of studying traps in the back yard, formed the habit of resting himself—as he called it—in the parlor with Master Johnson.

front door-bell. An hour passed, and the revengeful boy returned and listened at the parlor door, expecting to hear low wails of agony. On the contrary, he heard what seemed to him the outward expressions of much contentment on the part of the young man, and he thereupon entered the room full of fear lest his revenge had miscarried.

He found that the trap which he had set for the rude young man had fulfilled its mission, and that he was held in the firm embrace of the iron bands. To his unutterable surprise, his sister was also caught, although her particular trap was unsprung and her chair unoccupied. One pair of iron arms clasped both the victims, and one male and one female ankle was held in close confinement. As the astonished boy entered his sister faintly struggled, but soon resigned herself with Christian patience to her bonds, while the shameless young man pleasantly remarked: "Thank you, Johnny! This trap is worth all the others you ever made, and we wouldn't be let out of it for more than \$6,000,000." Master Johnny listened to these taunting words; listened also to a renewal of the sounds that he had accurately interpreted as evidence of contentment, and then angrily opening the trap and smashing it to pieces, withdrew to weep in solitude over the failure of his revenge.

This shows that wickedness often overreaches itself, and that to set two distinct traps for one's sister and her private young man is as useless as was the superfluous hole which Sir Isaac Newton cut for the kitten, he having previously cut a larger one for the cat.—*New York Times.*

Annexation of North Idaho.

In response to the invitation of Washington Territory to the people of North Idaho to send a Delegate to the Constitutional Convention at Walla Walla, a convention composed of sixty duly accredited delegates, representing the counties of Nez Perce, Shoshone and Idaho, assembled at Lewiston on the 9th day of April, and unanimously elected Judge Alonzo Leland, of the Lewiston Teller, as their Delegate.

The following preamble and resolutions were then unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The Legislature of Washington Territory in their act authorizing a convention to frame a State constitution have considered the isolation of the people of North Idaho, and made provision that she be represented in said convention by a delegate, with the view that she be included within the boundaries of the new State;

Now therefore, be it resolved by this convention of the delegates from the counties of North Idaho.

1st. That we can do no less in honor than to respond to the provision of said Legislature, choosing a delegate to said convention who shall be fully authorized to there represent the interests of our people.

2d. That our delegate will be fully justified in representing to said convention that more than nineteen-twentieths of all the people of the counties of Nez Perce, Idaho and Shoshone, of Idaho Territory, are earnestly in favor of uniting their political fortunes with the people of Washington Territory, whether it be under a Territorial or a State form of government.

3d. That we are of the opinion that a State form of government would better subserve the growth in wealth, prosperity and happiness of the people so soon as that form can be secured, and to this end we pledge our untiring efforts to aid the people of Washington in achieving this desirable object.

4th. That we hereby express our full confidence in the intelligence, honesty and energy of our delegate chosen to truly and fairly represent our views, in said Constitutional Convention, and whatever he may claim in behalf of the people of North Idaho, may be regarded by the other delegates in said convention as claimed by the authority of the people of North Idaho.

GENERAL NEWS.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Owing to previous business engagements most of the Pacific coast delegation in congress were unable to meet their colleagues today to determine which of the pending measures on the Chinese question shall be passed unaltered, and the conference has therefore been postponed until next Monday morning. Sargent Davis, Page and Wrenn talked the matter over today and agreed that it will be advisable to urge the house committee to report in addition to its joint resolution for limiting Mongolian immigration by means of negotiations, the bill originally introduced by Sargent which proposes to allow only ten Chinese to be landed from any one vessel. They came to the conclusion also that they would allow free entry of one Mongolian to every 100 tons of freightage capacity, and permit others to land on payment of a capitation tax of \$100 each.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The executive session of the senate to-day was mainly occupied with discussion in regard to the nomination of James O'Neill, of Missouri, as Indian inspector. The principal ground of opposition was his having caused the execution of ten guerrillas while serving as an officer of the union army during the rebellion. Democratic senators generally voted against his confirmation, but it was finally effected by 31 to 26.

NEW YORK, April 19.—The *Herald's* St. Petersburg correspondent has interviewed Ignatieff. The latter said "England continues to show her teeth. Austria has almost approved England, wishes to act only by diplomacy and refuses to declare openly with regard to the other powers. Italy's interests demand a strict neutrality. France has a tendency toward England, but the marshal, president and chiefs of the army want to remain quiet and keep on good terms with Russia. To sum up, the chances of an understanding are increasing gradually but slowly. We must wait some time for a solution. The congress will perhaps be replaced by arbitration with England, but nothing positive can be said on that point yet."

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., April 19.—Reliable information, which has just reached here from the interior of Mexico, states that an insurrection against the Diaz government is steadily but surely ripening. It is understood there that Lerdo's party are arming Mexican Indians to renew raiding in order to bring matters on the Rio Grande to their former unstable condition as regards the United States. The commanding officer of the sub district of Pecos telegraphs to department headquarters that Mexican Indians are raiding in concert with Indians from Fort Stanton reservation, who are now on an extensive raid in Texas.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 19.—It will be remembered that some days ago the overland dispatches said a telegram had been received by the wife of ex-Congressman Vance, of Ohio, to the effect that he was at the Lick House, in this city. The Lick House managers then stated that he was not there, and the matter was dropped as a baseless rumor. It is now, however, certain that Vance is either in this city has received a letter from Vance's home, Gallipolis, Ohio. Enclosed in the following telegram, dated San Francisco, 8th, inst., addressed to Mrs. Vance:

Your husband is here, insane, but harmless. Have you instructions.

W. H. LAMB.

The letter requested this merchant to inquire into the matter. A reporter of the *Bulletin* to-day learned at the Lick House that Vance was not stopping there, but that letters and telegrams were addressed to him at the house, care of W. H. Lamb, who called there for them. Lamb is unknown to the people at the house, and is supposed to be a stranger in the city.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Senator Zamacoena to-day received his credentials as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Mexico at Washington, the Mexican government having detained the steamer at Vera Cruz to send them.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, April 20.—Reports reach here that the Indian raiders who crossed from Mexico one week ago have reached the Fort Ewell sheep settlements, and are sweeping the flocks before them, and several persons are already reported killed. Troops and citizens are in pursuit, but not likely to

overtake them. River fordable at all points near Laredo. These raids are not to be confounded with those raiding on the northwestern frontier.

NEW YORK, April 21.—Bishop McCloskey sends to the associated press the following:

I give my unqualified denial to articles which have appeared in different papers against me. (Signed) SAMUEL A. McCLOSKEY, Bishop. NEW YORK, April 20, 1878.

PHILADELPHIA, April 20.—Upon the arrival, a few days ago, of the British bark *Chili*, from Havre, it was reported by Capt. Oliver that the first mate, C. A. Krinz, had been killed by a fall on a ringbolt, and was buried at sea. To-day one of the seamen made an affidavit at the Consulate that Krinz was killed by the captain, who struck him on the head with an iron brace pin.

COLUMBUS, Ga., April 21.—Col. W. L. Salisbury, banker, mayor and owner of the *Enquirer and Sun* in Columbus, was fatally shot in the back while entering the train at Steale, Alabama, Saturday, by Dr. R. R. Palmer. The latter had sued Salisbury for \$25,000 damages by publication, and the jury awarded him one cent. Salisbury died to-day. Palmer fled. A reward is offered for his arrest.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 20.—The *Agence Russe* says that if the news of the withdrawal of Russians and British from the vicinity of Constantinople is authentic it shows that an important phase of the negotiations is reached under Germany's powerful influence.

AN INTERESTING YOUNG MAN.—A physician well known hereabouts was recently called to see a lady who was reported to be suffering with terrible pain. The physician hastened to the residence of the lady and found her in bed. He felt of her pulse, looked at her tongue and commenced writing a prescription. She said to him: "Doctor, I don't think you understand my case." "Oh, yes I do," said he. "I understand it very well." After a little while the lady remarked to him again: "Doctor, I don't think you know what's the matter with me; that you understand my condition." The doctor replied: "Oh, yes I do, madame; I have a patient up town, a young man, just in your fix, suffering with the same disease." An hour afterwards the lady gave birth to a ten pound boy. How the young man got along our informant did not say.—*San Juan Times.*

Frank McCoppin, in a graceful speech, delivered at St. Mary's College, the other evening, tells of a visit he paid to his native town of Longford, after an absence of twenty-one years. He says: "Upon that bright July day I was the saddest man in all the town. I knew no one, and no one knew me. I was literally a stranger in my own land. The town itself seemed to me most strange. The houses were not half so high as I had supposed they were; indeed, my imagination had played a trick upon my memory, and the old town I had been dreaming of all these years had no existence in reality. The bark was still there, but the waters were gone." From the quotation the Senator uses we infer that the people of Longford take their bitters straight.—*San Francisco News Letter.*

Three boys selling newspapers were recently arrested at an Edinburgh (Scotland) railway station, taken before a magistrate and held to answer the charge that they "did shout, braw and make a great noise, whereby the lieges were annoyed and disturbed." Two out of the three were sent to the penitentiary for five years, while the other one was let off with a fine of \$8, his father going security for his good conduct, and solemnly promising that the boy should never again be allowed to sell a newspaper.

More than 600 patents have been taken out in England for railroad car wheels.

Sandwich Islands Correspondence.

HON. LEELU, OAHU, S. I., April 2, 1878.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE DISPATCH

Since my last, this little kingdom has undergone quite a change. From the 19th of February until last Tuesday evening, the 26th of March, hardly a sprinkle of rain was experienced on these islands, causing considerable anxiety as well as inconvenience and loss. The water supply for the city has been shut off during the night for the past two weeks; cattle have been dying by the hundreds; trees, shrubbery, grass, and in fact everything was going to "wreck and ruin" until, as I said before, last Tuesday evening a shower of rain came to their relief, which has been repeated every day or so since. And although the showers are very slight, lasting only from twenty minutes to half an hour, it is a Godsend to the country and the people appreciate it. I am told that during the draught a gentleman on this island dealing in live stock lost 250 head of cattle in the short space of five days. It was so severe on the island of Hawaii that water was transported from this city to be used for drinking purposes. It is said by scientific residents here that although droughts are prevalent throughout the Pacific Islands, this group would not suffer materially for the want of rain had it not been for the carelessness of the residents or authorities, in years gone by, in letting so much timber and underbrush go to waste.

January 18th last, the centennial anniversary of the discovery of these islands by Capt. Cook, was observed in this city by a royal salute of 21 guns at 12 o'clock, from the battery on Punchbowl, and by H. I. Imperial Majesty's ship *Elizabeth*, and by the U. S. Flagship *Pensacola*. In the afternoon the marines and seamen from the *Elizabeth*, 300 in number, had a grand review on the Kulaokakua plains. In the evening a torch-light procession, accompanied by a brass band, marched through the principal streets. The day was also appropriately celebrated at Lahaina, on the island of Hawaii.

The Legislature meets on the 30th of this month. This body, heretofore composed chiefly of Europeans, now consists entirely of native Hawaiians. It is thought they will have a busy session, as many new improvements for the benefit of the kingdom are going to be agitated.

Mr. John Jack and Miss Annie Firmin, well known to the people of the Sound, have been playing at the Royal Hawaiian Theater for the past three or four weeks to crowded houses. They took their departure on the City of New York, the 26th ult., for Sydney, Australia.

I receive the *Dispatch* regularly. I consider it the representative paper of Washington Territory, and would not be without it. B. A.

Utica became tired of the way her charities were managed. There were great expenditures and still greater complaints. So under belief that the elimination of politics must result in a more economical administration, she created a non-partisan charity board. This was five years ago, and the plan has since been thoroughly tested. For the preceding five years the cost of maintaining the city poor and hospital had been \$157,782. Under the new board, in the face of supplying much more assistance, the cost was \$83,185, the labor of the workhouse was made to yield \$1,000 profit, and there were no complaints. Other cities may, perhaps, find food for reflection in these facts.

THOROUGHBRED CLYDESDALES.—Some weeks since we mentioned the fact that Messrs. Grierson and Pugh, of Saleza, had gone on a visit to Scotland, and would bring back with them some genuine thoroughbred horses. They arrived on the Chester, having one fine mare and two thoroughbred stallions, direct from the Brae's o' Bonnie Dundee. One stallion is four years of age and weighs 1,800 pounds, while the other animals are younger and weigh 100 pounds less. They will probably be taken to Salem to-day. A brother to the oldest stallion carried away the first premium at a Scotch fair, and his worth or blood cannot be questioned.—*Portland Standard.*

Mme. Alphonse de Rothschild has lately bought for \$70,000 two exquisite works in bronze attributed to Michael Angelo which were found in an old house in Venice. They will be exhibited at Paris.

North Pacific Railroad.

The position of the northern Pacific Railroad Company is undoubtedly truly stated in the *Astorian* as follows: "A gentleman lately from Washington city says that Col. Gray, attorney for the North Pacific Railway Company, admitted that the company never expected to build into Oregon. That the company had a ten years agreement with the Oregon Steam Navigation company, to carry all their freight below Snake river. That from Snake river eastward they would build as speedily as possible.

