



Puget Sound Dispatch

VOLUME VII.

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1878.

NUMBER 26

GENERAL NEWS.

PRESCOTT, April 25.—Hon. Coles Bashford, formerly delegate to congress from Arizona, ex-secretary of the treasury and ex-governor of Wisconsin, died to-day of heart disease.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 25.—The Republican and Democratic state central committees to-day appointed a committee of conference to decide upon the manner of nominating delegates at large to the constitutional convention. The conference committee reported in favor of calling a convention irrespective of all political parties to meet at Sacramento and nominate delegates at large.

The Republican state central committee adjourned till to-morrow without taking any action on the report of the conference committee. After receiving the report of the conference committee, the Democratic full committee passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the people having recognized the necessity for certain important and necessary changes in our organic law, we heartily approve the call for a constitutional convention, so imperatively demanded by the voice of the people.

2. That we deem it above and beyond any partisan character whatever to control so important a body or any member thereof selected for the formation of the constitution of our state.

3. That as representatives of the Democratic party, we do hereby solemnly declare it to be our desire in the approaching election for members of the state constitutional convention that all past party issues should be disregarded, and that none should be selected for membership in that body but the fittest without previous political affiliations. Therefore we recommend that the people of the several counties and senatorial districts, irrespective of parties choose two delegates for each member of the senate and assembly, to which each county and senatorial district is entitled, to meet in the city of Sacramento, Wednesday, 22d of May, to nominate delegates from each of the four congressional districts of the state to be voted for by the people of the state at large and we further recommend that the people of the several counties and senatorial districts, in selecting their local candidates for the 120 delegates to the constitutional convention, apportioned to said counties and senatorial districts, to ignore party politics entirely and select the very best men.

Governor Irwin to-day, it is said, formally announced to the counsel and friends of John Runk that he could see no reason why the full penalty of the law should not be inflicted, and that if they entertained a hope of further interference that hope must be abandoned. The execution will therefore take place to-morrow between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock. The erection of the gallows is to day going on at the jail.

CHICAGO, April 25.—John Haas, livery stable keeper, said to a reporter to-day that he has a contract with Major J. H. Small, of Glasgow, for furnishing the British government with 40,000 horses 5 to 8 years old, 15 hands 2 inches high; all colors, with no blemish whatever; 1,000 to 1,100 pounds weight; to cost \$100 each. When Haas discovered he was talking to a reporter he protested against the publication of his statement and said the horses were for street cars and that he had already shipped 140 car loads.

There is considerable interest felt by the city in the movements of the communists of this city. They are actively at work drilling and arming with breech-loading rifles. Upon being questioned, they confess they are preparing for future emergencies, but say they will act merely in

self defense and will not foment disorders. There are about 8,000 of them in this county, and it is stated that from 1,000 to 2,000 are armed and drill weekly. The police force are watching their movements to prevent a recurrence of the riotous proceedings of last July.

CHICAGO, April 26.—The *Journal's* Washington special says it is probable nobody will be found to touch the resolutions calculated to disturb the presidential title, which are now in committee. Several meetings of the committee have been held, but no reference has been made to them.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 26.—The Republican state central committee have drawn up a statement to the effect that they have been unable to effect any fusion with the Democratic committee, the latter referring to adopt independent action. They therefore decide to leave the whole matter of choice of delegates to the convention to the several congressional districts and counties with the recommendation that now partisan nominations be made.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Gen. Gibbon, before the house military committee, favored a transfer of the Indian bureau to the war department, as an economical and safe plan. He favored the old plan of making the commander-in-chief of the post ex-officio Indian agent. He declared the soldiers didn't want war with the Indians, for there was no glory and much danger in such a war.

William Everts, son of the secretary of state, died this morning at the residence of his father, aged 27. The funeral will take place at Windsor, Vermont, Monday next.

LONDON, April 25.—The *Times* referring to the statement in a dispatch from a St. Petersburg correspondent that Austria is said to be advancing towards a solution on the basis of other powers taking suitable compensation for the unexpected success of Russia, says: "The solution of taking suitable compensation means, of course, that Turkey should be further depopulated to satisfy the territorial needs of its neighbors. Thus the battle that may to-morrow be fought over one crippled power may the day after be fought over three. England may fight on what it feels is a just cause, yet after spending more than we can spare of our treasure and blood, we may find ourselves filling a ditch over which others may take their way quietly to the common goal of their aspirations. Europe, of course, now scowls upon us, cheers us on and prepares in our eyes laurel wreaths which are to reward our first successes. It would be more to the purpose if we were not left alone to vindicate the treaties and fight the battles of Europe."

The Turkish army, according to trustworthy accounts is being rapidly organized and becoming more and more a main factor to be reckoned within the withdrawal question, as the Turkish ministry will probably decline to pledge itself to permit the return of the English and Russians if they once withdraw. It seems as if the only resource would be for the two powers to make some arrangement with the sultan and take the chance of his carrying it out.

NEW YORK, April 27.—A reporter of the *Sunday Mercury* had an interview with one, citizen Logan, who claims to be the last agent from Chicago authorized to purchase arms for communists in different parts of the country. He says the purchase and shipment of arms will be an open matter now, similar to that of the Fenians.

The 59th anniversary of the founding of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in this country was celebrated in a quiet way yesterday in the lodges throughout the city. The lodges of Long Branch and Monmouth county had a street parade at Long Branch with banquet in the evening.

The *World* says: A prominent but rather glib Democrat of the interior has prophesied within the past week that Roscoe Conkling will shortly make the great speech of his life, and that he will be the Democratic candidate for the presidency in 1880.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 27.—It is reported this evening by parties who claim to be in the plot that, in anticipation of the breaking out of hostilities between England and Russia, a movement is afoot to fit out a privateer in this port to prey on British commerce. Letters of marque from the Russian government are already here in blank, waiting

for the declaration of war to be filled out. Negotiations are under way for the purchase of one of a number of steamers now laid up in Alameda creek, on the opposite side of the bay. The commissions of the officers are also here and funds to carry out the project. Over 200 men have signed articles binding themselves to engage in the enterprise, recruits being mostly drawn from the idle class who are ready for anything.

Capt. Waddell, late of the wrecked Pacific Mail steamship *City of San Francisco*, formerly in command of the rebel privateer *Shenandoah*, is mentioned as the probable commander, and Captain Lapidge late of the Pacific Mail service is named as one of the officers. An attempt will be made to procure a number of boys from the training ship *James-ton* for service as midshipmen. The parties profess to mean business, and will be prepared to move on the instant war is declared. From other sources it is learned that the Russian corvette *Craysser*, now lying in port, is prepared for instant action, and the object of her long delay here is to obtain the earliest possible news of the outbreak of hostilities and at once go to sea to lie in wait for British vessels bound for this port. It is understood that, with the exception of the corvette *Osa* and a small gunboat, the *Rocket*, at Victoria, and the frigate *Shah*, which is supposed to be somewhere in the neighborhood of Panama, there is not a single British war vessel in the North Pacific to interfere with the designs of the Russian cruiser, and it is probable the vessels at Victoria would be retained there for defensive purposes.

Pleading for His former Slave.
The case of the State vs. Oliver James, charged with murder, was tried last Thursday at Clayton Superior Court, and a verdict rendered of voluntary manslaughter, with a recommendation to the mercy of the court. The prisoner was a negro about 60 years of age, and widely known in his neighborhood, where previous to the difficulty he had always borne the reputation of a peaceable, industrious, and industrious man. In an encounter with Luke Dorsey, a negro of desperate character, who, it seems, had offered some insult to his wife, Dorsey was killed. At the close of the trial the venerable David James, the father of the Hon. John H. James, arose. Upon permission from the court, he proceeded in a voice tremulous with emotion to speak of the early life of the prisoner. He had been his master, and raised him and watched over him in his boyhood. He had been the nurse and companion of his children, and the most obedient, affectionate, and hard-working slave he had ever owned. The old gentleman proceeded in a touching appeal to the court, but his voice failed and he could continue no further. The tears rushed from his eyes, and kneeling at the railing near the prisoner he bowed his face in his hands and gave vent to his feelings. In consideration of the circumstances in his favor, the Judge imposed a light sentence of three years in the penitentiary.—*Atlanta Constitution*.

Massachusetts does not allow paupers to vote, and the General court recently asked the opinion of the Supreme Court as to whether a person, otherwise qualified to vote, who has been a pauper and to such, is entitled to exercise the right of suffrage at once, or is obliged to await the lapse of any period of time. The Supreme Court holds that a person has a right to vote the moment he ceases to be a pauper.

The *Contemporary Review* says that Major Walter Wingfield, who invented the game of lawn tennis, has done more for the women of England than any 10,000 doctors have done.

The *Examiner* discovers that the change of dinner to a late hour has been a great aid to temperance among the upper English classes by allowing little time for a long carouse.

It is calculated that if all the insects in the world were piled in one mass the heap would be greater than that of all the combined beasts and birds.

An English lad was killed in a game of foot-ball at Ashby a fortnight ago. He was 'charged' violently by a man named Bradshaw, who jumped at him with a protruding knee and caught him in the pit of the stomach. Several witnesses described the charge as most unfair and not in accordance with the rules of the game. A sister of the lad repeated at the inquest his last words: "Forgive Bradshaw all of you, as I forgive him. He has done you a great wrong." The coroner's jury returned a verdict of "undue violence" and expressed the opinion that the game of foot-ball "ought to be erased from the pastimes of England." The young gentleman of the protruding knee was committed for trial for manslaughter.

To read the English language well, to write with dispatch a neat and legible hand, and be master of the first four rules of arithmetic, said Edward Everett, so as to dispose of at once, with accuracy, every question of figures which comes up in practice—I call this a good education. And if you add the ability to write pure grammatical English, I regard it as an excellent education. These are the tools. You can do much with them, but you are helpless without them. They are the foundation; and unless you begin with these, all your flashy attainments, a little geography, and all other ologies and ophies, are ostentatious rubbish.

There is, according to the *London World*, considerable commotion in the English colony in Rome at the religious prohibitions manifested by the English Ambassador, Lord Paget. He does not attend the old English church, but prefers the ministrations of Dr. Nevins at the American Protestant-Episcopal church of St. Paul's. Dr. Nevins' assistant has recently gone over to the Vatican, and Dr. Nevins himself was a cavalry officer in the U.S. army before he donned the cassock. Lady Paget and the wife of the English Ambassador are not on speaking terms. They are even malicious enough to say that "no surprise would be felt if the English Ambassador to the Quirinal should one of these days become the spiritual subject of the Vatican."

—Edward Everett Hale says that the voices of American women are too generally high and harsh, and he ascribes this fact to the custom in schools of making the children "read up loud." He would like to see placarded in every schoolroom King Lear's praise of Cordelia:

Her voice was ever soft,
Gentle and low, an excellent thing in women.

—No weight was used in a hanging by a Texas mob, for the reason that a man was suspended by a noose at each end of the rope.

Nothing is easier than fault-finding. No talent, no self-denial, no brains, no character are required to set up in the grumbling business. But those who are moved by a genuine desire to do good, have little time for murmuring or complaint.—*Robert West*.