That at the expiration of their agreement with the Oregon Steam Navigation Company, they expected to be able to continue their road from Snake river to the Sound where they would build a city of their own. That they cared nothing about Oregon. Time will reveal the truth of these matters which are now so much befogged by politicians and postle parties."

The provisions of the bill to which the company has assented, for the construction of the road from Portland to the mouth of Snake river, secures nothing. The failure to build that section of the road only works forfeiture of the grant to that portion; no more. It does not at all affect its title to the grant from Umatilla east. If the bill becomes a law, the agreement with the O. S. N. Company remains intact.

The dominion of Canada has a debt of \$160,000,000. It is estimated that the revenue for 1878-9 will be \$23,800,000 and the expenditure \$23,500,000, not including \$7,500,000 to meet debentures falling due in England, and the expenditures for the Pacific railway, and the enlargement of the Welland and Lachine canals. The railway alone is expected to absorb \$8,300,000. It thus appears that there is to be a considerable deficiency. The debt per head of the population amounts to about \$40.

Many Russian officers now wear bullet-proof cuirasses underneath their coats. Some of these guard only the chest, but others, in two sections, cover the stomach, and are said to be in no way inconvenient. The cap has also a band of the cuirass material within its lining. The loss of officers in the late battles has been much smaller, compared with the numbers engaged, than in past Russian wars.

A convicted Texas murderer, in his confession, opens in this style: "I scratch you a few lines to let you know that I still float through the gentle breezes of misery; but, according to the decision of the appellate court, I guess it is about 'pea time' with me, but then we must bear our misfortunes in this world like men."

The tomb of Shelley, in the Protestant burying ground near the pyramid of Caius Cestius at Rome, is a favorite resort for English and American visitors, who, for the most part, strew flowers on it and bring away a few twigs cut from the overhanging trees.

SALT EOR BURNS.—An extensive scald, which for 12 hours gave agonizing pain, when immersed in a saturated solution of salt, was followed with surprising relief. The abatement of pain was immediate, and in four hours both pain and swelling were gone. The next day the scalded hand differed from the other only by a slight swelling and redness.

The ralling passion cropped out in a New Orleans barber, who, while shaving the face of a dead man, gave the corpse the whole history of the silver bill, the rise and fall of gold, and the attitude of the foreign bondholders.

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SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1878.

The Wooden Age.

Under this title Col. Charles D. Robinson, of Wisconsin, contributed to Scribner's Monthly an able, exhaustive and very interesting article from which we extract the following conclusion:

It has generally seemed upon the statistics of the lumber products of the United States, we reach a known sum of about 5,000,000,000 feet yearly. Add to this the lumber of which no account is taken in our previous estimate, and it is probably safe to say that the United States is now producing, each year, timber products to the amount of 10,000,000,000 feet. These figures can scarcely be comprehended by the average reader. This amount of lumber would load every year 50,000 vessels, each carrying 200,000 feet, which is an average cargo for lake vessels; or 1,428,571 railroad cars, each averaging 7,000 feet—an average car load. This would make a train 8,500 miles in length, or about one-third around the globe.

Under such a tremendous yearly drain, the question naturally comes up, how long will our forests hold out at the present rate of manufacture? It is really an important question, upon which follows the inquiry as to what we are to do for building material when this magnificent wood—pine—is exhausted. One authority after another has entered formally upon its solution, with satisfactory results in local instances, but very vague ones as to the field at large. At the rate we are cutting it to-day, from thirty to fifty years seem to be agreed upon as about the limit. Twenty years ago there was apparently no limit, for the consumption was not only less, but the means for its manufacture were primitive, and accomplished much smaller results than now. It seems as if it were impossible to further improve the machinery of saw-mills; but the near future may, for all that, see sawing machinery in comparison to which that of the present will be contemptible. So although twenty years ago there was no foreseeing the end of the timber, now, with the modern mills and myriads of them, we are beginning to calculate with dire certainty as to the time when the "Wooden Age" will be a thing of the past.

In the foregoing estimate the product of Puget Sound is put down at 350,000,000, which is only about one-thirtieth part of the aggregate estimated production of the United States, with the largest amount of timber available for lumbering purposes of any equal section of the Union. It is estimated that the area of forest land in Oregon and Washington covers 65,000 square miles, of a capacity equal to an average of 64,000,000 feet per mile—4,160,000,000,000. At the present highest estimated rate of consumption, provided there is no destruction, this would last about forty-two years, which, with proper care, would give ample time for the growth to equal the consumption. In this view, it will be seen, that we could supply all the lumber now manufactured in the United States without exhausting the supply. The reproductive powers of our fir lands far exceed those of pine lands. When railroad connections are established between Puget Sound and the East, the vast plains west of the Missouri river will be supplied with lumber from Puget Sound instead of from the limited forests of Wisconsin, Minnesota and Michigan, as at present. A rail-

road from this point across the Cascades, would open a market for lumber equal to the entire present product of the Sound, and this would extend in proportion to railroad extensions half across the continent and eventually to the lower Mississippi, as their present source of supplies become exhausted.

Common Education.

Horace Greeley, in response to a literary society which had made him an honorary member, wrote: "Gentlemen—My attainments anywhere near the boundary of scholarship are so very meagre that I dislike to receive such a compliment as your society has paid me. I never spent a day in any sort of a seminary above a common school (which was exceedingly common in my time)."

At the time Greeley was acquiring his early education the advantages offered to the masses of children were far less than at present, and yet we are not sure that those advantages were not more generally profited by than at present. When a printer's apprentice in New York city, forty-five years ago, we occupied the same sleeping room with Horace Greeley for a considerable time, during which we have no recollection of ever having seen him asleep in bed, though often taking a short nap in the intervals of labor during the day. Being younger than he, we required more sleep, and always on retiring for the night we left him reading, and on awakening in the morning uniformly found him engaged in the same way; he having taken his five or six hours of sleep in the mean time. In those days all mechanics and artisans were required to work twelve hours a day; in summer, from 6 till 7, with an hour out for dinner; in winter from 7 to 9, with two hours out for meals. The public men of the country then who had the best practical education, were those who educated themselves, from day to day, during the twelve hours of relaxation from labor, the half-holiday on Saturday and the greater portion of Sunday. We know a number of mechanics who, without any other opportunities, passed examination and received college diplomas. At one time, Thurlow Weed, Col. Stone and James Watson Webb were fellow apprentices in a country printing office, in Cooperstown, New York. Neither of them ever had any more school training than the rudiments acquired in rural common schools. Col. Stone, the editor and historian, was at one time regarded by persons of the highest literary culture as one of the best belle lettre scholars in the country, and received the degree of A. M. from Union College. We might mention many similar cases, including no less than three Presidents of the United States—Millard Fillmore, Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson—and innumerable Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Our recollection is, that apprentices and journeymen mechanics enjoyed life full as well in those days as they enjoy their greatly increased privileges and exemptions now. The pursuit of knowledge under difficulties gives it a zest which only attaches to those desirable things which are difficult of acquirement. The greatly increased facilities for acquiring education has apparently cheapened it in popular regard and made it more superficial than when it had to be dug out by toil, self-denial and unflinching determination. The same is true of relaxation and recreation. When every other hour of the six days

of the week was allotted to labor, study and sleep, the Saturday half-holiday was a time of intense enjoyment of all manly sports and recreations. Now, when the apprentice, journeyman or common laborer has two-thirds of each day at his own disposal, when only one third is required for rest, the tendency is to squander the spare time in useless or vicious indulgences instead of devoting it to acquiring useful information. The consequence of which is, that with the increased opportunities there is less of practical education than before. It is not the whole of education to acquire all the knowledge taught in the schools. What is needed now more than anything else, is some provision to dispose of the spare time of those engaged in industrial pursuits advantageously to themselves; some diversion from billiards, cards and the other appliances to kill time. To this end places of innocent diversion and an attractive mingling of intellectual with physical enjoyment, like our public schools open to all, seems to be the present demand as auxiliary to the necessary education which the State provides to all. What the exact features of such institutions should be we are not prepared to say. But public lyceums, gymnasiums and pleasant places for social intercourse, connected with attractive libraries, it seems to us could be better afforded, at public expense, than the pauperism and crime which inevitably follow the indulgences to which our boys and young men are attracted by the appliances mostly in vogue to amuse them.

The London World says:

"There is no enterprise in the world which for its success requires such a combination of mental and mechanical powers, of organization, of administrative skill, of business like aptitude, political knowledge, experience of the world and literary judgment as a newspaper."

This may be true of London, or the great Eastern cities of the United States, but it does not apply to Oregon or Washington Territory. If Horace Greeley, James Gordon Bennett or Manton Marble, all of whom had the qualifications above indicated, had attempted to publish a newspaper in Oregon or upon Puget Sound, they would have had to contest for supremacy with a class of newspaper publishers who have been successful without any of the mental elements which the World deems necessary to success, and would probably have been driven from the field by the same means employed by the Chinese to drive off their enemies.

A RADICAL DIFFERENCE.—Rev. Joseph Emery declined a nomination on the Democratic State ticket of Oregon, because it was inconsistent with his sacred calling to mingle in party politics. Rev. H. K. Hines accepted the nomination for Congress from the Republican party of that State, stating that he "regarded the voice of a Republican Convention as the voice of God." It has been truly said that the position of a clergyman is either nearer to God or nearer to the Devil than that of any other man, and Bro. Hines is the first clergyman we ever heard explain his position by claiming party politics as being of Divine origin.

—An association of rich business men of Philadelphia pension off liberally for life any old merchant who may fail, unless fraud is involved. The names of the pensioners are kept secret, and the public suppose their wives to have small incomes or wealthy relatives.

Northern Pacific Railroad.

Senator Mitchell telegraphs to the Portland Bee the following: WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23, 1878.

EDITOR BEE: I have received your dispatch saying my enemies say, in case the Northern Pacific refuse to build the portage railroads around the Cascades and the Dalles, there is no remedy. This is false. The bill for the extension of time to the Northern Pacific after two days' discussion, passed the Senate today, as I reported it from the railroad committee, without material amendments, without any amendment whatever affecting Pacific coast interests. The bill as it passed the Senate throws all agricultural and grazing lands open to settlement in quantities not exceeding 160 acres at a price not exceeding \$2.50 per acre. Homesteads are enlarged to 160 acres. The company are to commence work near the mouth of Snake river within nine months from the passage of the act, and complete 25 miles eastwardly the first year, and 40 miles each succeeding year. One hundred miles of road must be completed each year. The whole road must be completed in ten years. The company must also complete and equip the road around the cascades of the Columbia in two years from the passage of the act, and around the Dalles in two and one-half years from the passage of the act. In case the Northern Pacific fail to construct and equip the road around either the Cascades or the Dalles within specified time, then the whole grant from Portland to Umatilla is forfeited to the Portland, Salt Lake and South Pass company, and they are to commence at Portland within three months after such failure, and construct 33 miles the first year and 25 miles each year thereafter until the road is completed to Umatilla; and whichever company builds the road between Portland and Umatilla, it shall be a common road for trains of both the N. P. and Portland, Salt Lake and S. P. companies. The bill also contains stringent provisions compelling the Northern Pacific to receive freight and passengers on their portage roads from all boats on the Columbia river without discrimination, at reasonable rates. The courts have jurisdiction under the bill to enforce these provisions. The road between Portland and Umatilla is transferred to the south side of the river. The effect of the bill, should it pass the House, as I believe it will, will be to open the Columbia river to free navigation; and an amendment offered to enlarge the time to three and four years to construct the portage roads was defeated by 19 votes for, to 38 votes against. The bill as above finally passed the Senate without a single dissenting vote. Considering the opposition here and at home, I regard this bill as one of incalculable importance to Oregon and the whole Pacific Northwest. JOHN H. MITCHELL.

As the bill now stands, leaving the lands open to sale and settlement in limited quantities, no man in Washington Territory—certainly none in Seattle—will object to it, and all will rejoice at its final passage, which cannot but be of the greatest advantage to this entire Territory, no less than to Oregon. Putting aside all prejudice, it must in simple justice be conceded to Senator Mitchell and reflectively to Delegate Jacobs, the credit of having compelled the company to accept conditions which are vital to the best interests of the people of this country; that is, in depriving a corporation of a monopoly of the public lands. We have no faith in the view of Senator Mitchell, that the transfer of the route to the south side of the Columbia river and the provisions to secure the building of the portages will prove of any practical advantage to them. The transfer of the route from a Territory to a State reduces the grant one-half for that section—from 25,600, to 12,800 acres a mile—and takes in the bluffs and waste lands bordering upon the river, instead of the valuable agricul-

tural, timber and mineral lands which were embraced in the branch over the Cascades. The forfeiture of the lands on the new route to a company without other resources does not offer a very promising guarantee for the construction of that portion of the road, which would cost not less than \$75,000 a mile. But nothing is more certain than that the completion of the road from the mouth of Snake river to either Bismark or Kelton will insure a direct road to Puget Sound immediately thereafter; thus making connexion with an ocean port over a hundred miles nearer than by the way of Portland.

LAND MONOPOLY.—Mr. Haggin, a San Francisco banker owns and pays taxes on 187,281 acres of land, covering 292 square miles, in Kern county, California. Only five British peers own as large or larger tracks of land. And no British peer is more absolutely the Lord of the Manor, than is citizen Haggin under our Democratic Republican form of Government. This domain, the heritage of the people, which he has managed to appropriate to his own use, would furnish homesteads, of 40 acres each, to 4,682 families and furnish a comfortable support to a population of 25,000 people who are now homeless, or dependent upon others for the roof that shelters them and the means of earning their daily bread. Land monopoly is the greater evil which the American people are now called upon to guard against.

The True Gentleman.

"He is above a low act. He cannot stoop to commit a fraud. He invades no secret in the keeping of another. He takes selfish advantage of no man's mistakes. He is ashamed of innuendoes. He uses no ignoble weapons in controversy. He never stabs in the dark. He is not one thing to a man's face and another to his back. If by accident he comes into possession of his neighbor's obliquities, he passes them into instant oblivion. He bears sealed packages without tampering with the wax. He does not mean for his eye, what they flatter in at his window or he opprobrium before him in unregarded exposure, are secret to him. He professes no privacy of another however the sordid sleeps. Bolts and bars, locks and keys, bonds and securities, notices to trespassers, are not for him. He may be lured out of sight—near the thickest partition—anywhere. He buys no office, he sells none, intrigues for none. He would rather fail of his rights than win them through dishonor. He will eat honest bread. He tramples on no sensitive feelings. He insults no man. If he has a rebuke for another he is straightforward, open, and manly. He cannot descend to scurrillity. Billingsgate does not lie on his track. Of woman, and to her, he speaks with decency and respect. In short whatever he judges honorable he practices toward every one. He is not always dressed in broadcloth. "Some people," says a distinguished bishop, "think a gentleman means a man of independent fortune—a man who fares sumptuously every day; a man who need not labor for his daily bread. None of these makes a gentleman—not one of them—not all of them together. I have known men of the roughest exterior who had been used all their lives to follow the plow and to look after horses, as thorough gentlemen in heart as any nobleman who ever wore a ducal coronet. I mean, I have known them as unselfish, I mean, I have known them as truthful, I have known them as sympathizing; and all these qualities go to make what I understand by the term "a gentleman." "It is a noble privilege which has been sadly prostituted; and what I want to tell you is, that the humblest man who has the coarsest work to do, yet, if his heart be tender, and true can be, in the most emphatic sense of the word, a gentleman."

CANTISTOPHI?

Oh, he was a sweet, young, litesome man, And he moved with a tender grace; And a smile like the sweep of an angel's wing Played over his fair young face. "I bring," he said, and the editor bowed. For he loved the fair young thing; "I bring," he murmured, "a poet's song, A lay of the balmy spring." Then the editor gathered his brow—out saw. And the nail grab, all the same; The big sledge hammer, the long crow bar, And the club with the terrible name. He saved him in two and he bitteed him out. He tore out each quivering lung; He pinned him up to the sanctum wall, So scattered and yet so young.

A young woman, with a pretty face and modest ways, took a room in a Springfield hotel. The other guests pitied her because she seemed timid and unprotected. Before the week was out three men had called to see her. One was the husband from whom she had eloped. A second was the man with whom she had eloped. A third was a man with whom she had promised to elope, but had jilted. The simultaneous meeting of these four persons was so unharmonious that all were turned out of the house.

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

THE MOST WONDERFUL AND THE BEST.

HIGHEST AWARDS

CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION!

DIPLOMAS, PRIZE MEDALS, Etc

A FIRST-CLASS FULL SIZED

SEWING MACHINE

Table and Treadle,

Only Eighteen Dollars.

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

WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.

CAUTION!

All persons are cautioned, not to make, deal, sell, or use any sewing machines that sew with our needle, and make the Elastic stitch, or that have the new Patent self-feed attachment, unless the same are purchased from this company or their agents or licensees, and stamped under our patent. Beware of worthless imitations and unscrupulous parties who have copied our circulars, advertisements, etc., and buy only the machine manufactured by us. The wonder is how so good a machine can be sold at so low a price.—(Globe) We have seen the machine and consider it first-class in every respect.—(Transcript) We can recommend it to our readers.—(Christian Index, N. Y.) The machine arrived safely; we are more than pleased; it does more than you claim for it. We shall call the attention of our readers to it.—(St. Louis Christian.) A thoroughly responsible company, prompt in all their dealings, and one that we can commend to our readers.—(Age, N. Y.) Sample machines with table and treadle forwarded to any part of the world on receipt of

Eighteen Dollars.

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

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774-1/2 Ridge Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

TO SPORTSMEN.

ORDER AND SHOT
AMMUNITION
Also a large variety of BIRD GAG.
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FOR TACOMA, STEILAC AND OLYMPIA.

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MESSENGER

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Will leave Seattle

Every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday

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FITS EPILEPSY,

—OR—

Falling Sickness

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

ASH & ROBBINS,

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CONSUMPTION

Positively Cured.

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

ASH & ROBBINS

330 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

GENERAL NEWS.

NEW YORK, April 22.—William Orton, president of the W. U. T. Co., died at his residence at 7:30 this morning of apoplexy.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Secretary Sherman says the whole amount of sales of four per cents from the 1st of December to the 11th of April was \$5,698,000. The 4½ per cents run fifteen years and were sold at 102¼ in currency. Since the contract with the syndicate nearly \$2,000,000 of the 4 per cents have been sold in 10 days, the result of confidence inspired by the contract.

DEADWOOD, D. T., April 21.—The heaviest storm ever known in the hills has been raging since the night of the 16th; heavy snow, rain and hail doing much damage to placer mines and shafts in gulches by flooding. Operations in quartz mills are almost entirely suspended. Roads are impassable and the snow still falling.

First appearance of Indians in three months was last Saturday. Deputy Sheriff Wilson, arriving from Belle Fourche, reports his narrow escape from a party of hostile Sioux evidently en route to join Sitting Bull.

GALESBURG, Ill., April 22.—Last night a terrible rain and hail storm struck this city. The hail was of prodigious size. Much glass was broken and many fruit trees badly damaged by the hail and rain.

WALL LAKE, Iowa, April 22.—A fierce tornado struck this town yesterday, destroying part of it. Three persons were hurt.

STORM LAKE, Iowa, April 22.—A wind storm did serious damage here yesterday. Several persons in this vicinity are reported killed.

DUBUQUE, April 22.—A storm at Pomeroy, a small station on the Illinois Central in Iowa, blew down a number of houses, killed a son of George Wallace and a son of Mr. Peary, and wounded 15 or 20 other persons. The details are meagre. Seven miles of telegraph wire are blown down.

SIoux CITY, April 22.—The storm began 3:30 Sunday, and swept from the west. In this vicinity were several persons killed.

A man by the name of Pomeroy was carried bodily over a fence and set down unharmed. Cattle were hurled off long distances and killed. Hailstones fell fastened together in great masses. After the wind subsided the town of Stormlake was filled with country people looking for physicians and surgeons. Alfred King's residence was lifted from the ground and dashed to a thousand pieces. His mother was instantly killed. A buggy of his was carried a quarter of a mile through the air. The damage south of Stormlake is believed to be very great. It is reported that four were killed and fifty wounded. In Griffith an unknown man had the top of his head taken off by a sharp board. At Pomeroy, Chas. Pearce was killed by falling timber. Mrs. Wallace and family, injured by the house blowing down, are not expected to live.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 17.—Minister Foster officially announced the recognition of the Diaz government by the U. S. on the 9th inst. President Diaz received Mr. Foster officially on the 10th, and much cordiality of feeling was manifested on both sides.

NEW YORK, April 23.—Relative to the order to officeholders, the president in a recent interview said the executive order was designed to let faithful officeholders understand that their first allegiance is to the government, and to its interests and not to parties. That is now very generally understood, but as to contributing a reasonable share out of their incomes to meet the expenses of the campaign there can be no objection to that. Any officer may give or not, as he pleases, without affecting his term of office. As to personal participation of federal officers in the campaign there can and will be no objection to this unless they are used to promote personal interests of certain individuals through manipulation of patronage and management of party machinery. After candidates are fairly in the field without the aid of conventions packed with officeholders acting at the back of the dominant clique of politicians, there will be no objections if federal officeholders do their share of work so long as it does not interfere with their federal duties.

MEMPHIS, April 23.—At 9 o'clock last night a terrific rain and thunder storm set in, which continued through the night. The planting interests have suffered severely from the unprecedented rains of the past week.

CAIRO, Ill., April 23.—A severe storm of wind this morning unroofed several houses in various portions of the city.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 23.—Currency quite scarce; brokers refuse to let it go under par in gold. Applications have been made for currency at the treasury in exchange for gold coin at par, but there is no authority for transaction of that kind of business and the applications are refused.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Among the postmasters nominated by the president to-day was Mrs. M. Wilson, the Dallas, Oregon.

An official statement of the liabilities and assets of the treasury on the 30th of March shows: Liabilities, \$141,758,686 in coin; treasurer's general account and balance, including the bullion fund, \$69,878,907; and in currency, \$78,848,755, including the fund for the redemption of certificates of deposit of June 8, 1872, \$25,395,000, and \$10,000,000 special fund for redemption of fractional currency. Assets are stated at \$141,758,686 in coin, including gold coin and bullion, \$116,738,603; gold bars, \$3,367,713; standard silver, dollars, \$801,561; silver coin and bullion, \$10,012,016; gold certificates, \$7,179,200; and deposits held by National Bank depositors, \$13,035,017; and in currency, \$78,848,755, including deposits held by National Bank depositories, \$9,221,688; United States notes, \$47,347,341, and U. S. notes for redemption of fractional currency, \$10,000,000.

The unexpected and sudden death of William Orton occasions profound regret, especially among those with whom he has been officially associated. Mr. Orton's office hours were from 9:30 a. m. to 4:30 p. m., and his labor during those hours was incessant and intense. His knowledge of telegraphy was prodigious, and he understood most of the new improvements and inventions in construction and application. Resolutions of respect from Pacific coast telegraphers were received by the Western Union directors to-day.

The river and harbor appropriation bill as passed to-day contains the following items for Pacific coast improvements: Oakland, \$80,000; Wilmington, \$20,000; Sacramento and Feather rivers, \$15,000; Lower Willamette and Columbia rivers, \$30,000; Upper Willamette, \$20,000; Canal around Columbia Cascades, \$75,000. The bill also contains provisions—heretofore mentioned as agreed on by a committee—for survey of various points with a view to future appropriation for improvements.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., April 23.—McLein, secretary of state under Stearns, and L. G. Dennis, the little giant of Alachua county, have made confessions in writing of frauds in 1876, by which Florida was carried for Hayes. Dennis covers fully all the details in the Archer precinct frauds which played so important a part before the returning board. He says 214 names were put on the return of Archer after the voting. McLein's confession is said to cover all transactions before the state canvassing board. These confessions were in the hands of the present secretary of state, Bloxham, and have been forwarded to Washington. After Dennis' confession 11 indictments against him for frauds in Levy and Alachua counties were nolle prosequi. McLein, it is said, was rewarded, but how is not known.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Regarding the alleged confessions of McLein and Dennis of frauds in Florida in 1876, Montgomery Blair says he had information some time ago that such confessions were to be or had been made. He and others were unable to conjecture where the original papers containing the confessions are to be found, if they have, as stated, been sent to Washington.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 24.—Last January Jerome Stanford, son of A. P. and nephew of Leland Stanford, gave John D. Hooker, money broker, a note for \$5,000 signed by Percy Osgood and endorsed by Leland Stanford, with the request that he get it discounted. Hooker got the note discounted at the Pacific bank and gave young Stanford his check for the amount obtained less commissions. When the note fell due April 15th, Percy Osgood, maker, was not to be found, and Leland Stanford on being applied to at once declared his endorsement a forgery. Young Stanford gives a very unsatisfactory account of the history of the note and Percy Osgood appears to be a mythical character.

NEW YORK, April 24.—The Herald's Washington special says a canvass by the Herald correspondent of the senate and house of representatives on the bill introduced by Kimmel, at the suggestion of Montgomery Blair, to allow of quo warranto proceedings in the United States supreme court to ascertain the validity of title of the incumbent of the

presidency, has disclosed the fact that twenty-six members of both houses opposed the scheme. Grover says: I have concluded the act of congress creating the electoral commission settled the question beyond controversy. If there was a mode adopted of submitting the question to courts which would only be a review of what the commission passed upon, I think it would be of no particular avail to change the result arrived at by the commission. The tendency of my judgment is that the result reached by the electoral commission was a finality, and should remain so. As to the issue presented from Oregon, the conclusion arrived at by the commission was not in accordance with my judgment as executive of that state, nor is it now, but I think the commission were properly authorized to review my action, and to their conclusions, I say, let the decision stand. But while this is so the constitution ought to be changed, for no negative mandate of the constitution should stand as a dead letter. The decision of the electoral commission in both the Oregon and Louisiana cases as to eligibility of federal officeholders to be appointed electors is in direct contravention of the language of the constitution.