The following are facts: Washington was a surveyor and farmer; Franklin a printer; Tom Paine a staymaker; Greene a blacksmith; Warren a physician; Sumpter a shepherd; Redger Sherman a shoemaker; Marion a farmer, as also were Putnam, Ethan Allen, and Stark; Hancock a shipping merchant; Trumbull an artist; and Arnold, who, though a traitor, was a good general, a druggist and bookseller.

Several thousand years ago seven persons engaged in deadly combat in what is now Lyons, Ky. Their skeletons, just unearthed, show by their attitudes that they were fighting when they died.

Frederick Savage, of Methuen, Mass., murdered Rose Vincent because, being in love with her, and having a wife already, he determined that no other man should get her.

A sailing car is used for pleasure on the Kansas Pacific Railroad. It is sloop-rigged, has four wheels, and will run 40 miles an hour when the wind is favorable.

Choosing Husbands and Wives.

Of one thing girls may be sure, and that is, that the young men who make the best sons and brothers will also make the best husbands. And young men may be equally sure that those girls who are the best daughters and sisters will also, as a rule, be the best wives. If a young man, before he is married, is destitute of those affections and principles which come out in filial obedience, fraternal courtesy, and a controlling sense of duty, he will be equally destitute of them after he is married. The mere fact of wedlock will not change the fundamental principles of his nature. He will be essentially the same human being after marriage—or, at least, after the honeymoon—that he was before. The same principles hold true with regard to women. The girl who is dutiful to her parents, and industrious, unselfish and truthful, will be almost certain to be a blessing to him who gets her for a wife.

Off Again.

Our little namesake down at Sacramento can't keep on the track. He professes to be the especial champion of the Workingmen, but he is about the worst enemy they have. One day last week he undertook to reply to our article of a fortnight ago, and as he went along, said:

There is no more disgusting life than that on a large California ranch, with no female society, and Chinese cooks in the kitchens. The only resort for social beings, under such circumstances, is the saloon; hence the saloon is a flourishing institution throughout the State. And yet, the poor fellows are blamed for being drunkards!

Now, will any friend to a man tell him that he is excusable for getting drunk because he does not happen to find female society wherever he goes, or because he has to eat after Chinese cooks? Most of our richest farmers have to commence just that way, *Dr. Smith*. But they had the pluck to "grin and bear it" until they could show female society that they were worthy to enter it. And, as for Chinese cooking most of them have to stand it yet!

Why don't you tell each one to stand up on his manhood? Tell him to work to a purpose, and if he finds himself not appreciated, let him work patiently until he is, instead of making a beast of himself with whisky!

What do you expect the farmers to do, for the "poor fellows"? Do you expect them to go to the expense of fitting up fine parlors for them, and furnish for them plenty of female society? You should teach every man the fact that he must be the architect of his own fortune, and that he is no man at all if he does not meet the trials of life courageously, instead of getting drunk the first time he finds conditions that does not suit him! If you are a friend to the workingman, try and elevate him instead of trying to find excuses for his shortcomings. Give him some idea of the responsibilities of every man born into the world. Why, you would have them to believe that they must expect beds of down, ready made, wherever they turned, and that it was the duty of somebody to furnish them. The old hymn we used to hear sung at the camp-meetings, many years ago, is quotable:

"Must I be carried to the skies
On flowery beds of ease,
Whilst others fight to win the prize,
And sail through bloody seas?"

But our contemporary gets worse as he goes along, and in the next paragraph says:

It is a sad, sad state of affairs, and indicates the impractical character of our State Legislation. Its first care should be for the comfort and happiness of its people; Homes should be provided for them, and they made satisfied with them.

The State must not only provide homes, but it must make people satisfied! Whenever they find a fellow who has got drunk because he has not had enough of female society, or because he has had to eat a dinner cooked by a Chinaman—whose wages some one else has paid—take him up and give him a good home, and keep doing for him until he is satisfied! If the females do not want his society, give them a little wholesome coercion! Nice doctrine.—*Colusa Sun*.

Wives, learn a lesson from this. The best cooked chop in Washington is to be found at a gambling house. Keep your husbands home.

Among the stories floating about in London is one to the effect that the new Lady Rosebery presented her husband on their wedding day with a box in which, on opening it, he found a check for \$1,500,000.

The Sea-port Point Settled.

After seeing so much as we have quite recently of Oregon and Washington Territory, East of the Mountains, we all the more readily admit that we have not the slightest cause, here in Astoria, for any jealousy toward Portland and Puget Sound. There never has been any such feeling in this community, and we are proud of the fact. If Portland and Puget Sound interests will cease their tribulations long enough to realize the extent of country tributary to this, they will join us in the sensible conclusion that there is room enough for all of us to prosper. If the *Oregonian* is not able to bear the expense of a four weeks' trip to that country, to enable its editor to form a correct estimate of its value as a producing region, tributary to the seaboard, let the manager buy a cheap map of the country and lay it off by the acre. This will enable him to see that there is a territory there which we assure him is susceptible of a high state of cultivation, equal to the area of five of the best tributary states to New York, Boston and Philadelphia. This whole scope of country must adopt the Columbia river route until railroads are constructed to the Sound; then it will be divided between the river and the railway routes. We are a little sorry for Portland, situated as she is—off the direct route—but in time her real property may become as valuable as Astoria property or property at the terminus on the Sound. But she has had a pretty good run of business for several years, and can afford to wait for the good time coming a few years hence. There's enough for all of us, properly distributed.—*Astorian*.

Some experiments have been made at Brussels in breaking in horses by means of an electric bridle. The apparatus, called the Engstrom bridle, after its inventor, consists simply in a couple of reins, along which run electric wires. At the end of the reins a small electric battery is attached, which is entirely in the power of the experimenter. By pressing a little knob the electric current acts on the corners of the horse's mouth, and after a few consecutive or intermittent shocks the animal becomes obedient. A very attractive mare was broken in after one experiment with the bridle. The inventor asserts that runaway horses can immediately be brought to a standstill by this apparatus.

The people of Payton are possessed of an astonishing amount of genuine liberality. They have built a beautiful town in six years—brick stores, elegant residences, extensive shops, mills, etc., two printing offices, telegraph office, and boast of 1,200 permanent residents.—*Astorian*.

—The following sentence is from a description of the King of Siam's new yacht: "The figure-head of the yacht is a flying angel worked in gold, with carved trail boards, and she has a semi-elliptic stern."

Spring for awhile coyly threatened to gush upon us in all its soft poesy; but now it shrinks like a mouse as the cat-like winter paws it back again.

Rev. H. K. Hiatt has a lively life of it, between preaching in the pulpit for the salvation of sinners, and praying among politicians for his election to Congress.—*Sunday Welcome*.

A solicitor at Manchester, England, has been sentenced to five years' penal servitude. He defended a client who had stolen a portmanteau from Mr. Parnell, M. P., and was convicted of taking payment from his client derived from the stolen goods, knowing the money to have been thus obtained.

The centre stone of the Countess of Dudley's tiara is worth \$150,000. It was found in South Africa over ten years ago by a black shepherd, who received \$1,200 for it and who thereupon drank himself to death. His master sold it for \$60,000.

An English vessel of war rescued Mr. Sands, a Scotch artist, from the island of St. Kilda, and the authorities send him a bill for board. He objects to the bill because he lost one breakfast which they charge for.

WEEKLY DISPATCH.

BERIAH BROWN & CO., PROPRIETORS.

Office--Dispatch Buildings, James Street.

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

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

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

SATURDAY.....MAY 4, 1878.

Presidential Developments.

Among the political sore-heads who are dissatisfied with the way things are running in Administration matters, new developments are now and again being made of intrigues pending the final decision of the question as to which of the candidates for President should be counted in. Mr. Conkling has several times been implicated in intrigues tending to his own advancement to that position. Senator Matthews recently revealed the fact that the reason why Conkling was not put upon the Electoral Commission, was that he had expressed the opinion that there were but two votes legally cast in Oregon, and he believes that if Conkling had been chosen he would have thrown out one of Oregon's votes and left the election to the House of representatives.

This only shows upon what trifling incidents or accidents the election of President turned. There is no doubt that if the eligibility of the Elector for Oregon, whose seat was contested, had been subjected to the determination of the Commission, his vote would not have been counted. The attempt to declare another man elected raised another issue which was never reached. The Commission based its decisions solely upon the sovereign right of every State to control its own elections under the forms prescribed by law, and that the certificate of such fact under the great seal of the State was final proof behind which that extraordinary tribunal had no authority to go. Governor Grover properly refused to canvass votes cast for an Elector not eligible to the office under the Constitution; and that would have settled the matter; but that the Secretary of State thwarted the action of the Governor by giving a certificate of election, under the great seal of the State, to the three Electors having the highest number of votes, including the disqualified candidate, whose qualifications the Commission had no right to determine. It was Mr. Chadwick, the Democratic Secretary of State, now Governor of Oregon, who elected Mr. Hayes President, by giving a certificate of election to a man who was specifically disqualified from holding the office by the express letter of the Constitution.

Oregon was entitled to three Electors, but the law provided that the persons chosen by popular vote should all be eligible to the office. If a man not eligible was chosen, it was at their own cost. If the voters disfranchised themselves by throwing away their votes they had no reason to blame the Governor for not regarding the popular will as paramount to his official oath to support the Constitution. Under the color of law, ten thousand legal voters were disfranchised in Louisiana and eight electoral votes reversed; all the certificates being given to the minority candidates under an arbitrary construction of State laws. In Oregon, had the decision of the Governor not been reversed by the Secretary only a thousand voters would have

been disfranchised in the matter of an elector, under the clear letter of constitutional prohibition. Gov. Grover has been greatly, and we think most unjustly assailed for what is represented as an attempt to defeat the popular will. We are pleased to know that Mr. Conkling and many other able jurists of both political parties agree with the Governor in the position he took in sustaining the Constitution.

War Records.

Some of the Republican papers of Oregon are publishing extracts from a proclamation issued by Gov. Whitaker in 1861, to prove that the Governor was not then sound on the slavery question, or in sympathy with the general Administration, from which it is argued that the Governor—now Democratic candidate for Congress—was not loyal. It is no answer to this argument to state the fact that the Governor's position on the slavery question at that time was identical with that of Mr. Lincoln and the Republican party generally during the canvass of the preceding year, viz: That the Federal Government had no control over slavery in the States where it existed, and that any attempt to interfere with the institution in such States would be a justifiable cause of war; because Senator Williams, speaking for the Republican party, then laid down the rule that the only test of loyalty to the Government was the personal support of the President; "the very flesh, blood and bones of Abraham Lincoln," said the Senator, "is the Government, and the man who is not loyal to Lincoln is not loyal to the Government." Governor Whitaker, in common with thousands of men who signalized their devotion to the Government by volunteering in its defense, rejected this political dogma, deeming their duty to the Constitution paramount to their duty to persons or party. The political principles which John Whitaker then held were shared in by Grant, Stanton, Butler, Logan, Carpenter, Cushing and many others who subsequently became leaders in the Republican party; the same which prevail in the Government to-day, and are recognized by the Administration: The right of every State to manage and control its own domestic institutions, subject to constitutional concessions; in contradistinction to the right of secession—the right to repudiate a sovereign compact perpetual in its terms—on one side, and the unlimited power of the Federal Government on the other.