England's Rightful King.

It is a curious fact, and one that is not generally known, that King Victor Emanuel, was, by the strict law of succession, the rightful king of England. He was descended in a direct line from Charles I. The youngest daughter of that unhappy monarch, the Princess Henrietta Maria, married Gaston d'Orleans, the brother of Louis XIV. She died, leaving two daughters. The eldest became queen of Spain; and died childless. The younger married the heir to the house of Savoy, and was the ancestress of the late King of Italy. After the revolution of 1688, when the right to succession to the British throne was settled by the act of parliament, the house of Savoy was excluded on account of the Catholic religion professed by its members. The house of Hanover, of which Queen Victoria is the representative, was several times removed further from the direct succession, deriving, as it did, its claims from James I, through Queen Elizabeth of Bohemia, and her daughter, the Electress Sophia. A striking commentary on the consequences of human actions is afforded by this story of a royal inheritance. When Charles I. espoused a Catholic princess he would scarcely have imagined that by this act he was excluding his direct descendants from the throne of their fathers; and still less could his queen have foreseen that any descendant of her favorite child, so carefully trained by her in the tenets of her own religion, should overthrow the temporal power of the pope, and be himself installed upon the throne.

If you want to keep your boy at home, make it pleasanter for him than the street. Chalk a hopscotch in the hall, put a hoghead of molasses on tap in the kitchen, have a dog-fight in the back yard, make a "bully slide" on the cellar door, have a hand-organ and monkey in the reception room, and a German band on the stairs. Hire a "Gevus" to be chaffed. Let the boy chalk callers' backs on the 1st of April, throw his base-ball through the windows, ring the bells and run away, and "plug" the cook with fish balls Sunday morning; but even then you will have to engage a circus or "great moral show" to drive through the premises two or three times in the season to "make it pleasanter than the street."

A few days since we saw a young man who "couldn't afford to take books out of the library." He was well dressed, and we wondered if it really was possible that he could not afford to pay fifty cents a year for the very rich blessing the library ought to be to a young man. Yesterday we saw this same young man pay fifty cents for a dozen cigars, which perhaps will last him two days. Suppose they last him a week. This would be the same he would have had to pay for the use of the library a year. Now, that young man is what is called a "steady young man"—does not drink and has no immoral habits. He is spending probably \$100 a year for cigars, and other useless luxuries. Unless he changes these habits, he will never be worth a dollar in the world, and should sickness or adversity come upon him will be a burden upon some one.—N. Y. Citizen.

A very little boy had one day done wrong, and he was sent, after paternal correction, to ask in secret the forgiveness of his Heavenly Father. His offence was passion. Anxious to hear what he would say, his mother followed to the door of the room. In lisping accents she heard him ask to be made better; and then, with childlike simplicity, he added: "Lord, make ma's temper better, too."

The Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce has adopted a rule that "the throwing of dough, grain, flour, bran, or missiles of any kind, shall not be indulged in on the floor of the Exchange."

The divorced wife of Brick Pomeroy, now an actress, has married again.

Boss Tweed.

The following effecting incident in the early career of the late Boss Tweed will be new to our readers: One fine morning he was on his way to a foundry to call for a pair of sheet iron gloves ordered the day before, in which he intended to aid him in stealing red-hot stoves, when his attention was attracted by a colored man who had fallen asleep against a doorway, and who had a box of fine cigars under his arm. How to possess himself of said cigars was now the question with the then embryo Chief of Tammany. His knowledge of natural history told him that nothing awakens the average African but hunger and earthquakes, so he had plenty of time to perfect his plan of operations. Directly over the oblivious moke was a room to let, and upon inquiry found it could be hired at five dollars a week. As the cigars were obviously worth at least twenty dollars, he at once took the apartment for one week on trial. The next thing was to purchase a "sucker" from a small boy who was engaged in lifting bricks from the gutter with that juvenile illustration of the power of atmospheric pressure. This young T. let down from the window of the room, with the design of softly attaching it to the box, and then gently withdrawing the same from the grasp of its somnific possessor. After making several ineffectual attempts to cause the leather to stick to the prize, the strategist observed that an immense crowd of loafers and other New York politicians had collected on the street, and were regarding his enterprise with breathless admiration and sympathy. Somehow or other the apparatus wouldn't work very well, and although the darkey slumbered with reassuring immobility, our hero more than once nearly slid out on his head, in his desperate endeavors to establish effective communications. The hours wore slowly away, and Tweed was just about winding up his line until after supper when a man in his shirt sleeves stepped out of the shop underneath and observed, "What in thunder have you been doing with my sign all this time, young feller?" In a moment the fearful truth flashed upon the patient angler. The store was that of a tobacconist. The next day the whole block where the above occurred was burned to the ground, though we believe Mr. T. proved an alibi or something. What a beautiful example of quiet and unassuming effort this furnishes to us all!

The female socialists have been holding a meeting at Berlin. The orators were not all women, however. Those who spoke did so with no little vehemence. They were not a little indignant when they saw a minister of religion among them, Protestant though he was; for one of their main objects is to leave the Reformed church and to cast off Christianity. One of the male speakers, who was a layman, was much better received, for Herr Most told them that they were doubly slaves—slaves by their want of liberty and general misery, and slaves to their own husbands. This sentiment was heartily applauded. After Herr Most a number of women spoke, vying with each other in vehemence. One of them proposed to convert all the churches into dwellings for the working classes. Thereupon the Protestant pastor thought it time to speak. He stood up in defense of Christianity and marriage, and was constantly interrupted by women's shouts of "liar," "hypocrite," and the like elegant epithets.

The following story will send a shudder through temperance folks: A lady in the south of England had a raw and free-spoken waitress who, after being in the house a fortnight, emitted to put any water bottles on the table. When reminded of the omission, she replied, "For fourteen days I've put 'em on the table and none of you drunk any. I don't mean to put 'em on any more."

THE TABLES TURNED.—Says the Standard: "Republican papers have been indulging in a broad grin because the democratic convention accepted an invitation to visit the insane asylum. They can stop grinning and pull up their chins now, as the republican conference voted unanimously to go to the penitentiary."



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

The World-renowned Wilson Shuttle Sewing Machine

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

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

Three Wilson Machines will do as much work in one day as four other Machines. It requires no special instructions to use it; an Illustrated Direction Book is furnished with each machine.

IT CANNOT GET OUT OF ORDER, AND THE ADJUSTMENTS ARE ABSOLUTELY PERFECT. A properly executed Certificate is furnished with each machine, guaranteeing to keep it in repair, free of charge, for five years. Machines sold on easy terms of payment, and delivered, free of charge, at any Railroad Depot in the United States where we have no Agents.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue. Agents Wanted. For full particulars address

WILSON SEWING MACHINE CO.
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R. C. GRAVES, Agent, Seattle, W. T.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

THE SPLENDID SIDEWHEEL

STEAMSHIP DAKOTA
(2,100 Tons.)

H. G. MORSE, COMMANDER.

Will leave on the dates hereafter mentioned:
Fare from Seattle to San Francisco—
CABIN, \$30; STEERAGE, \$15.

SAN FRANCISCO	SEATTLE	VICTORIA
April 30	April 8	April 20
May 10	April 28	April 30
May 20	May 18	May 20
June 20	June 8	June 10

STEAMER CITY OF PANAMA
(1,500 Tons.)

W. B. SEABURY, COMMANDER.

Will leave on the following dates:

SAN FRANCISCO	SEATTLE	VICTORIA
April 30	On Arrival	April 20
May 10	"	April 30
May 20	"	May 10
June 10	"	June 20
June 20	"	June 30

Passengers from Portland and up-Sound ports will take Puget Sound Mail steamer and make connection with "City of Panama" at Victoria. Steamer "Dakota" goes through to Olympia. These steamers leave Victoria at noon on the day advertised. Tickets are good only on the steamer for which they are purchased and are not transferable. For freight or passage apply on board, or to H. L. TIBBALS, General agent for Puget Sound, Port Townsend.

A VERY rapid, safe and easy way to make money, is to procure territory to introduce the latest useful invention that is wanted every day, by every one, everywhere, who has a not a full sized sewing machine, with table and treadle, for only Eighteen Dollars,

MANUFACTURED BY THE PEERLESS MFG CO. OF PHILADELPHIA, does the same work as a machine you pay eighty dollars for, rapid, smooth and firm work, and makes a seam so strong the cloth will tear before the stitches rip apart. Agents only need show them in operation to sell in every house they enter. Thirty dollars and upwards cleared daily by smart agents. No such machine was ever offered at any such price.

HIGHEST AWARDS AT CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION. THOUSANDS OF FAMILIES USING THEM

Demand increasing every day where they become known. Ministers, judges, lawyers, editors, tailors, machinists, &c., recommend them perfect. Rights given free to first applicants. If there is no agency in your place write for it or buy a machine for your family or relative, there is none better or so cheap. Machines sent to all parts of the country, on receipt of price, \$18. Read advertisement beginning.

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

I. M. HILL,
Attorney in fact for R. W. Poole,
Seattle, W. T., March 20, 1878. m29d27

Seattle & Walla Walla R. R.

SEATTLE TO RENTON.

PASSENGER AND FREIGHT CARS WILL leave Seattle every day (Sundays excepted) at 6 1/2 A. M., and 1 P. M.; returning will leave Renton at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company at the Depot.

J. M. COLMAN
General Superintendent.

TO LET.

Furnished and Unfurnished Rooms to Let.

For further particulars enquire

OVER SEATTLE DRUG STORE,
Mill Street, Seattle, W. T.
Feb 26th.

ALEX. MINES,
WHITE-WASHING
AND GENERAL HOUSE CLEARING.

May be found at Harris & Attidge's Drug Store, Seattle.
Apr 16-11

COAL TAR?

COAL TAR, IN ANY QUANTITY, FOR sale at

Great Reduction on San Francisco Price.

Apply at Works of
SEATTLE GAS LIGHT CO

Northern Transportation Co.,

CARRYING THE U. S. MAILS.

The steamer J. B. LIBBY, Capt. B. Bonner, the above company, will leave Seattle every

Monday, at 7 o'clock A. M.

For Whidbey Island, Utsahday, La Conner on Whatcom; and every FRIDAY for Whidbey Isl and Utsahday and La Conner; returning on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

THE STEAMER DISPATCH,
Capt. Monroe, will leave Seattle every Thursday Evening at 10 o'clock, for Port Townsend, San Juan Island and Semiahmoo, returning on Sundays.

For Freight or passage apply on board.

nov3 J. C. BRITAIN.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The firm of CUSHMAN & ZIMMERMAN, carpenters, has been dissolved by mutual consent. GEORGE A. CUSHMAN, CHRISTIAN ZIMMERMAN, CHRISTIAN ZIMMERMAN.

The undersigned will continue to carry on the business at the old stand.

6-4-78
CHRISTIAN ZIMMERMAN

WEEKLY DISPATCH.

BERIAH BROWN & CO., PROPRIETORS.

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

THE WEEKLY DISPATCH, published every Saturday morning. Two dollars per year.

All business, news letters or telegraphic dispatches must be addressed to EVENING DISPATCH.

SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1878.

Protective Tariff.

The nearest approach to the revival of old principles as party issues which we have seen in any modern platform, is the resolution by the Oregon Republican Convention indicating the policy of a protective tariff, expressed in the words: "That while we are in favor of a revenue for the support of the General Government by duties on imports, sound policy requires such adjustment of those duties as to encourage the development of the industrial interests of the whole country," etc. This is identically the sophistry which has ever been used by the advocates of protective tariffs: "Protection to home industry;" "Encouragement to home manufacturers;" The practical workings and the logical results of the system have been exemplified by building up colossal fortunes for manufacturers, by levying contributions upon every other class in community, the poor per capita equal with the rich. In times of prosperity, it gives employment to a few thousand operatives who are thrown out of employment and become paupers during every season of financial depression. The system of supporting the Government by the revenues derived from duties upon imports more than doubles the burdens of the tax-payers. A more expensive system of collecting revenues, with its hordes of spies and detectives, could not possibly be invented. These burdens are immensely augmented by the discriminations against articles of general consumption—the wearing apparel of the laborers and every implement of industry of the husbandman, mechanic and artisan. Every import duty upon articles of general necessity is more than doubled in the advance of the price of those articles to consumers, as any one can see by comparison in prices before and after the duty is levied; or, for instance, the prices between Victoria and any town on this side of the line, for a suit of clothes for a laboring man. The laboring man who has constant employment does very well if he earns two dollars a day; out of this he may comfortably support a wife and four children. Not less than one-third of the amount will go for store goods, all of which are subject to a tariff of not less than 25 per cent., which will make not less than 50 per cent. advance in price. On \$200 purchase, he pays not less than \$50, not ten per cent. of which finds its way into the public treasury, but mainly goes to enriching manufacturers and paying the expenses of collection. For every million of dollars paid into the public treasury the people are taxed not less than ten millions under the protective tariff system. This is a simple fact which every man of ordinary intelligence can see for himself. Who profits by it? The iron mongers of Pennsylvania and the cotton manufacturers of New England are rolling in wealth, while tens of thousands of their operatives are starving, because the times are dull and the supply has outrun the demand. Another suggestive phase of

this question is, that the advocates of protection are almost invariably the promoters of cooley labor. Under the specious guise of encouraging home industry, they would shut our ports against competition with manufacturers, and open them to the importation of cheap laborers to compete with the free labor of the country. We hold to the doctrine that any restriction upon trade and commerce is inconsistent with free government; that every citizen has a natural and inalienable right to dispose of the results of his labor as he chooses; to buy and sell when and where he can do so at the best advantage to himself. The only protection to home industry which is legitimately within the power of government is to prohibit the importation of cooley laborers.

The Monopoly Broken.

The resistance made by Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, and Delegate Jacobs to the exactions of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, for which they have been roundly abused as enemies of the enterprise, has resulted in the greatest good to the people in breaking up the monopoly of the public lands. The bill reported by Mr. Mitchell, from the Committee on Railroads, in which the Railroad Company has been forced to acquiesce, reserves the lands to the use of the settlers, granting the proceeds of the sales alone to aid in the construction of the railroad. It provides that where pre-emption and homestead claims were initiated, or private entries and locations were allowed, upon lands embraced in the grant to said company, prior to the receipt of the orders of withdrawal at the respective district land offices, the lands embraced in such entry shall not be held as within the grant to said company, and shall be patented to the parties lawfully entering the same, etc. Another section provides:

"That from and after the passage of this act the lands included in the grant aforesaid on the whole of the then non-completed main line of road, with the exception of its right of way and lands appurtenant thereto, on either side thereof, necessary to be used in the construction and in the operation of said road or line, and that required for depots, freight-houses, sidetracks, water-stations, wharves, and other purposes essential to the operation of said road or line, shall be and remain open to settlement and pre-emption in quantities of not exceeding one quarter section, or 160 acres, under existing laws and regulations respecting the disposal of the public lands, and at the price of \$2 50 per acre, such sales to be made by the United States; and the proceeds of the sales in this section mentioned shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States, and by the Secretary of the Treasury set aside to the credit of said Northern Pacific Railroad Company as a separate fund; and the same shall be by the Secretary of the Treasury, from time to time, invested in United States securities for the benefit of said company, which securities shall be sold, when required, and the proceeds of such sales shall be paid over by the Secretary of the Treasury to said Northern Pacific Railroad Company, its trustees or assigns, without further legislation or appropriation, as hereinafter provided, and not otherwise: Provided, that iron and coal lands and lands containing the precious metals, granted to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, shall not be subject to pre-emption under the provisions of this act, but shall be disposed of by the United States, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, according to the general laws of the United States applicable to such lands, and the net proceeds thereof paid into the treasury as herebefore provided in reference to proceeds arising from

sales by pre-emption, and applied for the benefit of said Northern Pacific Railroad Company, the same as proceeds arising from pre-emptions, as hereinafter mentioned."

The Money Question.

We have seen a great deal of discussion on the money question, by far the greater portion of which we have not been able to understand. One side argues that gold and silver are the only standard of value, because these metals possess an intrinsic value recognized in all commercial interchanges among all the nations of the earth. A writer in the *Intelligencer* says: "A gold dollar is worth a dollar to the holder, not because it is gold, but because of the government's statutory enactment making it a legal tender for all dues and purchases." Upon this premise it is argued by the advocates of an inflated paper currency that a piece of paper issued under the government stamp and made a legal tender in all business transactions, is the equivalent of gold and silver, without reference to its convertibility or exchangeable qualities. Mr. M. S. Booth, in a letter to the *Oregonian* advocating this view, quotes the admission of Secretary Sherman that a paper currency is necessary to supply the business demands of the country, says:

"If currency or greenbacks are so necessary for the country, why redeem them? Why not leave them in circulation, instead of calling them in, and then having to issue more, or their equivalent, in their place? Secretary Sherman said, 'he did not believe that specie payments could be maintained without power to reissue United States notes!'"

Now, without resorting to any hypothetical illustrations as to what might happen in a case which never has occurred, or as to the possibilities in cases never likely to occur, the common sense view upon facts which actually exist is, that the Government, having the exclusive right to fix the standard of value upon money, must make that standard of such intrinsic value as to conform to the standard recognized by other nations with whom we have commercial relations, or it cannot be made uniform. The stamp of the Government upon a paper representative of a dollar, or the enactment of Congress that the same shall be a legal tender, gives that paper no intrinsic value or relation to an intrinsic standard value other than that given to it by the necessities and fluctuations of trade. The legal tender greenback dollar has at times been only able to command thirty-three cents in coin. It is now nearly at par only for the reason that it is convertible into gold paying bonds. It is this convertible quality that alone gives it any intrinsic value at home or abroad. Redeem the bonds in greenbacks not convertible into coin, or coin paying bonds, and you would destroy their value as a circulating medium, and make them utterly worthless for foreign commerce. The money-changers, in coin and bullion, would be complete masters of the country, making their own standards of value. To call in all the greenbacks, redeem them in coin and destroy them, would be nearly as calamitous, if it were practicable, because there is not coin sufficient to carry on the business of the country, and it would result in immense shrinkage of all property values and the depression of all industrial pursuits.

Nothing is more demonstrable than that a coin standard of value corresponding with that of other nations is a commercial

necessity; that there is not a sufficient amount of coin in the country to meet its necessities as a circulating medium, and that the only way in which paper money can maintain a standard value is by making it convertible into coin at the option of the holder. It is a very great mistake to suppose that the redemption of specie payment would necessitate the redemption of all, or any considerable portion of the greenbacks now in circulation. For all purposes of domestic exchanges who would not prefer Government notes, redeemable in coin on presentation, to gold or silver. For all foreign exchanges gold has ever been the only medium. The so-called "National Banks" are an expensive and unnecessary burden to the people, without any constitutional authority. To the General Government exclusively belongs the power to coin money and fix its standard value. That standard value can only be fixed and maintained in a mixed currency, by making the paper representative convertible into coin value when required. The plan proposed by President Van Buren and adopted by the Democratic party under the name of "Sub-Treasury," was to issue treasury notes equal to the business demands of the country, redeemable in coin and receivable for all government dues. Under that system the paper would always be at par with gold and each would bear its proper relations to the demands of business without bringing on those periodical financial crisis promoted by bankers and money-changers for their own purposes.

FIRST PRINCIPLES.—The Portland *Standard* sneeringly remarks that the editor of the DISPATCH has "got down to 1840 with his editorials." We would like very much to see one of our modern Democratic editors get as far back as that in the advocacy of the principles upon which the old Democratic party was founded, of which they now appear to be utterly ignorant. We were educated in the idea that principles are unchangeable, and to regard "history as philosophy teaching by example." The only indication we now have of what constitutes Democratic principles is by reference to the past, for we can find nothing relating thereto in modern Democratic papers edited by men who regard politics as simply a device by which the public offices are secured, and who would scorn to profit by the wisdom or the experience of the past, looking upon the founders of our government and our religion as "old fogies," not up to the "advanced ideas" of the present day.

The full text of the law of Congress allowing persons charged with crime to testify in their own behalf, which law is now in force in the courts here, is entitled "An act to make persons charged with crimes and offences competent witnesses in the United States and Territorial Courts." It enacts "that in the trial of all indictments, informations, complaints, and other proceedings against persons charged with the commission of crimes, offences and misdemeanors in the United States Courts, Territorial courts and courts martial and courts of inquiry, in any State or Territory, including the District of Columbia, the person so charged shall, at his own request, but not otherwise, be a competent witness. And his failure to make such request shall not create any presumption against him." The act was approved March 16, 1878.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Yesterday afternoon Officer Turner found a man lying on the sidewalk at the corner of Front and Main streets, suffering, apparently, great physical pain. On being asked by the officer what ailed him, the person said he had taken strychnine, with suicidal intent. Not being able to walk, the officer called a passing hack, and placing the man in it, ordered the driver to go with all haste to the city jail. This was done, but so active was the poison working, that by the time the police station was reached the young man was in convulsions. He was assisted from the vehicle and taken into the large cell and Dr. Glass hastily summoned. A powerful emetic was administered, which soon emptied the would-be suicide's stomach. An antidote for the poison was then given him, and the effect of the fatal drug neutralized as far as possible. He soon grew much easier, and early last evening was able to walk about without assistance. He gave his name to Capt. Kelly as Marion Moore, and says he lives in Lewis county, W. T. Moore informed the officer and physician that he has a brother and sister residing in that county, also a brother and sister living in California. When asked his reason for attempting to destroy himself, Moore was reticent; but when pressed, he said he had been sick for some time, was without means and had grown weary of the burden of life. A bottle labeled strychnine was found in his possession. He appears to be about 21 years of age, and is rather prepossessing in appearance. Death must have soon followed had he not received prompt medical attention. Moore was considered beyond danger last evening. He came to this city Saturday from his home, so he informed the officer.—*Oregonian*.

The Addison Society of Chicago is composed of young men who expect to go into literary pursuits. Just for practice, they started a little newspaper called *The Bazo*. In the first number an unpopular member was called a thief, and now the editors have a real libel suit on hand. It is stated on good authority that Whitty, in Yorkshire, derives a revenue of not less than \$250,000 a year from jet. Sometimes the receipts have been nearly double that sum. They vary with the caprice of fashion.

Some interesting experiments with dynamite as an agent in rural matters have lately been made at Lord Lyttelton's seat in England, where the huge roots of old trees were very successfully blown out of the ground. The recent subterranean disturbances in Nebraska are regarded as the result of chemical rather than volcanic action. The peculiar soil, becoming soaked with water, forms a sulphuric acid, which attacks the alkaline carbonates, creating heat and internal rumblings.

President Diaz is gaining in popularity throughout Mexico, being regarded the ablest ruler that republic has had since the death of Benito Juarez.

TO SPORTSMEN.

JOHN SULLIVAN, HAS NOW A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF FISHING TACKLE. SPOON HOOKS OF THE VERY BEST KILLING STYLES, POWDER AND SHOT FLASKS, CARTRIDGES OF ALL SIZES, Ammunition, &c. Also a large variety of BIRD CAGES. ap22 f COMMERCIAL STREET, SEATTLE.

GARDEN RENTON, MY PUBLIC PLEASURE GARDEN, AT RENTON, Will be open on SUNDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M., and on week days any time on application. Flowers, Fruits, Ice Cream, SODA WATER, ALL KINDS OF FANCY DRINKS, CONFECTIONERY, &c. Kept always on hand. Admittance, 25 cents large parties less. W. P. SMITH. ap22 f

TO LET, Furnished and Unfurnished Rooms to Let. For further particulars enquire OVER SEATTLE DRUG STORE, Mill Street, Seattle, W. T. feb27

CATARRH

A PHYSICIAN'S TESTIMONY. 30 Years a Physician. 12 Years a Sufferer. Tried Regular Remedies. Tried Patent Medicines. Permanently cured by

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE.

MESSESS. WEEKS & POTTER.—Sirs: I have practiced medicine for thirty years, and have been a sufferer myself for twelve years with Catarrh in the nasal passages, fauces and larynx. I have used everything in the materia medica without any permanent relief, until finally I was induced to try a patent medicine (something that we allopathists are very loth to do). I tried — and divers others until I got hold of yours. I followed the directions to the letter, and am happy to say I have had a permanent cure. Your RADICAL CURE is certainly a happy combination for the cure of that most unpleasant and dangerous of diseases. Yours, respectfully, G. W. GRAY, M. D., Of Dr. D. W. Gray & Son, Physicians and Druggists, Muscatine, Iowa. MUSCATINE, IOWA, March 27, 1877.

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

SYMPATHETIC DISEASES,

Affections of the Eye, Ear, Throat, Lungs and Bronchial Tubes which in many cases accompany a severe case of Catarrh. The inflamed and diseased condition of the mucous membrane is the cause of all these troubles, and until the system has been brought properly under the influence of the RADICAL CURE, perfect freedom from them cannot be reasonably expected. It is but three years since SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE was placed before the public, but in that short time it has found its way from Maine to California, and is everywhere acknowledged by druggists and physicians to be the most successful preparation for the thorough treatment of Catarrh ever compounded. The fact will be deemed of more importance when it is coupled with the statement that within five years over 20 different remedies for Catarrh have been placed on sale, and to-day, with one or two exceptions, their names cannot be recalled by the best-informed druggist. Advertising may succeed in forcing a few sales, but unless the remedy possess undoubted specific medical properties, it is absolutely certain to fall into merited obscurity.

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

COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTER

IS SIMPLY WONDERFUL. KINGSTON, MICH., April 20, 1877. I consider COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTER the best plaster I ever saw, and am recommending them to all. C. C. MORROW. HUNK, ILL., April 18, 1877. It has done my boy more good than all other medicines. He now goes to school for the first time in three years. ELIZA JANE DUFFIELD. EMMA, ILL., April 2, 1877. I like the one I got well. They are the best plaster I got in the world. S. L. MCGILL. ANN GROVE, MO., March 22, 1877. Accept my thanks for the good derived from the two COLLINS' PLASTERS a time ago.