Nothing could be more unjust or unfounded than the popular prejudice, instilled for party purposes, that all who opposed the civil policy of the Administration were disloyal to the Government and "secession sympathizers." The personal and moral support which the great majority of Democrats gave to the Government in prosecuting the war for the maintenance of the Union, gave the lie to all such assumptions.

The writer of this had much experience of the cruelty and injustice of such unfounded aspersions. Devoted to the Union on principle, by education and association, and profoundly and uniformly rejecting the doctrine of right of secession, while faithfully observing and fulfilling every obligation of a law-abiding citizen, he was made to suffer the spoliation of his property and every personal indignity and obloquy short of ignominious death, which could be heaped upon the worst felon, for no other offense than that of

maintaining principles of government which are now endorsed by the highest tribunals of the country and the best statesmen of all parties. We protest against the revival of issues which have no practical bearing upon present conditions and with them unfounded prejudices which are only potent for evil. The Democratic doctrine held by Governor Whitaker then, against which popular prejudice is now invoked, is simply this: The Union was a compact of sovereign, independent States, severally possessing all the attributes of nationality; each delegating to a common government certain portions or elements of their respective powers, for their common benefit and defence, specifically retaining all the powers of government not expressly delegated in language clearly defined. It had ever been the mission of the Democratic party to defend the Constitution in its strict construction against all invasions by implication or under the plea of necessity, urged by latitudinarians who sought centralization under the pretence of strengthening the Government. The attempt to secede from the Union was an act of State sovereignty exercised over its citizens, and it is an axiom of law that the State cannot be indicted and convicted of treason. Being in violation of a compact, without the consent of the other parties thereto, it was an act of war against the General Government; not a rebellion or insurrection, or any act involving personal treason which is punishable at law. This was the view expressed in the Crittenden Resolutions, which passed Congress almost unanimously at the beginning of the war, and indicated by Secretary Seward in all his foreign correspondence.

While the Democracy of the adhering States recognized the right of the Federal Government to defend the integrity of the Union and command the services of its citizens to that end, it had acquired no new powers over the government of the States, or to change, modify or interfere with the civil institutions of the same. That was the sole difference between them and the advocates of absolute central power; differences which had always existed without necessarily involving any question of loyalty or devotion to the Union.

Many of those who now oppose John Whiteaker solely on party grounds, supported him for governor before the war, upon a Democratic platform; all admit that Oregon never had a more honest and economical administration than during his term of office. No one will question his ability or personal integrity, and the only argument we have thus far seen against his election to Congress is, that he was not in accord with the civil policy of the Administration in 1861; an objection which applies with much greater force to many who held office unchallenged under the administration of President Grant and now hold office under President Hayes. We personally know John Whiteaker to be as true a man and as patriotic a citizen as Oregon ever had.

The Mormon authorities in Salt Lake learned, by a thorough examination of Brigham Young's accounts after death, that he had taken possession of \$1,000,000 worth of property that rightfully belonged to the church. They have just regained about two-thirds of it by process of law, in spite of the opposition of the heirs, who will now get little or nothing.

The Monopolists Won't Have It.

The Oregonian waits over a dispatch received by a gentleman in Portland from one of the Directors of the Northern Pacific Railroad, in New York, as follows:

NEW YORK, May 1.—The bill passed by the Senate is absolutely inadmissible. It has been discussed by the board and will be promptly rejected by the stockholders. Mitchell's course should insure him Oregon's utter condemnation.

We did not believe the story of the tramp who was said to have kicked over the table because the mistress of the house put brown instead of white sugar in his tea; but the sublime impudence of a bankrupt railroad manager discounts anything in that line which the imagination can conceive. They won't accept a gratuity from the Government sufficient to build and equip the railroad, amounting to \$64,000 a mile from the proceeds of the sale of public lands, "hampered by conditions" which recognize any rights of the people in the public domain. They demand a monopoly, with its immense opportunities for personal speculation, or nothing; and for their failure to get this concession, they insist that "Mitchell's course should insure him Oregon's utter condemnation." Whatever else Senator Mitchell shall be condemned for, we have too much confidence in the intelligence of the people to believe that they will crucify him for thwarting the purposes of an organization of speculators who seek to use the public domain as a means of dominating the country and enriching themselves. We are not opposed to appropriating a share of the proceeds from the sales of the public lands to aid in works of internal improvement for the common benefit; but we believe it would be better, infinitely better, for the public good, that such improvements should await the slow process of development from the legitimate growth and enterprise of the country, than that a large portion of the public domain should pass under the absolute control of a corporate monopoly and the people be thus defrauded of their natural heritage. The prosperity of the country does not depend upon its corporate wealth and special privileges, but upon the protection given to industrial pursuits and the rewards guaranteed to personal endeavor. President Jackson well said: "It is not in a splendid government, surrounded by aristocratic privileges that the people are to find happiness or their liberties protected." That public man who incurs the hostility of the seekers after special privileges, by the same token should command the gratitude of the people.

The Oregon Election.

An old Oregonian, a prominent and active Republican politician from the first organization of the party in that State, yesterday made the prediction, which he is ready to swear by or bet on: 1st, That Whiteaker will beat Hines out of sight for Congress. 2d, That "Beck" will beat Thayer as badly for Governor. 3d, That the Republicans will have a majority on joint ballot in the Legislature, and that Mitchell does not stand the ghost of a show for re-election. We know our Oregon friend to be a man of excellent judgment, but have heretofore had no test of his gift of prescience. He wishes us to bear his prediction in mind and judge of his merit as a prophet by the result. We put it on record for the purpose of refreshing our memory when the test comes.

Geography.

The intelligent people of the Eastern portion of the United States generally are more ignorant of the geographical divisions of the Pacific portion than they are of Kamschatka or Central Africa. The New York Herald, which is certainly the best informed newspaper in the world, confounds places upon the Pacific coast which are as far apart as New York and Portland, Maine. A President of one of the largest railroad companies in the Northwest addressed a private letter to the editor of this paper—"Seattle, California, or Oregon." A re-union of the founders of the State of Wisconsin was recently held at Madison, on the 30th anniversary of the organization of the State Government. The roll of the members of the Constitutional Convention was called; a majority were reported dead and the absent living were accounted for by their friends present. When the name of Paul Crandall was called, it was stated that he had been a resident of Washington Territory for many years. Mr. Crandall has resided near Salem, Oregon, for at least twenty years past. General George B. Smith, formerly Attorney General of Wisconsin, pronounced a glowing eulogy upon another citizen, whom he spoke of as "not a member of the Convention, he did more to shape its policy than any other man;" "one of the ablest editors ever in Wisconsin;" "the recognized leader of his party;" "a man who did more to advance the interests of Wisconsin than any other man in the State;" and much more of the same sort, all of which we have no doubt was very gratifying to the person alluded to; but he wound up his speech by saying that "he is now an editor in Oregon," without knowing what a degree of degradation that statement implied. We know the person alluded to—but will not here mention his name—has not been an editor in Oregon for the last eight years certainly. We would suggest that some enterprising newspaper in the East would fit out an expedition to explore this region in the interest of science.

BISMARCK.—A newspaper writer says: "Bismarck has 1,200 inhabitants, millions of mosquitoes, and is the terminus of the railroad from St. Paul. The great peculiarity of Bismarck as a city is its inexplicable location. Just why it was put there, a mile and a half from the river, and on the east side instead of the west, are one of those things which dumfound Dundreary."

The thing is easily explained by those in the secret. Why was Duluth made the terminus of the N. P. Railroad upon the bare shore and most exposed situation upon Lake Superior, when there was a land-locked harbor just as accessible? Why was Tacoma, reported by Canfield and Wilkeson as utterly impracticable as a commercial point, made the western terminus of the same road? Solely, and for no other reason than those points, like Bismarck, belonged to a land ring which controlled the railroad and subordinated the interests of the railroad and the public interests to their own personal schemes. That is the reason why the railroad company failed to command capital to complete the road and was forced into bankruptcy, and why the new company, under the same direction, object to Mitchell's bill which allows no chance to speculate in public land.

The last new remedy for hydrophobia is a Chinese plant called *Datura stramonium*, a violent poison. It is asserted that a Chinaman who drank some of the water in which a few leaves of this plant had been steeped completely recovered.

Saved by a Mule.

A very interesting incident occurred at a recent railroad accident on the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne railroad at Lakeville, Ohio. Standing between two of the cars which were loaded with horses and mules, was a brakeman. He went down with the wreck, becoming fastened between the cars under ten feet of water. His weak struggles to release himself were useless, and he concluded that in a few short seconds all would be over. The mules had been kicking in the car and, suddenly the brakeman felt the end board give way. Then he received a tremendous kick on the thigh which sent him out of his perilous position to the top of the water. Here he spluttered about until a white mule rose up and struck out for the shore. Then the brakeman grasped the animal's tail and was safely carried to land.

"How many rods make a furlong?" asked a father of his son, a "fast" urchin, as he came home one night from the town school. "Well, don't know, boss," was the reply of the young hopeful, "but I guess you'd think one rod made an acher, if you got such a tanning from old vinegar face as I did this evening." The parent stood aghast.

The Rev. Dr. Seymour, Dean of the General Theological Seminary in this city, declines his election as (Protestant Episcopal) Bishop of Springfield, Ill., because Bishop Potter, other prelates, and a majority of the seminary's standing committee think he can do more good where he is. It is not impossible that the Springfield churchmen, having failed to get Dr. Seymour, may now try to get his next friend, personally and theologically, the Rev. Dr. Dekoven, of Wisconsin.

Dick Rice was traveling westward through Nevada, and being generous, he gave room in his wagon to two men whom he overtook. The three men went into camp together that night. On the following morning one of the strangers went to a settlement, quarreled with some miners, and killed one of them. A mob chased him back to the camp, where Rice joined in his defence. The mob then hanged them all, in spite of Rice's protest that he knew nothing of his companions.

Two young men, twins, of Hart county, Ga., worked out their father's debts, in compliance with his death-bed request. They were thirteen years of age when they began, and attained their majority before finishing. Although frequently told that they were neither legally nor morally bound to do so, they persisted until the last cent was paid.

The Londonderry Journal gives the following instance of a pulpit bull. "A clergyman preaching a sermon on death concluded with the following observation: 'But even death, my brethren, so well deserved by mankind for their sins, the wisdom of Providence has, in its paternal kindness, put at the end of our existence; for only think what life would be worth if death were at the beginning!'"

"Society does well to remember that of the ninety-nine (reputed) innocent sheep, ninety-eight are perhaps neither more nor less guilty than the one which has openly gone astray. It is not so much the devious excursion from the fold itself which is the offence, but the accident of its detection."—London World.

A Frenchman was once sitting by a hummer at the songs in a theatre. "The brute," "the animal," he muttered to himself. "Sir," said the hummer, "do you mean me?" "Heaven forbid!" he replied. "I am complaining of the tenor, whose noise prevents me from hearing you so clearly as I should have wished."

Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll is to deliver the address before the law school of the Boston University this year. This is an institution founded by the Methodists. There was much opposition to Colonel Ingersoll's coming, and the invitation seems to afford an almost unnecessary proof of liberality. It appears that a part of those inviting pardoned the western lawyer's infidelity to religion in view of his orthodoxy in politics.

The resident of Washington Territory, having heard that another man had settled in the western part of the territory, immediately applied for admission into the Union as a state, and has promised to elect the other man to the Legislature, if the other man will pledge himself to vote for him for United States Senator.

This repartee from the Boston Herald is not without interest: "When I left the Democratic party," says Benjamin Butler, it was an honorable association of brave men." Is that why you left it, Benjamin?"

GENERAL NEWS.

LONDON, April 29.—Gen. Sir Alfred Hastings Harsford has been selected as commander of the second army corps. A considerable proportion of the first army corps is likely to be dispatched to Malta in the course of the coming week, including a portion of the guards. Many thousand stand of Martini Henry rifles are being removed from the racks in the Tower of London, presumably for the equipment of reserves. There is great activity at Portsmouth in preparing fittings for converting of merchant ships into armed cruisers. A manufacturing firm has received from the admiralty an order for more than 100 wire torpedo nets for the protection of ships from attacks of torpedoes. All the nets are to be delivered during May. Immense quantities of shot and shell are being issued from Woolwich arsenal in all directions. The first Indian expeditionary force will embark from Bombay. Two divisions will leave to-day, consisting of two batteries of the royal artillery, 13th and 31st regiments, second goorkhas and two companies of sappers and miners. The second will embark as soon after as possible. It will consist of the 9th cavalry, 1st Bombay lancers, 9th and 26th Bombay infantry, and two companies sappers and miners.

At Bombay dockyard work is being prosecuted day and night in fitting ships for troops and horses. As an experiment of state policy the dispatch of native troops to Europe has proved successful beyond the hopes of the most ardent advocates. They are volunteering with enthusiasm which has surprised those who knew them best. They are pressing forward in whole regiments at a time.

CHICAGO, April 29.—The Times London special says: There are exciting rumors in London to-night that a collision has taken place between Russian and English troops before Constantinople, owing to Grand Duke Nicholas insisting on celebrating Russian Easter in the capital. The present uncertainty is so unbearable that the report was received first as a relief. As to peace or war, England has come to be indifferent, but something definite is wanted. The government regard a sudden outbreak of hostilities as possible.

All preparations are now being made in view of an emergency. The fitting out of a fleet for the Baltic is the English answer to the Russian subscriptions for cruisers, and the tremendous efforts of Russia to get together a powerful fleet. Russia takes every opportunity to introduce America into her menaces. They say they are purchasing war ships and having steamers constructed for war purposes in American ports. A Russian-American expedition to examine the Suez canal is put forward by Russian diplomatists to annoy England, but the day for small manoeuvres is over.

DETROIT, April 20.—Early this morning a gas main leading into the Detroit Free Press office exploded. The gas ignited and immediately fired the whole building. The presses were stopped and forms of the paper raised. The firemen were promptly on the ground but the building could not be saved. Twelve presses and machinery were more or less damaged. About \$40,000 worth of material in the job room was entirely destroyed.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The Star, this evening, under the head of "An Enloupement Sensation," announces that a daughter of Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, less than fifteen years of age, made a runaway match last night with a dashing young clerk of the navy department named Handy.

This announcement though likely to be widely copied is erroneous. The marriage took place privately last week and with the consent of the bride's parents, which they had previously withheld solely on account of her being so young, only 16. The expectant bridegroom, however, pleaded against the long separation and the risk of losing his affianced, involved in the approaching departure of the senator's family for Oregon; and the parents finally relented. Mr. Handy is a young man of good social position and character and is employed in the treasury department.

Representatives Willis, of Kentucky, Loring, of Massachusetts and Bell of Georgia, the sub-committee on the Chinese question, have today agreed to recommend the adoption by the full house committee on education and labor, of the Sargent bill with amendments allowing any one vessel to bring fifteen Mongolians within the jurisdiction of the United States, instead of only ten, and providing that the bill shall go into effect in January next instead of September. They also omit the provision giving informers one-half of the penalties. This agreement strongly indicates similar action by the full committee, and strengthens the expectation of favorable action by the other house of congress this session.

LONDON, April 30.—A San Stefano special says Grand Duke Nicholas reviewed a portion of his forces on Monday. He spoke a few farwell words and departed for Constantinople, en route for Russia.

A Vienna correspondent says it is so secret that the chief object of the recall of Grand Duke Nicholas is to lessen the friction and diminish the danger of collision. The proposed attendance at mass in Constantinople and grand review at San Stefano were entirely due to the initiative of Grand Duke Nicholas and were countermanded from St. Petersburg.

A telegram from Bombay announces that the first detachment of troops has sailed and that a number of fresh regiments are waiting. The expedition takes stores for five months.

A Belgrade dispatch says artillery and militia are being hurried to the frontier and fortifications at frontier towns strengthened. The Turks have evacuated Azakaleh, the fortifications of which will be razed.

A Berlin dispatch says negotiations relative to the withdrawal from Constantinople are proceeding favorably. The Russians have agreed to withdraw to a line from Adrianople to Dedegatch.

A special from Vienna says: Probably before this is printed the plenary ministerial council now sitting will have authorized the ministry to make necessary arrangements for realizing half of the credit of sixty million florins. If Hungary consents Bosnia will be occupied.

The first contingent sent from this country to Malta will number 5,000 men and two batteries of artillery, all of which are under orders for embarkation.

Considerable excitement is produced in Berlin by the announcement that the English fleet is being fitted out for operations in the Baltic.

The political news from the continent, though contradictory and conveying but an imperfect idea of what the future may be, is looked upon favorably in the stock markets. Prices opened at a general improvement, consols and Russian shares advancing.

The Manchester Guardian's Vienna dispatch says the German steamer Cimbric, of the Hamburg American line, which was chartered by the Russian government, has taken a contingent of 40 officers and 500 seamen and started to cruise on the Chinese and Japanese coasts.

A dispatch from Berlin says intelligence received here states that the Italian government is making warlike preparations. The object is said to dispatch a force into Albania.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the North Dutch Allamaine Zeitung, writing about Russia's demand for Bessarabia, says: Let no one deceive himself as to what is coming. The desire to recover Bessarabia is only a symptom of a wish, pervade the entire Russian nation to destroy the Paris treaty. It is not so much Bessarabia we are striving for as for the cancelling of this treaty.

A Vienna correspondent, discussing the Austrian policy, while pronouncing the rumors regarding the occupation of Bosnia as premature, does not say they are more than premature but rather intimates that such a measure may soon become justifiable.

VIENNA, April 30.—The negotiations for the simultaneous withdrawal at Constantinople hang fire. It is reported that Todleben brings fresh instructions for the resumption of negotiations.

PEKA, April 30.—It is the opinion in the Russian camp that the change in commanders marks a sterner policy.

The Russians endeavor to minimize the Pomerik insurrection, but the best information from non-Russian sources affirms its vigor and extension.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 30.—An affray has occurred between Russian and Turkish soldiers near Doud Pasha barracks, about two miles beyond the fortifications. Eighty were wounded on both sides. The Seraskiarate has consequently prohibited Russian soldiers from crossing the line of demarcation.

LIVERPOOL, April 30.—The customs

authorities are understood to be instructed to exercise special vigilance in the examination of export cargoes, to prevent articles contraband of war leaving the country.

The Begum of Pophane, India, has offered her whole available force for service abroad.

Some consolation in the direction of peace is found in the fact that the point at issue is becoming more distinct. That point is whether Russia will recognize that the rights of the great powers, as established by the treaties of '56-7 take precedence over the claims of the treaty of San Stefano.

CHICAGO, May 1.—General Sheridan this afternoon received a report from Gen. Miles, dated headquarters of the district of the Yellowstone, Fort Keogh, Montana, informing him that Sitting Bull and 141 men, all bead soldiers and chiefs, had sent a half-breed to Gen. Miles inquiring what kind of peace the United States would make with them, and saying the Great Father was of course too rich to expect the Indians to give up their poor little ponies and their old guns. Gen. Miles in reply informed Sitting Bull that if he desired to stop hostilities a peace could be made which would end all trouble between the whites and Indians. When the Indians give up their ponies and guns they will receive cattle and other property of greater value in their place, and when peace is made the government will provide for them, as it does for all friendly Indians.

MEMPHIS, May 1.—At 9:20 this morning the tow boat Warner, from New Orleans to St. Louis, exploded her boilers when opposite the city. The pilot house and roof were blown to a great height and fell back upon the wreck, while the air was filled with splinters and fragments. The wreck took fire immediately, and the smoke and steam hid the boat from the crowd which soon lined the bluffs, and it was thought all on board had perished. The tug De Soto and two or three skiffs were soon at the wreck and succeeded in saving ten persons. The pilot and second engineer, who were asleep at the time, were lost, and one fireman was literally blown into fragments. The boat had a crew of 25, but owing to the confusion it is impossible to tell exactly how many were lost. In five minutes after the explosion all the wreck except the roof had sunk out of sight, and two of the barges were on fire, but the tug extinguished the fire and landed them on the Arkansas shore.

SARATOGA, May 1.—John Morrissey, ex congressman and state senator from New York, died at half-past 7 this evening. He had seemed quiet and without any unfavorable symptoms until after the New York papers were brought in, when he motioned for his glass to read one. About half-past five an unfavorable change took place and he sank rapidly afterward. Father McMenory, Catholic priest, was sent for, who promptly came and administered the extreme unction. Although Mr. Morrissey was rapidly falling he seemed conscious until the last. His wife and domestics were present. Mr. Morrissey died clasping the hand of the priest. Morrissey's business partners are here, but nothing is known by them regarding how he left his business.

BROWNSVILLE, May 1.—On Friday last about 200 men assembled at Lanoude, 18 miles from here, on the Corpus Christi road, and marched to Sang Sedoros on the river, reaching there at 3 o'clock on Saturday morning. About fifty men attempted to cross the Rio Grande into Mexico. They were led by Raphael Lera. They were met by a party of regulars from Matamoros and a skirmish ensued, which resulted in the discomfiture of the conspirators, eight of whom were made prisoners, two wounded and two killed and three others drowned in the river in their efforts to recross.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 1.—In several of the workmen's ward clubs this evening, the question as to sustaining Kearney or the state and county committees in their plan for nominations to the constitutional convention came up, and a great division of sentiment manifested itself, though so far as heard from the majority seemed in favor of Kearney, or at any rate his supporters made the most noise. It seems probable the matter will result in a decided split in the party, unless some means are found to close the rapidly widening breach.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 1.—General Todleben has not succeeded in his efforts to arrange the simultaneous withdrawal of Russian troops and the British fleet from this neighborhood.

The Russians are stated to regard war with England as inevitable. At the ports also hopes of a pacific arrangement has become weaker.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The house made considerable progress with the legislative, executive and judiciary appropriation bill to-day and sustained the recommendations of the committee in every particular, although it was clearly shown by the Republican min-

ority that the clerical force provided for some branches of the public service, such as the general land office, for instance, is manifestly inadequate to bring up arrears of business. The majority seemed determined to make a showing of economy and to throw upon the senate the unjust opprobrium of extravagance for supplying house omissions. The portions of the bill adopted to-day include the items of expense of government in the territories. The salaries of governors and judges are uniformly provided for at the rate of \$2,600, and of secretaries at \$1,800 per annum. Detailed restrictions are placed upon the expenses of the territorial legislatures, the councils being limited to nine members and the lower branches to eighteen members each. The compensation of members is fixed at \$4 per day during the sessions. The number and pay of legislative employes are also minutely described with small maximum limits, and the expenditures for public printing in any territory are in no case to exceed \$2,500 per year. The necessity for such restrictions has been abundantly manifested during late years, and the committee is doubtless entitled to credit, in this instance, for one display of economy that is genuine.

They Met in Kansas.

Some twelve years ago, in the back-woods of Michigan, a young man by the name of Donovan married a young lady, and for a while all went well; but soon family cares began to gall and fret him and he struck out for the west, leaving his wife to care for herself and one child. For five years he wandered about, and finally married again and settled in the southern part of this county. From this marriage three children were born, but last fall the woman sickened and died, leaving him and the little children alone upon his prairie home. In the meantime his first and real wife in Michigan, after waiting five years for him to return, concluded him to be dead and also married again, and last winter started west with their family of four children, one being the child of the first marriage, and by some unknown fatality came to this county and settled within one-half mile of Donovan, the woman's real husband. It was not long before the woman and her truant husband met, much to the astonishment of each other, and now the two families are living in one house, the woman and her last husband keeping house and caring for her former husband's children.

Married at 13; choaked and kicked down stairs in three weeks after the orange blossoms had been written up; a three years' voyage on the matrimonial tide, in which there were more breakers than smooth seas, more clouds than sunshine; a shiver before the point of a pistol in the hands of a jealous husband, who added to the chill of the blood by threatening to dash a bottle of vitrol; in the police court for safety! This is the summary of a history which was repeated in the West Side court yesterday, before Justice Morrison, by Mrs. Stevens, a 16-year-old wife.

According to the Palouse Gazette, the extreme cold weather has killed the fruit in that vicinity, and even along Snake river, it is thought that peaches have been injured to quite an extent. The prospects for an abundance of fruit were never better two weeks ago, but the warm weather of March advanced the young buds too far to endure the late freezing nights.

On the 18th ult., a book canvasser fell down the depot stairs at Danbury and broke his leg, an insurance agent in Monroe lost two fingers in a hay cutter, and a tree peddler in Brookfield was knocked down and run over by a meat cart. We propose that the 18th of March be made a legal holiday.—Danbury News.

"John B. Gough says he is going to some place where the English language is not spoken, for rest. We would timidly suggest that John has always been in such a place."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Recent experiments proved that the monster ironclad Diuio, bearing four one hundred ton guns, and built at Castellamare, near Naples, has a velocity of fourteen knots per hour.

The Housewives' Union, in Berlin, Germany, owns a newspaper, has supplied 16,000 female servants, fed 4,000 families from its co-operative store and made a profit last year of \$2,300.

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SATURDAY.....MAY 4, 1878.

Resumption of Specie Payment.

"What a country! What a people!" Exclaimed the French Minister on witnessing a mob of members upon the floor of Congress, frenzied with passion, deadly weapons in hand, instantly hushed into silence and quietly dropping into their seats on the exhibition of the baton of the Sergeant-at-Arms, a mere bailiff's staff, surmounted by the American eagle; the peers of the realm bowing in humble submission to the majesty of the law, though only represented by one of their own servants. The mercurial Frenchman could not understand this. It would excite astonishment even in the cold English statesman, whose magna charta is the pride and boast of all English speaking people, the one sacred principle paramount to the Divine right by which the King rules.

Every stage of our history as a Republic has given us astonishing exhibitions of the moral force and self-controlling spirit of our people, without a precedent or a parallel in the history of the world. When three millions of colonists, with no standing army or navy, without national credit or financial resources, for seven years successfully resisted the greatest naval and military power of the world, and established their right to self-government, tyrants trembled upon their thrones and all the nations of the earth looked on with astonishment. Then came a union of States and a constitution for which there was no model, which has proved through a century of experience the very perfection of human reason, requiring no other amendments than those necessary to new conditions.

When the country carried on a civil war costing not less than \$5,000,000,000, and at the same time built the longest continuous line of railroad in the world, solely with bonds and irredeemable paper currency, there was no precedent and nothing in the history of the past to indicate that the bonds would ever be paid, or the notes redeemed at par; and few believed it possible to do so. It was incredible that in the short space of fifteen years that the same bonds would command a premium in gold and the paper, then selling at one-third its nominal value, would be at par. Then, by popular consent, the military dominated the civil authorities; the great English writ of right was suspended; thousands of citizens were arrested and imprisoned for offenses unrecognized by law, without legal power and without any form of trial. There is no previous instance in the history of the world, of liberties once surrendered ever having been regained but by bloody sacrifice. Within a few weeks after the army was disbanded there was scarcely a visible sign that the Government had just passed through a revolution; the civil laws were in full force, the millions of soldiers had quietly returned to the pursuits of civil life; the late enemy had faithfully returned to its allegiance and resumed its position as a part and parcel of the Union, and there was no other sign of

the mighty struggle through which the country had just passed) but a large public debt and the desolate homes of many who had actively engaged in the war. The Government as it had existed from its foundation remained intact. It is true that the unparalleled opportunities for speculation offered by the war had unsettled in a measure the ordinary rules of trade and demoralized public and private integrity, which is a temporary evil which a better settled popular sentiment is speedily correcting.

For the past year or two the public mind has been greatly exercised upon the question of finance. The act of Congress directing the resumption of specie payments has been regarded by a large portion of the people as a measure fraught with the most disastrous consequences to the business and industrial interests of the country, in the contraction of the circulating medium, and the repeal of that act was made an issue in politics second to no other in general interest. Now, while this matter is yet under discussion, nine months in advance of the time fixed for resumption, greenbacks are at par with gold and more sought after as a medium of exchange than the latter, and no one has felt the shock.

Through all the experience of a century, during which the nation and people have been tried by every test of stability and integrity which has resulted in the overthrow of other governments, without being shaken or weakened, we may reasonably hope for a long and prosperous future, which no vicissitude which may be anticipated can ever overthrow.

A Candid View of Hayes. Gov. Wade Hampton of South Carolina, has won golden opinions from the fair men of all parties for the impartial and non-partisan character of his administration, and his devotion to the Constitution—the 15th amendment no less than any other portion of it. In a recent public speech Gov. Hampton said:

I do not think it just, or right or manly to be denouncing President Hayes as a fraud. I voted against him, did all I could against him, and told him so in his presence when I addressed thousands of people in that Western trip. There was fraud in that election, but President Hayes was not implicated in that fraud, and he did what any other man in America would have done in his position. He did not propose the Electoral Commission; the Democrats proposed it. And, while I speak for Mr. Hayes, I desire to say for myself now that when that Commission was first formed I was the only man in South Carolina who declared we would be cheated out of our election. Hayes' and Tilden's claims were submitted to that Commission, which decided by a strict party vote—eight to seven—that Hayes was elected. Mr. Hayes could do nothing else but take his place, and if he had not taken it Wheeler or Ferry would have done so, and each one would have been worse than the other. And since Mr. Hayes has taken that place he has shown himself a man willing to rise above party, and, Democrat as I am, I will sustain him as long as he walks on that line. They may proclaim that I am not a Democrat, but I will support him as long as he continues to observe the Constitution—because he is the first President of the United States who has done so since the war.

Whatever differences of opinion may be held in regard to the policy of the President, who can gainsay the facts here stated? That there were election frauds in some of the States is hardly a matter of doubt. But it must be remembered these frauds were sanctioned and legalized

by the power of the State, attested under the great seal thereof, from which there is no appeal under the Constitution. Each branch of Congress has express power to pass upon the title of its members; but when a sovereign State sends in its electoral vote for President, there is no power vested in Congress to review or reverse it. That question was determined by a commission proposed and supported by a large majority of Democrats and sanctioned by every department of the Government—Executive, Legislative and Judicial. No President was ever seated upon a title more conclusive, and it is unreasonable to suppose that any candidate would reject the office the title to which was thus confirmed. There has never been a shadow of proof to connect Mr. Hayes personally with the frauds imputed to official authorities of Louisiana or Florida, and nothing can be more ungenerous and malicious than the attempt to cast odium upon the President for accepting a position to which all parties contributed; and it is especially faithless in Democrats to repudiate the action of the Commission which they instituted, particularly when that action was strictly in accordance with the Democratic doctrine of State sovereignty.

It will be observed that the men who most violently assail the President and the title by which he holds, are those least distinguished for their devotion to Democratic principles heretofore; notably Dana, of the New York Sun, and Montgomery Blair, and their sympathizers are among the most ultra partisans of the spoils system of politics. The most uncompromising party men are invariably those who profit most by party and make the least sacrifice to principle. The most conservative men to-day are those who have suffered most in the maintenance of their principles. The men who fought the battles on either side would have no difficulty in arranging terms of perpetual peace, but for the uncompromising character of the non-combatants. The Democrats who stood by the principles of their party when it required nerve to do so, are in the main satisfied to bide their time without seeking to disturb the compromise under which Hayes was invested with the Presidency. The time-servers are invariably the disturbers.

Those who honestly believe Tilden was fairly elected President by the popular vote and seek only a vindication of the right, will appeal to the popular vote for his re-election. The intrigues now going on among Democrats to supplant Tilden, are neither honest nor consistent with their professions.

Prospects of the Railroad. The Oregonian publishes a private dispatch dated New York, April 26th, "from a person whose judgment is good and whose opportunities for information are first rate," as follows:

There is no hope of Congressional action making construction of Northern Pacific possible—thanks to Oregon's senior Senator. If the bill reported to the Senate by Mr. Mitchell and supported by him, which passed that body, fails for want of time, or other cause, it is a cause of regret to all the people of Oregon and Washington Territory; but if, as the Oregonian intimates, it will not be accepted by the Company "hampered by so many restrictions as to sale of lands," etc., there will be no cause for blaming Mr. Mitchell. If the Company will not under-

take the construction of the road without the monopoly of the lands, amounting to 25,600 acres per mile, instead of the proceeds of the sales, amounting to \$64,000 a mile, the conclusion is inevitable that the managers regard the privilege of speculating in land for their own personal benefit as paramount to the interests of the road, and Mr. Mitchell deserves the approval instead of the censure of the people for thwarting their designs. The people can better afford to wait for the time when the business will command railroad facilities than to surrender one-half of the public domain, in alternate sections, to the monopoly of a soulless corporation, which has heretofore shown every disposition to oppress.

Lawless Rule in San Francisco.