COLLINS' V O. For local pains, ear aches, rheumatism, neuralgia, kidney, liver, bowels, chest, is equal to an army of OF plants and herbs. Price, 25 cents. Sold by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists throughout the United States and Canada. WEEKS & POTTER, Proprietors, Boston, Mass.

S. BAXTER & CO.

IMPORTERS AND Commission Merchants, SOLE AGENTS for Western Washington for the California Farmers' Mutual

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION. OFFER FOR SALE TO THE TRADE ONLY; TENNENT'S ALE, Pints and Quarts. BASS' ALE " " " GUINNESS' PORTER Pints and Qts. HENNESSEY BRANDY in Octaves, and 1, 2 and 3 star in case. MARTELL BRANDY in Octaves, and 1, 2 and 3 star in case. OTARD DUPUY BRANDY in Octaves and cases. CALIFORNIA GRAPE BRANDY in Octave. SCOTCH WHISKY in case and bulk. IRISH " " " CHAMPAGNE—Chas. Farre, in pints and quarts. Landsberger's California, Imperial and Private Cuvee, in pts & qts. SHERRY—Finest Old Golden, Old Garvey and California in case and bulk. PORT—Imported and California in case and bulk. BOURBON WHISKIES—Hotelling's genuine J. H. Cutter in case and bulk; White House, Universal, Miller, etc. etc. TOBACCO—Plug, Granulated and Long Cut. CIGARS—The largest Stock and Best Assortment on Puget Sound. We are the only house in Washington Territory shipping Furs direct to London, England, and are paying the highest cash prices. nov16tf

Seattle & Walla Walla R. R. SEATTLE TO RENTON. PASSENGER AND FREIGHT CARS WILL leave Seattle every day (Sundays excepted) at 6 30 A. M., and 1 P. M.; returning will leave Renton at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company at the Depot. J. M. COLMAN General Superintendent. j33 -4ktwf

TOWN AND COUNTRY.

From the Daily of Saturday.

FROM WASHINGTON.—Recent letters from Washington inform us that the War Department have earnestly recommended the bill of Delegate Fenn for increasing the quota of arms for the Territories, under resolution of July 3d, 1876, from 500 to 1,000 with ammunition, and that the bill will be sure to pass; also that the War Department and General Sherman have earnestly recommended the bill to appoint a commission to take evidence of war and spoliation claims growing out of the Nez Percé war, and that this also will pass. The committee on appropriations have agreed to report \$75,000 this session for the canal and locks at the Cascades, and an effort will be made in both Senate and House to augment this to \$125,000. They have also agreed to report \$20,000 for the Snake river which it is believed can be augmented to \$30,000. They also report \$1,000 for the preliminary survey of Clearwater river for navigation.—*Lewisiston Teller.*

THE FATAL FIFTH SHIP.—In a late number of the Indianapolis News we find the following paragraph: "Col. LeRoy Woods, who was a passenger on the ill-fated vessel Gen. Miller, which was lost in the Pacific Ocean off San Francisco a few days ago, left his home in Richmond, Indiana, on the first of February for Alaska. He has only been married a few months. A day or two before his departure he remarked to a friend in this city in response to an inquiry as to the probable length of his absence from the State, 'Well, I can't tell. I may never come back. One out of every five ships that leave Frisco for Alaska go to the bottom, and it will be just my luck to find that fifth ship.' He found it. Mrs. Woods was intending to follow her husband to his far off home in early summer."

ACCIDENT AND DEATH.—About two weeks ago, Cynthia Higdon, 14 years old, daughter of Joseph Higdon, living nine miles north of Vancouver, went with a younger sister after the cattle, riding a fractions pony. The pony was a good rider, and she was to subdue the pony; but she was overthrown by the pony, and she fell backwards, falling on her head, and rolled over. She was badly injured, and died.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—An interesting easter service with a short sermon by the pastor on "the hope and glory of the resurrection" occupied the morning hour. We give the concluding paragraph of the sermon: "It does not yet appear what we shall be; but when he shall appear we shall be like Him, for we shall see Him as He is. And have we any glimpse of Christ in glory? Look for a moment with John on Patmos and the splendor will blind your vision! In the midst of seven golden candlesticks stands one like unto the Son of Man, clothed with a flowing garment and girt about with a golden girdle; his head and hair white like wool, as white as snow; His eyes as a flame of fire, His feet like unto fine brass, as if they burned in a furnace; His voice as the sound of many waters, majestic as the sea; in His hand seven stars, a constellation caught from the sky; His speech as vivid and keen as a sharp and glittering two-edged sword; and His countenance like the sun shining in its strength! What an effort to describe the indescribable, to picture that which is more gorgeous than the richest colors with which we paint! But we shall be like him. Can it be! Behold the brilliant flowers that spring from a decaying seed in the dull, damp soil! Be taught by the tropical plumage of birds which had been cased in the unpromising shell of an egg! We tread on worthless sand along the beach which the artist and artisan convert into a mirror that reflects the very thoughts of our souls as they flash and play upon the face! O bodies weary, full of aches at times, or of disease! O mutilated bodies, legless and armless! O frail bodies, feeble with age and stooping with the weight and weariness of years! What transformations and coronations await you! Take heed men and brethren, take heed to the promise and assurance made to them that 'wait for the adoption, to wit the redemption of their body.'"

TRINITY EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—This church which has been growing and strengthening the past three years will soon be called upon to elect a pastor. Rev. Mr. Bonnell, who has been in charge, at the request of Bishop Morris, expects to leave Seattle the latter part of May. He desires the congregation to meet after prayers on Easter Monday and choose a committee of five, who shall take charge of the church and provide for the continuance of Divine service.

NEW VESSEL.—A vessel is being built at Seabeck which will be finished sometime during the coming year. Her dimensions will be 204 feet keel, 19 feet hold and 44 feet beam. She will perhaps be a bark, will have a single deck and will be the largest vessel of the kind if not the largest of any kind that has ever been built on Puget Sound. The Seabeck Mill Company are the builders and Mr. Hiram Doncaster the boss workman.

INSANE ASYLUM.—The trustees of the institution held their regular meeting at the Asylum on Monday and Tuesday of this week. Everything connected with the management was found to be in a satisfactory condition. Another ward is being prepared for the dangerous patients. The contract for furnishing clothing was let to Schwabacher Bro. & Co., of Seattle.—*Tacoma Herald.*

DR. S. F. CHAFIN, formerly of Seattle, has left Solano county, California, for a more congenial clime. He found, says the local paper, that our prevailing winds were undermining his health, and he concluded to try the climate of Napa county, and has located at Yountville.

DIED.—At Vancouver, on the 10th inst., John T. Lovelace, one of the oldest settlers and most extensive farmers in Clarke county; a native of North Carolina, aged 52 years.

From the Daily of Monday.

THE CHURCHES SUNDAY.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.
D. Bogley, Pastor. Morning subject—Second Peter, 1st chapter, 19 and 21 verses. The speaker noticed that in the wide state of society and of the Christian life and work greatest stress was laid on the lowest form of evidence—addressed to the senses, that as culture obtained, greater importance was given to that which was addressed to the intellect and in the more advanced state of religious culture, the internal—the day star in the heart becomes more pronounced and emphasized, that this change and state are internal—the Divine coming in contact with the human, the Holy Spirit revealing Christ to the consciousness, illuminating the spiritual perceptions and calling the spiritual intentions into complete exercise, that all our intentions are blinded by sin and that certain conditions upon our part being fulfilled that Christ is manifest to the soul, ceases to be a mere image, a mere conception and becomes a real, personal friend and spiritual truth a solid reality—that this clear spiritual perception is the natural and normal state of unfallen man. It was also observed that the Christian ministry is designed to impart instruction for the perfecting of the saints, till all come to the unity of the faith in the knowledge of Jesus Christ.

EVENING.
Text, John, 7 chapter, 17 verse. The power and influence of the will were spoken of and a brief recital of the connection given. After which, it was observed that there is in the world a power that makes for righteousness, that every path of choice directly involving moral volition and characters that the whole will surrendered to God's, the Christian service becomes easy and joyous, that the bliss reaches the upper ranges, that man may become a partaker of the Divine nature, that we have our destiny in our own hands, that we may serve God as perfectly in our sphere—according to our capacity as Gabriel can, that all is according to Divine law, that yielding to temptation evils increase upon us very rapidly, producing a forestate of hell—the wrath of God abiding upon us and in the light of this Divine law the eternal condition can be accounted for—conscience, like ten thousand serpents inflicting pains and penalties upon lost souls.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—An interesting easter service with a short sermon by the pastor on "the hope and glory of the resurrection" occupied the morning hour. We give the concluding paragraph of the sermon: "It does not yet appear what we shall be; but when he shall appear we shall be like Him, for we shall see Him as He is. And have we any glimpse of Christ in glory? Look for a moment with John on Patmos and the splendor will blind your vision! In the midst of seven golden candlesticks stands one like unto the Son of Man, clothed with a flowing garment and girt about with a golden girdle; his head and hair white like wool, as white as snow; His eyes as a flame of fire, His feet like unto fine brass, as if they burned in a furnace; His voice as the sound of many waters, majestic as the sea; in His hand seven stars, a constellation caught from the sky; His speech as vivid and keen as a sharp and glittering two-edged sword; and His countenance like the sun shining in its strength! What an effort to describe the indescribable, to picture that which is more gorgeous than the richest colors with which we paint! But we shall be like him. Can it be! Behold the brilliant flowers that spring from a decaying seed in the dull, damp soil! Be taught by the tropical plumage of birds which had been cased in the unpromising shell of an egg! We tread on worthless sand along the beach which the artist and artisan convert into a mirror that reflects the very thoughts of our souls as they flash and play upon the face! O bodies weary, full of aches at times, or of disease! O mutilated bodies, legless and armless! O frail bodies, feeble with age and stooping with the weight and weariness of years! What transformations and coronations await you! Take heed men and brethren, take heed to the promise and assurance made to them that 'wait for the adoption, to wit the redemption of their body.'"

TRINITY CHURCH.—Rev. C. R. Bonnell, the present pastor of Trinity Church, being about to depart for Europe, to be absent a year or more, and there being no parish organization, the congregation met this morning (Easter Monday) and elected the following committee to take charge of the church and parsonage and provide for church services: Messrs. Hiram Burnett, W. A. Jennings, A. Slorah, John Leary, and D. T. Wheeler.

FINE PAINTING.—Mr. A. W. Piper has painted a handsome oil picture from an engraving entitled "Christ at the Sepulchre." It is really a fine work of art and one that reflects great credit upon Mr. Piper, a self-taught artist. It is proposed to raise a subscription among the members of the Catholic Church for the purpose of purchasing this painting. It was in that church on Good Friday.

COUNTERFEITING.—One Levi Livingstone, an old-time resident of this county, and a man who is quite respectfully connected here, was arrested last evening by Officer Thorn-dyke, charged with counterfeiting. The manner in which the case was worked up is greatly to the credit of Thorn-dyke, and he has displayed considerable ability as a detective. This man Livingstone is a worthless vagabond, who bears a most unsavory reputation, and as he had been loafing around town with no visible means of support, and as he had plenty of money, it was supposed he was indulging in some "ways that were dark" for the purpose of raising the wind. On this supposition Thorn-dyke has been shadowing him for some time, and last evening, his suspicions being confirmed by the actions of the man, he arrested him in the neighborhood of Woodward's warehouse, where he was engaged in a spree with some of his Siwash chums. In his possession were found a number of counterfeit half dollars, and the Siwashes reported that he had frequently changed gold pieces for them, giving them in change pieces of this nature. A search warrant was taken out, his house was searched, and a large amount of counterfeit money found, sufficient to clearly establish his guilt. His case was up before Justice Snyder this morning, but was dismissed for want of jurisdiction. He was rearrested and taken before U.S. Commissioner W. H. Andrews, where he waived examination and was ordered to give bonds in the sum of \$5,000 to await the action of the next grand jury. In default of bail he was committed to jail. The counterfeit money is of a miserable description, being simply of lead, coated with mercury, and from its appearance was evidently run in plaster moulds. It seems strange that so much of it had got into circulation, as has turned up since the prisoner was arrested, nearly every merchant in town having taken in three or four of them in the last few days.

PASSENGERS.—The following passengers sailed for the Sound on the Dakota on Saturday last: For Port Townsend—C. T. Copley, J. R. Parmenter, C. Pencil, C. A. France, T. E. Davis, E. T. Waterman, J. Johnson, R. Smith, G. Haney, W. Yoemans, C. W. Stetson, L. S. Allen, J. McFarlane, Capt. Ingalls, J. Irving, Mrs. McCurdy, Miss McCurdy, and two Chinamen. Seattle—M. Hanson, J. Hanson, J. McToonaha, Miss Anderson, Miss E. C. Tenny, L. C. Harmon, Miss Marion, infant son and daughter of Alfred Marion, A. Marion, C. H. Holton, T. V. Leedy, C. H. Dunham and wife, D. C. Kingon and wife, T. M. Robinson, J. Nickless, wife, son and daughter, W. A. Stevens and wife, W. Harr and wife, H. Hannay, Mary Harris, J. M. Harper, wife & 3 children, J. P. Hourhan, M. Galvin, W. Lytts, C. Gordon, J. Deering, S. Deering, H. Alder, R. Beckingridge, wife & two children, Mrs. Jackson 3 children, Wm. Lunke, M. Glender, wife & 2 children, Mrs. C. Knowland, & three children, C. L. Gutterson. Olympia—J. Harned and E. L. Wade.

GUARD AGAINST FIRE.—Too much care cannot be taken to guard against fires in our wooden towns. The Tacoma Herald tells the following, which should be a warning to us in Seattle: Last evening, as a gentleman was crossing the street between the tin store and Halstead's hotel, his attention was attracted to a light on the sidewalk opposite the lively stable of Murphy & Rigney, and upon approaching it he found that it proceeded from a keg containing ashes which had probably been placed there in the belief that it contained no fire. The fire was already sufficiently kindled to produce quite a blaze, which, but for the timely discovery, might soon have developed into an extensive and alarming conflagration.

TRINITY CHURCH.—Rev. C. R. Bonnell, the present pastor of Trinity Church, being about to depart for Europe, to be absent a year or more, and there being no parish organization, the congregation met this morning (Easter Monday) and elected the following committee to take charge of the church and parsonage and provide for church services: Messrs. Hiram Burnett, W. A. Jennings, A. Slorah, John Leary, and D. T. Wheeler.

FINE PAINTING.—Mr. A. W. Piper has painted a handsome oil picture from an engraving entitled "Christ at the Sepulchre." It is really a fine work of art and one that reflects great credit upon Mr. Piper, a self-taught artist. It is proposed to raise a subscription among the members of the Catholic Church for the purpose of purchasing this painting. It was in that church on Good Friday.

From the Daily of Tuesday.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—A serious accident occurred last evening on the railroad track, which will cause a temporary suspension of business. As the train of empty cars, drawn by the locomotive Georgina, was about to cross Black river, the engine was uncoupled to run ahead, while the train was to be switched on one side to allow for the passage of the train from the mines. By some accident the engine jumped the track and slewed around right across the rails, while on the bridge. The train following struck it, throwing it into the river, together with the main part of the bridge and two of the cars. The fireman, Dave McKinly, and brakeman, Nick Hanna, both went down with the wreck, but swam ashore uninjured, while Mr. Benjamin, the engineer, escaped injury by jumping off before the collision took place. Conductor Thorae immediately came to town on horseback and reported the accident, and Superintendent Colman went at once to the scene of the disaster. This morning a flat car loaded with workmen, timbers and tools for building a new bridge was dispatched, and we have no doubt that Mr. Colman, in his usual energetic manner, will have the break repaired in an unusually short time, so as to afford no serious detention to the fleet of coal vessels awaiting loads. The locomotive is but very little damaged, but three of the cars are pretty badly wrecked.

INCENDIARY FIRE.—At about 3 o'clock this morning, an attempt was made to burn a small building on Washington street occupied as a fruit and cigar stand by Chong Yen & Co., a Chinese firm. Coal oil was sprinkled all over the side of the building, and a bundle of rags, soaked in the same, was placed on the sidewalk adjoining and set fire. The flames speedily ran up the building. The glare of the fire awoke a Chinaman, sleeping in the rear, and he immediately rushed down and succeeded in extinguishing it before any damage was done. With the breeze from the southward, a fire in that quarter would easily have destroyed a large amount of valuable property, and might have swept through the whole of the business portion of the town. We hope the scoundrels who attempted this act may be caught and dealt with severely.

SULTAN RIVER MINES.—During the present lull in business, the attention of some of the unemployed men in town is being attracted to the Sultan river mines, about thirty miles above Saehomish City, on a branch of the Skykomish. These mines have been worked more or less for the past five or six years, principally by Chinamen, and fair wages have always been made after the spring and fall rises in the river, though not enough to attract the attention of white men in busier times. A party of 15 Chinamen went up there last week and a small party of white men will leave here this week for the same place.

PROPERLY SAID.—The Oregon Churchman has this: "The bishop has deposed from the ministry of the church the Rev. Geo. Burton, late head master of the Grammar School. Mr. Burton has left Oregon and gone to California. We have no heart to speak of the deep disgrace which the man has brought upon himself; nor of the sorrow his sin has caused his brethren. We can only hope that he may live long enough to thoroughly repent and make some restitution, by a noble life, for the great evil he has done in the past."

CORRECTION.—Mr. White desires us to correct the misapprehension that might arise from an erroneous notice of the examination of the counterfeiter Livingstone, which appeared in both our morning and evening contemporaries. The prisoner was not discharged from the Justice Court on account of insufficiency of evidence, but because there was no Territorial statute to justify his being held on that charge. The case was transferred to the U. S. Commissioner's Court because it properly belonged there.

REPREHENSIBLE.—At noon to-day some person fired a rifle in the upper part of the city, the ball passing between two gentlemen who were standing in the vicinity and lodging in the wall of a building near by. The practice of firing guns in a thickly populated district is reprehensible in the extreme, and should subject the offenders to severe punishment.

SUGGESTION.—We would suggest to the reporter of our morning contemporary that, as a complement to his remarks about "swimming ashore like a salamander," he may in future use the illustration, "standing fire like a polywog." It would be almost equal to that note endorsed, "without intercourse."

BUSINESS COLLEGE.—Messrs. Taylor & Gunn propose to open a business college in this city next Monday, the 29th, D. C. Gunn being in charge of the theoretical department and E. W. Taylor taking the practical business part.

IN THE FIELD ONCE MORE

TOKLAS & SINGERMAN

DEALERS IN

Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots,

Shoes, Trunks, Valises

—AND—

Every Description of Gents' Wear,

—AT—

Jenning's Old Stand, Commercial Street.

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

FOR THIRTY DAYS!

In Order to make Room for Our

NEW AND IMMENSE

SPRING STOCK

DIRECT FROM THE EAST.

We Offer a Reduction of

TEN PER CENT.

On all CASH PURCHASES in the Line of

DRY GOODS,

Clothing, Carpets, Boots and Shoes

Don't fail to embrace the opportunity.

SCHWABACHER BROS. & CO.,

Seattle, Washington Territory.

CRAWFORD & HARRINGTON

Importers and Jobbers,

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,

DEALERS IN

Groceries, Provisions,

Wines, Liquors, Teas, Hardware,

Cutlery, Glass and Crockery Ware,

Hemp and Manilla Cordage,

Agricultural and Mining Implements,

Paints, Oils, Blacksmith & Carpenter Tools,

Cumberland Coal, Iron, & Steel, Flour,

FEED, ETC., ETC.

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

CALL AT THEIR STORE,

COMMERCIAL STREET, SEATTLE, WASH. TERR

AGENTS FOR THE

Imperial Fire Insurance Company of London.

CRAWFORD & HARRINGTON

IMPORTANT LETTER

From a Distinguished Physician.

NO single disease has entailed more suffering or hastened the breaking up of the constitution than Catarrh. The sense of smell, of taste, of sight, of hearing, the human voice, the mind, one or more and sometimes all, are rendered inefficient. The poison it distributes throughout the system attacks every vital force, and breaks up the most robust of constitutions. It is not because it has little or no hope to be relieved of it, that it is so fatal. It is time, then, that the popular treatment of this terrible disease be remedied, and that the reach of all passed into hands as competent and trustworthy. The new and hitherto untried method adopted by Dr. Sanford in the preparation of his RADICAL CURE has won my hearty approval. I believe it likely to succeed when all the usual remedies fail, because it strikes at the root of the disease, viz., the catarrh of blood, while it heals the ulcerated membrane by direct application to the nasal passages. Its action is based on certain fixed rules, and unless the vital forces are too far exhausted, must, in the great majority of cases, effect a cure.

Geo. Beard, M. D.,
Nonscott Block, So. Franklin St., Oct. 1, 1874.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE

MAY safely claim to be one of the few popular remedies receiving the approval of medical gentlemen, who, in their families in preference to any of the preparations usually prescribed by physicians.

You are aware," said a distinguished city physician, "that my obligations to the Mass. Medical Society are such that I cannot publicly recommend or prescribe the Radical Cure; but since I received so much relief from the use of it, and after a thorough trial of the usual remedies, I have privately advised it to me, and presume I have after a course of no less than one hundred of my patients for it."

UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION.

GENTLEMEN, - We have sold SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE for nearly one year, and can say candidly that we never sold a similar preparation that gave such universal satisfaction. We have to learn the first complaint is, "I have tried every medicine, but your preparation meets the wants of thousands, and we think those afflicted should be convinced of its great merits that their suffering will be relieved." We have been a drug business for the past twelve years constantly and sold everything for Catarrh, but you after a thorough trial of the usual remedies, I have privately advised it to me, and presume I have after a course of no less than one hundred of my patients for it."

Very truly yours,
D. BALDWIN & CO.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Drugs, Books and Stationery, Washington, Ind., Feb. 28, 1874.

COLLINS' MOLTAIN PLASTER

An Electro-Galvanic Battery combined with a highly medicated strengthening plaster, forming the most reliable remedy for pains and aches in the World of Medicine.

ELECTRICITY

As a grand curative and restorative agent is not equalled by any element or medicine in the history of the healing art. For by the vibration of the electric fluid, restoration by means of electricity is possible. It is the last resort of all physicians and surgeons, and has rescued thousands, apparently dead, from an untimely grave, when no other human agency could have succeeded. This is the leading curative element in this Plaster.

BALSAM AND PINE.

The healing properties of our own fragrant balsam and pine and the gums of the East are too well known to need description. Their grateful, healing, soothing, and strengthening properties are known to thousands of all physicians and surgeons, and has rescued thousands, apparently dead, from an untimely grave, when no other human agency could have succeeded. This is the leading curative element in this Plaster.

TWO IN ONE.

Thus combined we have two grand medical agents in one, which produce more cures than any liniment, lotion, wash, or plaster ever before compounded in the history of medicine. Try one. PRICE, 25 CENTS.

Sold by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists throughout the United States and Canada, and by WEEKS & POTTER, Proprietors, Boston, Mass.

Prospectus of the Ninth Volume, 1874-9

"The Aldine,"

THE ART JOURNAL OF AMERICA.

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VOLUME IX, COMPLETE IN 24 PARTS. ISSUED MONTHLY, AT 50 CENTS EACH.

It is the purpose of the publishers to persevere in their efforts to keep THE ALDINE, as an exponent of Art work, free from competition, and to spare neither thought nor expense to still further heighten and improve the broad pages of the work.

While urging the necessity of cultivating a taste for the beautiful in Nature and Art, THE ALDINE has not been unmindful of the lower or example and illustration; therefore it has been a constant study to show, in the pages of the work itself, that improvement so certainly evinced upon sincere devotion to its subjects. As in the past, so in the future, THE ALDINE will continue to be an example of the progressive and refining influences of connection and association with the beautiful and true.

The volume now in preparation, while it will not suddenly depart from the general course of its predecessors, will yet present many modifications and improvements, and will be a more complete and more interesting in Art work, and will maintain its position as "The Art Journal of America."

In the more mechanical department of the arrangement of type, changes, in the design and layout, will largely enhance the general beauty of the pages, which had already won admiration so hearty and so only just.

EDITORIALLY, THE ALDINE will deal broadly and fairly with Art in general and American Art in particular. Carefully prepared papers will keep the reader well informed as to the progress of the important Art work of this country and Europe. The important exhibitions will receive full and timely notice; and artists whose achievements have won for them the right to be introduced and given a proper prominence by "critics" who are rational and critical. It will be the purpose of the editor to even for the critical and literary Department of THE ALDINE a recognition in every way worthy of the established and admitted prominence in Art literature.

THE ART DEPARTMENT of this volume will be richer in representations of Art, rich natural scenery than any of its predecessors. To add a popular decision on the claims of rival localities to the title, "The Switzerland of America," our artists are exploring the no-trodden regions of our country which have more recently been brought into notice.

The publishers have entire confidence that the public will soon see the value of this appropriation of their efforts to maintain Art publication that shall be share alike and worthy of the progress and liberal tastes of America, and they anticipate with pleasure the opportunity for a practical verdict on their last achievement which the commencement of a new volume affords.

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THE ALDINE volumes will in future be completed in 24 parts, at 50 cents each, published monthly, and sold only to subscribers for the complete volume. Subscribers will pay on delivery for the parts actually received, and no canvasser or deliverer is authorized to vary these terms in any way or to make any representation to the faith of the publishers outside of the regular prospectus.

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WEEKLY POGET SOUND

The Fearless Champion of Right, and Uncompromising Enemy of Wrong.

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Subscription Reduced to \$2 PER YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

The DISPATCH is now conducted by four practical printers and experienced editors and publishers, who are determined to make it the best as well as the cheapest newspaper in Washington Territory. It gives a larger amount and greater variety of original reading matter than any other paper now published in the Territory, and further improvements will be made as its circulation increases.