The Chronicle mentions the fact that the Governor has just pardoned Edward Murphy, sentenced twenty years ago for an assault to murder a peace officer, who was never committed and whose sentence had been forgotten until the matter was disclosed by himself as a witness, in a recent trial. S. B. King, the constable assaulted and nearly killed by a heavily leaded billy, makes affidavit that the assault was without a shadow of provocation, either of word or act; that he suffered for years from the injuries received, and that although for a year after Murphy's sentence he made continuous demands on the then District Attorney for the convict's commitment, that officer invariably dismissed with flimsy excuses, until he was constrained to believe that there was some concealed pecuniary reason, as potent as it was illicit, for the District Attorney's evasion of his duty. So he finally abandoned further effort.

The significant fact connected with this extraordinary evasion of law, is that at the time, and for ten years subsequently, the city and county of San Francisco was under the absolute control of the "Vigilance Committee," organized in 1856 by the leading citizens, ostensibly for the protection of person and property, to which it was claimed the lawfully constituted authorities were inadequate. This self-constituted "Committee" took possession of the government absolutely; defied and intimidated the Governor, arrested and imprisoned the Chief Justice, tried him in secret council for resisting their authority, and sentenced him to be hanged, the execution of which was only prevented by the interference of Commodore Farrington, backed by the guns of a man-of-war; banished from the city persons suspected of being inimical to their rule—including the subsequent Senators, Broderick and Baker—and destroyed the business of others—including General Sherman; and tried and hanged persons under lawful arrest without the intervention of the Courts. In fact, the rule of the "Vigilantes" was absolute and unconditional, then without lawful authority, and for years thereafter through the civil authorities chosen by their own party organization; and the leaders of that unlawful movement boast of their achievements to-day as a necessary measure for the protection of the people and the suppression of crime in that then ill-governed city.

If we are to judge by the results, we fail to see in this, more than in any other lawless usurpation of authority, the benefits which have been claimed for it, though the eminent character of the citizens engaged in it precludes all questions as to the

disinterestedness of their motives. The case above quoted shows a criminal neglect in enforcing the penalty where the conviction was both lawful and just. For twenty years the convict was permitted to run at large and take an active part in public affairs, and was then relieved from his liabilities by Executive clemency. The evils which are inevitable consequence of mob law San Francisco has suffered from ever since, and is suffering from to-day. If William T. Coleman had a right to head an organization to resist the lawful authorities and dominate the government, why has not Dennis Kearney the same right? The precedent established by the leading citizens, has been repeated again and again by the offshoots of society who infest all great commercial centres, actuated only by the most ignorant prejudices and degrading passions, and the arm of the law has been paralyzed. In a popular government, the power which is equal to dominate the lawful authorities by unlawful means, is certainly equal to controlling the same by lawful means, where universal suffrage prevails. If men who combined to overthrow bad government by lawless violence had combined to establish good government by lawful means, there would have been no necessity for planting the seeds of anarchy to bear fruits which uniformly become bitter to the inventors. In matters of government it is always better to bear with ills that are bearable for a brief period, than to resort to remedies the evils of which are interterminal.

PARTY UNION.—The State Committees of the two parties (Republican and Democratic), met together at the Palace Hotel, in San Francisco, on the 24th inst., to make arrangements for a State Convention to be composed of delegates to be elected by the people, without party distinction, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Delegates to the convention to revise the Constitution, which is to be composed of 120 members. The object of this union of the old parties is to defeat the so-called "Labor movement," headed by Kearney.

THE CHURCHES SUNDAY.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH. D. Bagley, Pastor. Morning subject—Second Cor. 10 chapter, 4 and 5 verses. Leading thought—the world for Christ. It was observed that this should be the motto, expectation, inspiration and continuous plan of every Christian, the opposing forces were worldly mindedness, frivolity, formality and unbelief—that these were more in the way of conquest for the Master than any form of infidelity. The speaker also observed with emphasis that if every Christian now and every succeeding one would be instrumental in the salvation of one soul a year, in less than ten years the heathen would be given to Christ for an inheritance and the utmost parts of the earth for a possession, that the power of Divine truth, the energy of the Holy Spirit's work, the results of believing prayer and the possibilities of a united Church—in vital truth and ardent love were more than sufficient to warrant the expectation and effort, what might be done was illustrated by what had been, even under less favorable circumstances. It was insisted that every element of progress—material, intellectual, commercial and moral, should be laid under contribution for the world's redemption.

EVENING.

Text. Galatians, 2d chapter, 20 verse. The text was regarded as figurative and full of significance—crucifixion referring to the subduing of man's depravity. The life was spoken of as the life of God in the soul, which must have a beginning, as in our renewed state we are wrong with tendencies to evil, not naturally desiring God or the religious life. It was also remarked that God's purifying grace flows on the line of natural temperament, and that the effects are both internal and external.

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.

MESSERS. WEEKS & POTTER.—Sirs: I have been a sufferer myself for twelve years with Catarrh in the nasal passages, fauces and larynx. I have used everything that the materia medica will offer to try a patent medicine (something that we all think are very good) until finally I was induced to try a permanent cure. Your RADICAL CURE is certainly a happy combination for the cure of that most unpleasant and dangerous of diseases.

Yours, respectfully, D. W. GRAY, M. D., O. Dr. D. W. Gray & Son, Physicians and Druggists, 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 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 150 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 the indicated specific medical properties, it is absolutely certain to fall into merited obscurity.

Each package of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE contains Dr. Sanford's Inhalant, which accompanies 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. For further particulars apply to WEEKS & POTTER, General Agents and Wholesale Druggists, Boston, Mass.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTER

IS SIMPLY WONDERFUL.

KINGSTON, MEX., April 12, 1877. I consider COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTER the best plaster I ever saw, and am recommending them to all. C. Mc Morrow, HOME, ILL., April 12, 1877. It has done my boy more good than all other medicines. He now goes to school, and is first time in three years. ELIZA JAY, CECILFIELD, ENA, ILL., April 4, 1877. I like the one I got well. They are the best plasters, in demand, in the world. S. L. MCGILL, ASH GROVE, MO., March 22, 1877. Accept my thanks for the good derived from the two COLLINS' PLASTERS sent me some time ago. W. C. MOORE.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTER

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

Price, 25 cents. Sold by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists throughout the United States and Canada, and by WEEKS & POTTER, Proprietors, Boston, Mass.

S. BAXTER & CO.

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FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

OFFER FOR SALE TO THE TRADE ONLY;

- TENNENT'S ALE, Pints and Quarts. BASS' ALE " " GUINNESS' PORTER Pints and Qts. HENNESSEY BRANDY in Octaves, and 1, 2 and 3 star in case. MARTELL BRANDY in Octaves, and 1, 2 and 3 star in case. OTARD DUPUY BRANDY in Octaves and case. CALIFORNIA GRAPE BRANDY in Octave. SCOTCH WHISKY in case and bulk. IRISH " " CHAMPAGNE—Chas. Farris, in pints and quarts. Landsberger's California, Imperial and Private Cuvee, in pts & qts. 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. Catter 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

GOLD.

Great chance to make money. If you can't get gold you can get greenbacks. We need a person in every town to take subscriptions for the largest, cheapest and best illustrated family publication in the world. Any one can become a successful agent. The most elegant weeks of art given free to subscribers. The price is so low that almost everybody subscribes. One agent reports making over \$150 in a week. A lady agent reports taking over 400 subscribers in two days. All who engage make money fast. You can devote all your time to the business, or only your spare time. You need not be away from home over night. You can do it as well as others. Full particulars, directions and terms free. Elegant and expensive outfit free. If you want profitable work send us your address at once. It costs nothing to try the business. No one who engages fails to make great pay. Address "The People's Journal," Portland, Me., oct1-dw 6m

TOWN AND COUNTRY.

From the Daily of Tuesday.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.
SEATTLE, April 18th 1877.
The Common Council met for their regular monthly meeting, Mayor Weed in the chair. Councilmen present, Messrs. Denby, Matthias, Hall, and Murphy. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

On motion Council adjourned.
D. T. WHEELER,
City Clerk.

THE BABY SHOW.—At 2 o'clock Thursday afternoon the doors of Turn Hall were thrown open, and in a short time there was a goodly array of infants varying in age from four months to five years. As they were brought in the numbers were attached and visitors would be furnished with cards in blank, to be filled agreeably to the notion of the holder. The number of babies on exhibition probably reached sixty. Fond mammae seemed to exercise the greatest care to present their cherubs in the best possible light. A few young men dropped in and they found it difficult to select—the choice being in a great measure due to the attraction of the parent. There was a marked absence of young ladies, who no doubt felt a delicacy about taking an interest in the show, though they will overcome this. Their aid is necessary to assist young men to select, and this too will govern the votes polled by bashful young men. Among the exhibits is a colored baby, which, unfortunately, does not meet with much attention, though its chances will improve after the first day. The happy parent of this child is Wm. H. Hunt, of the chief quartermaster's office. Mrs. Prof. Johnson's lovely twin girls attract the most attention. There is but a slight difference in their ages—hardly sufficient to note. We hope no one will quarrel over it. They are "sweet," the ladies say, and they ought to know. The particular favorite among the fat babies is Mrs. Ross Sharp's boy, Walter. There are two or three very small bits of humanity. Some delicacy has been expressed about giving names, therefore we are unable to tell more. Master Bivens presides at the piano, and the little ones set up an occasional "war whoop," which keeps things lively. The show will be continued from 2 to 4 p. m. to-day. —*Oregonian.*

Salem Statesman: Much has been said about the sham battle to take place on the coming Fourth of July under the management of Major N. B. Meredith, and all express themselves as favorable to the project. As there will be a large expense attached to getting up this battle, Mr. Meredith wishes to have some assurance that he will at least receive remuneration for the money expended in getting the grounds ready and the purchase of cartridges. He proposes soon to issue tickets, and expects to sell 1,000 in this city at once, and with the proceeds derived from these assured, is satisfied to go ahead with the arrangements and make the affair a grand success.

NEW BONEYARD.—Only a few years ago the O. S. N. Co.'s boneyard was a mile below the business part of the city, but the business of the city has so greatly increased that it is now found necessary to move it further down the river. Some time ago the company purchased a tract of land near Guild's lake, with a river frontage of 1,000 feet, and comprising ten acres. In a few weeks the workshops of the boneyard will be transferred to that place. It will be connected by telephone with the main office. —*Port. Tel.*

We are informed that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company have purchased some land in the vicinity of the old military post at Fort Townsend, paying therefor the sum of \$5,000, and propose to build a large wharf and warehouse for the use of their Puget Sound steamers. That place is much the finest site for a town, and it is a mystery to us why it was not selected in preference to the present location of Port Townsend.

MESSRS. Lawrence & Merwin have purchased the donkey engine formerly belonging to the Talbot Coal Co., and have gone into the business of furnishing vessels with water, discharging ballast and general lightering.

I. O. O. F.—Frank Hanford, P. Chilberg, Geo. W. Hall, E. Gooding and John Levy are requested to meet at the I. O. O. F. Hall to-morrow at 3 p. m. Important business. By order of the committee of arrangements.

GONE.—The majority of the visitors to this city, left this morning on the different steamboats for their respective homes.