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A First-Class Watch for \$13.00
A GREAT OFFER!
WATCHES RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES!
Facts for Watch Buyers.

In order to introduce our New American Watch, we have determined to do the usual practice of selling to jobbers, and shall hereafter deal Directly With the Retail Purchaser, allowing him the several heavy profits he would be obliged to pay if he patronized the retail dealer.

We have just commenced the manufacture of the Best Low Priced Watch ever offered in this or any other country, and in order to introduce it thoroughly, will sell at Retail for the very Lowest Wholesale Jobbing Price! This is in accordance with the general depression of business and a long pressing demand for doing away with two or three middlemen before reaching the retail purchaser.

The movements of this Watch is the well-known "American" style, and for Reliability and Durability cannot be excelled by any watch—whatever the price or wherever made—now offered the American people. It is put up in a neatly designed COIN SILVER HUNTING CASE!

Warranted in every particular—guaranteed to be a watch which really retails at from \$25 to \$38 and is well worth the money.

READ THIS OFFER!

Believing that we can secure an extensive trade throughout the United States by a system of liberal and honorable dealing with retail purchasers of watches; we make the following unprecedented offer to any one wanting our Watch FOR THIRTEEN DOLLARS!

We will send one of the above watches to any address, by Express, C. O. D., and give you the privilege of examining the Watch thoroughly before paying for it. We send it strictly to Express Agents to allow every purchaser to open the package and examine the Watch before he pays the money. If the Watch does not suit you, return it to us at an expense—you will be under no obligation to take from the Express office. We give you every chance. If you are not a judge of watches, get some one else to examine the Watch thoroughly before you purchase. We are aware that dealers have offered watches in this way before, but no Coin Silver American Watch was ever offered by reliable manufacturers in this manner. There are always sent out some imitations on Watch, which would require the purchaser from three to six months to find out what it was, when it would prove to be brass, or some equally worthless metal, with a slight gliding of gold, and not worth one-fourth the money it cost you. There is no humbug about our offer. Give us a trial.

FOR FIFTEEN DOLLARS

We will send with the Watch one of our new and elegant pattern

VEST CHAINS AND SEALS!

Warranted to retain its color—18 karat gold—for five years and cannot be told from the genuine article. This great offer to watch buyers is a saving of at least

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On any reliable watch you can buy. Recollect, watches will only be sent singly to one address, as our object is to introduce this Watch. We do not sell to jobbers. Express charges on this Watch and chain do not exceed 60 cents to any part of the States, and we have a special arrangement with the companies.

Write your name, State and the express office to which you wish the Watch sent in a clear, legible hand, and address

ONIDA WATCH CO., Oneida, N. Y.
Post-Office Box 1,000. n2041f

NOTICE OF SHERIFF'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an execution issued out of the District Court of the Third Judicial District of Washington Territory, holding term at Seattle, in King county, on the 9th day of March, A. D. 1874, in the case wherein DeWitt Horton and Arthur A. Denny are plaintiffs, and the Teak Wood Coal Company is defendant, to me directed and delivered, commanding me to take into execution the personal property of the said defendants, and sufficient personal property cannot be found, then the real property of said defendants, to-wit: a judgment for the sum of eight hundred and thirty-four and sixty one hundredths dollars, (\$834.61) in silver coin, with interest thereon at the rate of one and one-half (1 1/2) per cent. per month, from the 9th day of February, A. D. 1873, until paid, and costs amounting to fourteen and seventy one hundredths dollars, (\$14.71) and increased costs.

TO PRINTERS!

THE undersigned, desiring to close out his jobbing business in Seattle, will sell the following materials at very low rates for cash:

SUPER ROYAL HAND PRESS, \$

50 lbs. METAL FURNITURE, \$15 15,
9 JOB CASES, \$1 50 EACH.

And the following assortment of Wood Type, consisting of: ten line Gothic, ten line Tuscan condensed, 4s; ten line Clarendon condensed, 4s; ten line Columbian, 3s 3/4; with figures; twenty line Roman extra condensed No. 1, 3s 3/4; with figures; eight line Antique condensed, 3s 3/4; with figures; eight line Lightface, 3s 3/4; with figures; fifteen line Roman extra condensed No. 1, 3s 3/4; with figures; twenty four line French Antique, 3s 3/4; with figures; twenty line Aldine, 3s 3/4; with figures. The above lot is worth new, \$219.85; is as good as new, and will be sold for the small sum of \$160.

AUSTIN A. BELL,
Address, BELLAH BROWN & Co., Agents, Seattle, W. T.

GET THE BEST!

—THE—
New Hampshire Churn

Is superior to all others in the following points:—It is easily run, it has three rollers, the larger patterns have double bottoms to regulate the temperature of the cream with cold or warm water. From the shape of the paddles a

CHURNING OF 50 TO 100 POUNDS

Can be churned in from six to ten minutes.

No risk in buying, if you want a business at which you can either sell or make great pay all the time they work, write for particulars to H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. m234w 6s.

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR

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STARR MILLS,
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Extra Family Flour, Graham, Cracked Wheat, and Corn Meal always on hand. Ground Feed, Bran, Shorts, Middlings, and Chicken Feed.

Goods delivered to any part of the city.

STEELE'S PAIN ERADICATOR.

The Most Wonderful Discovery of the Age.

The World moves, and unless we Progress we must go Backward. Nothing remains Stationary.

In offering this medicine it is not intended to deceive the people as a cure for every complaint on earth; but a really scientific article of the greatest merit, which will prove a boon to suffering humanity—both on account of its adaptability to both man and beast, its readiness of application, and the price being within the reach of all. It will actually cure

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Dr. Steele, who has for years been in the Proprietary Medicine business, and who has visited the various parts of the world in search of information, has great confidence in the ERADICATOR as the "No Plus Ultra" of safe, sure and reliable remedies for general use as a Family Doctor.

Provide yourself with a bottle without delay, as you will always keep it in the family and save money. Don't be put off with some other preparation. Take only STEELE'S PAIN ERADICATOR. We can produce thousands of testimonials as to the cures made; but a trial will prove to the most skeptical that it is truly an Eradicator of Pains, Aches and Inflammations. It has been, and is now, constantly used by horsemen as a Liniment, and has saved more valuable property than that of any other preparation. Take pains to see that you get the genuine.

Put up in large bottles, and for sale by druggists and dealers. If you happen to be in a locality where STEELE'S PAIN ERADICATOR cannot be obtained, send to the wholesale druggist, or to the Agents,

CRANE & BRIGHAM, Wholesale DRUGGISTS.

322, 324 and 326 Front Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Price \$1 Per Large Bottle. Six Bottles for \$5.

M. KELLY & CO., Seattle, W. T., Jobbing Agents for the Sound ports.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of an order of sale issued out of the District Court of the Third Judicial District of Washington Territory, holding term at Seattle, in King county, on the 15th day of February, A. D. 1874, in the case wherein DeWitt Horton and Arthur A. Denny are plaintiffs, and the Teak Wood Coal Company is defendant, to me directed and delivered, commanding me to take into execution the personal property of the said defendants, and sufficient personal property cannot be found, then the real property of said defendants, to-wit: a judgment for the sum of eight hundred and thirty-four and sixty one hundredths dollars, (\$834.61) in silver coin, with interest thereon at the rate of one and one-half (1 1/2) per cent. per month, from the 9th day of February, A. D. 1873, until paid, and costs amounting to fourteen and seventy one hundredths dollars, (\$14.71) and increased costs.

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By virtue of a decree and order of sale issued out of the District Court of the Third Judicial District of Washington Territory, holding term at Seattle, in King county, on the 15th day of February, A. D. 1874, in the case wherein DeWitt Horton and Arthur A. Denny are plaintiffs, and the Teak Wood Coal Company is defendant, to me directed and delivered, commanding me to take into execution the personal property of the said defendants, and sufficient personal property cannot be found, then the real property of said defendants, to-wit: a judgment for the sum of eight hundred and thirty-four and sixty one hundredths dollars, (\$834.61) in silver coin, with interest thereon at the rate of one and one-half (1 1/2) per cent. per month, from the 9th day of February, A. D. 1873, until paid, and costs amounting to fourteen and seventy one hundredths dollars, (\$14.71) and increased costs.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Washington by an act approved the 9th day of November, A. D. 1873, provided that a special election should be held in said Territory, on the 9th day of April, 1874, for the purpose of choosing delegates to assemble at Walla Walla, in said Territory, on the 11th day of June, A. D. 1874, to frame a State Constitution; and

Whereas it is further provided in said act, that delegates to said Convention shall be elected in the Territory at large and in districts as follows:

Three delegates in the Territory at large.
One delegate in the First Judicial District.
One delegate in the Second Judicial District.
One delegate in the Third Judicial District.
One delegate in the County of Walla Walla.
One delegate in the County of King.
One delegate in the Counties of Thurston and Lewis.
One delegate in the Counties of Clarke, Skamania, Klickitat and Yakima.
One delegate in the Counties of Cowlitz, Pacific and Wahkiakum.
One delegate in the Counties of Pierce, Chelan and Mason.
One delegate in the Counties of Clallam, Isadore, Jefferson and San Juan.
One delegate in the Counties of Kitsap, Snohomish and Whatcom.

One delegate in the Counties of Columbia, Stevens and W. H. Mearns; and

Whereas it is further provided in said act, that the Counties of Idaho, Shoshone and Nez Perce, in the Territory of Idaho, may be represented in said Convention by one delegate who shall have the privilege of the floor, but shall not be entitled to a vote.

Now, therefore, I, ELISHA P. FERRY, Governor of the Territory of Washington, by virtue of the power and authority in me vested by said act, do hereby call a special election to be held in the several counties in this Territory on the

NINTH DAY OF APRIL, A. D. 1874.

For the purpose of electing the delegates heretofore mentioned, The said election to be conducted and returns thereof made and transmitted as is now provided by law in cases of general elections for Delegate to Congress, Prosecuting Attorney and members of the Legislative Council of the Territory. And the said counties of Idaho, Shoshone and Nez Perce, in the Territory of Idaho, are requested to elect the delegate to said Convention provided for in said act, at such time and in such manner as may be deemed advisable by the citizens of said counties.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the Territory to be hereunto affixed, in the City of Walla Walla, this 24th day of January, A. D. One thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

ELISHA P. FERRY,
Governor.

N. H. OWINGS,
Secretary of the Territory.

To Capitalists.

The Board of County Commissioners of King county, Washington Territory, having by a resolution only entered of record in the minutes of their proceedings, at a regular meeting held February 9th, 1874, elected to borrow the sum of Fifteen Thousand Dollars, upon the credit of said King county, as provided for by an Act of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Washington, approved November 9th, 1873, notification is hereby given that bids are solicited for the supplying of the said sum of money as provided for in said Act.

Further information can be obtained, and a copy of the law seen at the office of the Auditor of King County, W. T.

Bids must be filed with the Auditor of said county before the first Monday in May, 1874.

The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

M. S. BOOTH,
Auditor King County, W. T.
By C. M. RASIN, Deputy,
Office of the Auditor of King County, W. T.,
Seattle, February 23, 1874. feb23&w 1.

PONY SALOON,

... KEPT BY ...
BEN. MURPHY.

Corner Commercial and Main Streets,
opposite U. S. Hotel.

MY BAR will always be supplied with the Best
WINE, LIQUORS, ALE AND PORTER,
AND CIGARS.

SHERIFF'S SALE

By virtue of a decree and order of sale issued out of the District Court of the Third Judicial District of Washington Territory, holding term at Seattle, in King county, on the 15th day of February, A. D. 1874, in the case wherein DeWitt Horton and Arthur A. Denny are plaintiffs, and the Teak Wood Coal Company is defendant, to me directed and delivered, commanding me to take into execution the personal property of the said defendants, and sufficient personal property cannot be found, then the real property of said defendants, to-wit: a judgment for the sum of eight hundred and thirty-four and sixty one hundredths dollars, (\$834.61) in silver coin, with interest thereon at the rate of one and one-half (1 1/2) per cent. per month, from the 9th day of February, A. D. 1873, until paid, and costs amounting to fourteen and seventy one hundredths dollars, (\$14.71) and increased costs.

A New and Delicious Fruit.

THE DIOSPYRUS KAKI,

Known as the Date Plum, or

Japanese Persimmon

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

L. V. WYCKOFF,
McNABOTT & LEARY, Attys for Plaintiff,
Seattle, Wash. Ter., April 6, A. D. 1874. mar25w

THE SUPPLY IS LIMITED.

Seattle, March 6, 1874. F. H. WHITWORTH, mrd&w 4

In Probate.

In the Probate Court of King County, Washington Territory.

In the matter of the estate of Alexander Barron, deceased.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Notice is hereby given the undersigned administrator of the estate of Alexander Barron, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against said deceased, to present them with the necessary vouchers within one year after the first publication of this notice to the said administrator, at his place of business in the City of Seattle, King County, Washington Territory.

CHARLES W. MOORE,
Administrator of the estate of Alexander Barron, deceased.
Dated at Seattle, March 7, 1874. mar7&w 3m

Sheriff's Sale.

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