HAILED OUT.—The steamer Nellie will go on Hammond's ways this afternoon. She will be cleaned up and make her regular trip to Snohomish on Tuesday.

Odd Fellowship.

ITS PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE.

The 26th of April, 1878, is past; to-day, the 27th, is at hand; and to-morrow, representing the "future," is still to come. A world-wide organization, which has for its foundation the component elements of Hope, Faith and Charity, cemented by Mercy and Brotherly Love, can well afford to look the future steadfastly in the face, and by its benign influence, combined with its practical and substantial attributes, proceed to erect a moral structure which shall last as long as the great principles which it inculcates find a responsive echo in the minds and hearts of our fellow beings.

Owing to want of space and time, we were unable in our issue of yesterday to give even a brief synopsis of the oration delivered yesterday at Yesler's Hall by Francis Henry, Esq. Suffice to say that he handled the subject of discourse "without gloves," dealing with it in an eminently practical manner and forcibly illustrating how our naturally selfish natures and proclivities may be brought under subjection, and even utilized for mutual benefit and support, by combined action based upon a true knowledge and an earnest effort to discriminate between the difference of right and wrong.

At the close of the day's literary exercises, the "Old Fellows" mixed with the "Even Fellows," while the ladies and gentlemen, representing "hosts and guests," "Odd Ladies" and "Even Ladies," took the opportunity to enjoy each other's society, and at the same time dilate to their mutual delectation on the mutability of human affairs in general, the peculiar architecture of our buildings in particular, the grading of our streets and the practical purposes for which sawdust can be used for the permanent improvement of streets.

Shortly before 9 p. m. ladies and their escorts might be seen wending their way to the United States Hotel, the exterior of which was appropriately decorated with evergreens and suspended lanterns. The spacious dining room and billiard hall, which had been previously prepared, were quickly thronged by ladies and lassies, willing and eager to do homage to "F. Esquire." The programme was faithfully carried out; the music by Hayes' string band was all that could be desired, while the various committees deserve much praise for their earnest endeavors to entertain their visitors in a manner which reflects credit on the hospitality of our local lodges. We can safely say that 700 people were present, 200 couples being on the floor at one time, doing the "light fantastic" to the inspiring and well-timed music, aided and assisted by the stentorian bass voice proceeding from the well-developed lungs of the caller. The ladies came out in full force and we, in common with others, remarked with pleasure the simplicity of their costumes and their want of affectation in manner. We were sorry to hear that several of our invited guests had reason to complain regarding the supper arrangements, which it appears were entirely inadequate to the number present, and caused expressions of much dissatisfaction on the part of gentlemen who had ladies in their charge.

NOVEL RUNAWAY.—A runaway of a rather curious sort took place at the railroad track last evening. The engineer of the mosquito had got off the locomotive to uncouple it from the cars, when by some means the throttle became opened and she started off slowly. The engineer endeavored to get about again, but after being dragged a few yards he gave it up, and there being no fireman on the locomotive it took a trip on its own account, and run some three miles before it stopped.

From the Daily of Monday.

FRACAS.—A couple of young men got up a small-sized riot Saturday night, in a Washington street saloon, in which one of them, named Richard Pritchard, put a large head on the other. Officer Wright undertook to arrest the pugnacious Richard, when the latter drew a revolver on him. He was soon "intimidated," however, and escorted to the lock-up. He was up this morning before Justice Snyder on the charges of assault and battery and assault with a deadly weapon, to the former of which he plead guilty and was fined \$15 and costs. His examination on the graver charge was postponed until to-morrow afternoon at one o'clock, by request of his attorney, Mr. Hall. Mr. C. H. Hanford appeared on behalf of the Territory.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The members of Trinity parish held a special election for Vestrymen this morning, which resulted as follows: Chas. Prosch, W. A. Jennings, H. Burnett, A. Slorah, F. W. Sparling, U. M. Raison, and M. R. Madocks.

JAIL DELIVERY.—When Mr. Stewart, the jailor, went into the jail at an early hour this morning, he found that four of the prisoners confined therein—Quinn, Lynch, Shay and Sullivan—had taken an unceremonious departure. They were all in the south tier of cells, together with John Moss and a Chinaman, neither one of whom escaped, Moss being gagged and bound by them with strips of bed clothes to prevent his giving the alarm. How they got out of their cells is a mystery, but the supposition is that they had false keys in their possession. From the corridor they escaped by cutting out the bars of the middle window, under the office of the clerk of the court. Once in the yard they succeeded in scaling the wall in the northeast corner, whence, as their tracks show, they passed around the corner of the jail, past the tannery and the old mad house and out along the beach road. The prisoners who escaped were serving out the following sentences: Quinn and Sullivan, five years, for stealing beef cattle from Dr. Smith and dog-fish oil from Schwabacher Bros.; Shay, six for theft; and Lynch in for robbing siwashies. They all have on heavy leg shackles, and unless they have friends on the outside to assist them they are not likely to get very far. Sheriff Wyckoff offers a reward of \$50 apiece for the prisoners or \$200 for the crowd. He and Officer Thordyke have gone in pursuit.

THE NEZ PERCES.—The Nez Perce Indians, who surrendered to Gen. Howard after his victory over Joseph's band last July, and who have been confined at the garrison here ever since, left last Monday by the Wide West for Lewiston. Capt. W. H. Boyle, 21st Infantry, was in charge of the pious mess, who numbered 22 bucks, 9 squaws and 1 papoose. In obedience to instructions from Washington, these Indians are to be returned to their reservation near Lewiston, Idaho, there to be set at liberty. We question the policy of turning these Indians loose upon their former stamping ground, believing that treason against the government should be made odious, and if those Indians are considered as being entitled to the mercy of having their lives saved, it strikes us that they should, in justice, have shared the fate of the rest of Joseph's Indians in being banished from the rest of the Nez Perce tribe and their reservation. We can say that "for ways that are dark, and tricks that are vain," the Indian bureau is peculiar. —*Vancouver Independent.*

PUGET SOUND HOPS.—Not alone for its lumber is Puget Sound becoming famous. It is not, strictly speaking, an agricultural region. For its forests and its fish is it most noted. But the cultivation of hops is looming up into large comparative proportion. The venture was started a few years ago by some German immigrants, and this year's crop is estimated at one million pounds. As hop-poles take rank among the product of the Sound country, there is no fear of the vines lacking the means of support in the growing process. The poles do not, of course, produce hops; they simply bear them, until the harvest; and when in San Francisco the hops into beer are made, and poles into barrel hoops, the order of things is so reversed that the essence of the hops, of which the vines entwined the poles in their tender growing period, is in its liquid bulk clasped by the poles made into hoops. —*Albany Democrat.*

MAY DAY FESTIVAL.—The young people connected with the Methodist Episcopal Sunday School will observe with appropriate ceremonies the introduction of May, "the happiest month of all the year." The exercises will come off on Wednesday evening next at Yesler's Hall. One of the young ladies will be chosen and crowned queen. A variety of literary exercises will come off and plenty of music. A good time may be expected.

NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE.—In degree, the publisher of the Tacoma Herald is as enterprising as Bennett, of the New York name-sake. To responsible persons, with good references, he offers to furnish horses, camping equipages, a tent and supplies for the round trip, to prospect a district where gold is supposed to exist, solely for the purpose of gaining information for the benefit of his readers.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A prostitute named Mattie Walkins, who lives in one of the dens of the Lava Beds, attempted to commit suicide yesterday afternoon by taking an ounce of laudanum. When her companions found her condition, they called Dr. Calhoun, who promptly administered an antidote. She is all right again to-day, but says she is sorry she was prevented from committing suicide, as she was tired of life. Some difficulty with her paramour was the cause of it.

RAILROAD MATTERS.—The progress made by the working force on the railroad is beyond what was expected by any of the managers. The grading is now complete from Warren's point to the upper Tum-water bridge and half of the present force will easily finish up the old grade near Bush Prairie next week. In the meantime, a part of the force will be sent to Tenino to finish up there, and about the middle of May the road will be ready for the rails. If there is no delay in the transit from San Francisco here, the laying of the rails will commence about the middle of May and will end early in June. The piling from Warren's point toward Olymp will be commenced on Monday next by Messrs. Littlejohn and French. The road will run along the shore line as nearly as possible from the point to Percival's point near the west end of long bridge. The depot will be at the draw and it is expected that piles for the track will be driven by the side of the bridge, though this part of the work has not been decided upon. —*Olympia Courier.*

The official vote of 17 counties gives Eldridge 1,889 votes and Gerish 1,625. It is not likely this majority will be reduced by the other 7 counties. In making returns to the Secretary of the Territory, the auditors did not give the total vote of the county, so that the actual vote can only be approximated. By the counties it is as follows: Jefferson 320, King 860, Mason 70, Walla Walla 105, Clallam 100, Chehalis 45, Thurston 475, Klickitat 70, Pierce 430, Kitsap 230, San Juan 110, Lewis 150, Cowlitz 100, Pacific 130, Snohomish 165, Clark 175, Whatcom 300. Total 3,735. The total vote of the Territory will not exceed 4,500. —*Olympia Courier.*

AN OREGON BOY.—Lt. Schwatka, a young army officer, heads an expedition to the Polar regions in search of the relics and records of Sir John Franklin, for which he has indefinite leave of absence from the War Department. The Lieutenant is an Oregon boy, and was appointed to West Point from that State.

CATTLE.—George Smith, the stock driver for Foss & Barst, arrived in Squak night before last with 150 head of cattle, from east of the mountains, for these gentlemen. They will be in to-morrow evening.

The ship Eldorado arrived here this morning in tow of the Tacoma. The Tacoma reports that there are half a dozen vessels in at Port Townsend, among others the barks Mary Glover and J. B. Bell, bound to this place for coal.

The bark Harvest Home, Matson, master, arrived here this morning in tow of the steamer Favorite, 19 days from San Francisco. She brings some 70 tons of freight for Seattle merchants.

TO SHIPPERS.—Mr. Tibbals, the agent of the S. S. Co., informs us that the Panama, on her next trip, will touch at every port on the Sound where freight for San Francisco can be had.

The Port Madison mill again started work this morning.

From the Daily of Tuesday.

DAMAGE BY FROST.—A gentleman in Portland, says the *Oregonian*, has received a letter from Asland, in Southern Oregon, which states that the weather in that vicinity has recently been very cold. Ice during the night has been formed to the thickness of nearly half an inch, and heavy frosts have not been infrequent. This cold spell has done great damage to the fruit crop. The writer states that a very large percentage of the grapes, cherries, and other fruit has been destroyed. The reports which reach us from Eastern Oregon and Washington Territory are not any more favorable. The weather in these regions has been very cold, and great damage has been done to the fruit. In some localities it was so cold as to freeze the twigs through and kill them. So far as we have observed, the damage to the fruit crop on Puget Sound has been very slight, not to exceed one-third the crop of the fruit that was setting at the time of the frost.

MAY DAY ENTERTAINMENT.—The Sunday School festival to-morrow evening at Yesler's Hall will afford a delightful evening's entertainment to all who can attend. The literary and musical exercises will be varied and interesting. Miss Clara Robinson, Miss Josephine Runnels and Miss Flora Payne are the candidates for the high position of Queen of May. All present will be entitled to vote, the highest number of votes electing. After the exercises are over a sociable time may be expected, affording an opportunity for the introduction of strangers, etc. Admittance, 25 cents; children of the Sabbath School, free; others half price.

WALLA WALLA.—Ireland, of the *Astorian*, has been doing Eastern Washington, and writing interesting articles in relation thereto. From one we extract the following: Walla Walla valley holds the finest improved farming lands in Washington Territory. When we passed along by the side of a 4,000 acre field of wheat, green as a shamrock with wheat, promising to yield from 25 to 30 bushels per acre, and belonging to one man, granger aspirations arose within us, and right there we thought we should like to settle and till the soil. Dr. J. S. Baker paid 50 cents an acre for that land when everybody thought he was foolish, as it wouldn't grow anything but grass.

HALLIBUT.—Mr. Erqubart, of this city, is proposing, if he can dispose of them at San Francisco, to go into the business of catching and salting halibut for that market. He is the owner of a sloop built here some months since, and will fish in the neighborhood of Cape Flattery, where there are numbers of fine halibut taken every year at the present time. We wish him success in his new business.

The Alaska waters contain more salmon than all the other waters in the known world can produce. Within a few years salmon canneries will be established all along the Alaska coast. Already the Pioneer cannery of Alaska has been located at Klawak, on Prince of Wales Island. The company, with a capital of \$100,000, have now erected the necessary buildings for carrying on the business.

BAILED.—Richard Pritchard, who was held on the charge of assaulting Officer Wright with a deadly weapon, waived examination this afternoon before Justice Snyder, and was bound over until the next term of the District Court, in the sum of \$500. On furnishing the requisite securities, he was discharged.

The foundations of brick and stone for the eight boilers of the new mill at Port Madison, have been completed. They were built under the supervision of Mr. McCoppin, of this city, and are of the most substantial description.

MAY DAY.—To-morrow will be May Day. As we look back the dim vista of years, what fragrant memories cling to this day—memories of the happy, innocent days of our childhood, of maypoles and garlands, of flowers and of bock beer. *Sic transit, etc.*

OPENED.—Mr. F. W. Wufthoff has just received his stock of goods from San Francisco, by the Harvest Home, and to-day opens up his new hardware store in the building adjoining the postoffice.

DISSOLVED.—The partnership heretofore existing between Wiggins & Fox, in the Occidental Hotel, has been dissolved, Mr. Fox remaining in as proprietor.

POSTPONED.—The Sheriff's sale of the Talbot property, which was to have taken place yesterday, was again postponed until next Monday, owing to the absence of bidders.

No definite news has been received as to the direction taken by the prisoners who escaped from the county jail yesterday morning. A man in charge of a boom at the mouth of the river, reports that three men were seen at three o'clock in the morning, and the supposition is they that were the escaped convicts.

The number of prisoners at work grading Sullivan's lot has dwindled off somewhat since the jail breaking. There is no one left now but John Moss and the Chinaman.

The arrival of the barks J. B. Bell and Mary Glover brings the number of sea-going vessels in our harbor up to fifteen, most all of them of large size. This is the best showing for some time.

DRUNK.—Two men giving the names of John Lake and Wm. Chestlott arrested last evening for drunk and disorderly, were fined \$ a piece by Justice Scott, and default of payment were committed to jail.

FRANK HENRY, of Thurston county, is said to be the witliest man in Washington Territory. He must be writing for the *Snohomish Star* (?) —*Portland Standard.*

The barkentine R. K. Ham and a small schooner arrived at Blakely last evening.

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

THE MOST WONDERFUL AND THE BEST.

HIGHEST AWARDS

—AT THE—

CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION!

DIPLOMAS, PRIZE MEDALS, Etc

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SEWING MACHINE

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Table and Treadle.

Only Eighteen Dollars.

The most simple and compact! The most durable and economical! A model of combined simplicity, strength and beauty!!! New and numerous patented attachments. No complicated machinery to be constantly getting out of order. So easy to learn that a child can run it. Will do all kinds of sewing from the finest to the coarsest will hem, fell, tuck, braid, cord, gather, embroider, etc.; uses self-adjusting straight needles, and all descriptions of cotton, silk and thread. Makes the strongest stitch known—the cloth will tear before the seam will rip—uses 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.

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Leaves Snohomish City for Seattle and way landings every

Monday Wednesday and Friday

Returning, will leave Seattle for Mackinac, Priest Point, and Snohomish City every

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Northern Transportation Co.,

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

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For Whidby Island, Utsalady, La Conner and Whidcom; and every FRIDAY for Whidby Island, Utsalady and La Conner; returning on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

THE STEAMER DISPATCH,

Capt. Mongro, 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.

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OVER SEATTLE DRUG STORE,

Mill Street, Seattle, W. T.

feb24t.

From the Daily of Wednesday.

DESTRUCTION BY FIRE.—On Thursday afternoon last the beautiful residence of Col. Eldridge, near Whatcom, was entirely destroyed by fire, there being no one at home at the time but Mrs. Eldridge, her daughter Belle, and Mrs. Marston. It is said Col. Eldridge had one of the most valuable private libraries in the Territory, with many fine works of art and scientific collections. The Mail says: "They were only able to remove from the burning house the piano, a bureau, a few stands and chairs, and some bedding on the lower floor, when they were shut off by the flames, and further efforts were unavailing. All other articles of furniture, pictures, books, trunks and wearing apparel, ready-money, jewelry, business papers, deeds and patents involving the title to thousands of acres of land, were all destroyed. In one short hour it swept away the accumulation of years of industry in all matters pertaining to the building up and tasteful furnishing of a home. Mr. Eldridge and family have borne up under the misfortune with a commendable spirit of cheerfulness that is gratifying to their friends and neighbors who, by the way, promptly realized the embarrassing situation by sending up at once such articles of furniture, cooking utensils, wearing apparel, etc., as were of immediate necessity for the comfort of the victims. They have fitted up one of the outhouses for a temporary abode and, we are happy to say, are again as comfortably fixed as the emergency of the case will admit of."

A REVOLTING CASE.—We notice in our exchanges a revolting case, in which one Sam Dillman, of Palouse City, is charged with a disgusting crime. When made known, he tried to flee the country with his young wife, but her father, a Mr. Vest, followed them and would not permit her to accompany a man so base and inhuman. Dillman, seeing his wife's willingness to return, drew a knife and severely if not fatally wounded the father, and then took to the prairie and woods. It appears that he is trying to kill Messrs. Covel and Cary, who informed on him. A posse is after the fugitive and a reward of \$100 is offered for his arrest.—W. W. Watchman.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—EMPIRE CITY, April 25.—A man named Funder was robbed of \$500 about 2 o'clock to-day. The robbery occurred five miles from Laird's, on the Coos Bay road from Roseburg, and was one of unusual daring. The men, with faces blacked, stepped out and told Panther they would have his money or his life, and he surrendered all the money he had with him. One of the robbers was a heavy, strong man, and the other a small man, one dressed light and the other had dark clothes. A reward of \$200 is offered for the arrest of the robbers by Panther, and it is thought they will try to reach the railroad.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.—Mr. William S. Wiggins, late joint proprietor of the Occidental Hotel and American House, dissolved partnership with Mr. Fox on Monday. Last night he disappeared and no trace of his whereabouts can be found by the strictest search. No one seems to be aware of any reason for his leaving clandestinely, and fears are entertained that he has met with some fatal accident in some mysterious manner, or is a victim of foul play.

ELK HORN.—Mr. Tuttle, a gentleman residing on the other side of Lake Washington, brought into our office this morning a large-sized elk horn, which he found underneath a large cedar log on his place. It is quite a curiosity, as no elk have been seen in this country for a number of years, and as a relic of days gone by it is especially valuable.

MORE NEWSPAPERS.—We learn that a weekly paper is soon to be started at Whitman Station, also one at Milton and one at the terminus of Dr. Blacock's flume. The citizens about the Lone Tree are also forming a stock company and have already secured an editor. Let the good work go on. There is bread for all.

DANGEROUS.—Several kegs and cans of gunpowder have been for the last day or so lying on the wharf in the vicinity of the depot, within six feet of the track, where the trains are passing at all hours. A spark from the locomotive may at any instant cause a terrible explosion. The railroad authorities should move it at once.

CHINAMEN.—It has been decided by Judge Sawyer, of the U. S. Circuit Court, at San Francisco, that the Mongolian is not a white person within the meaning of the term as used in the naturalization laws of the United States, and cannot be naturalized.

NEW TOWN.—A new town and postoffice has been established in Whatcom county, to be called Edison, the name of the inventor of the telephone. It is a good name to advertise the advantages of the town.

TWO MEN DROWNED.—BOAT CAPSIZED.—From Mr. Isaac Foster we learn the following particulars of the drowning of two men on the Lower Columbia: Last Friday morning, about 11 o'clock, a fishing boat belonging to Devlin's fishery was swamped in a blow off Chinook. It contained two men—a man named Gorham, and a German whose name is unknown. The boat was seen to swamp by an Indian, who went for help; but when it came neither the boat nor the men were to be seen. On Saturday Gorham's body was found entangled in the nets in the boat, which had floated ashore on Chinook beach, and on Sunday the other boat was picked up on Sand Island. On Sunday another boat, belonging to Hawthorne's fishery, was capsized between Astoria and Cementville, but men, nets and boat were picked up by the little steamer Quickstep.—Oregonian.

TO ALASKA.—Mr. Hunter, of whom we made mention some time since, as representing the Cutting Packing Company, having paid a visit to Alaska, has returned, and reports a favorable impression in his mind regarding the country and prospects of business up there. He expects to go up again on the next trip of the California, when he will probably take with him the necessary material and machinery for starting a packing establishment in the neighborhood of Sitka. No use talking. Alaska is bound to prosper.—Standard.

BABY SHOW.—The baby show at Portland is represented by the papers of that city as a grand success. We do not know, and are not informed, as to what end. If it is intended to encourage the breeding of good stock, and has that effect, it is worthy of commendation. We have always thought that the human stock in Oregon could be greatly improved.

RIFLE TEAM.—The Seattle Rifle Team have received a formal challenge from the Victoria team, to compete with them on the Queen's Birthday, which was promptly accepted. The team selected is as follows: Geo. W. Hall, Captain; Messrs. Gore, King, Symonds, Clark and Ward.

HONORS TO GOV. FERRY.—Arrangements were made by the citizens of Vancouver to give Governor Ferry a grand reception on this, the first day of May, including a dinner at the Pacific Hotel in the evening. The Governor is to deliver a lecture on the "dollar of our daddies."

FIGHTING.—A gentleman rejoicing in the name of Frank Hogan, evidently an Italian, (from Limerick) was up this morning, charged with the heinous offence of fighting, against the peace and dignity of the Territory of Washington, and especially the county of King. He was fined \$5 and costs.

LARGE COD.—Some boys fishing on the wharf in the neighborhood of Bigelow & Tierney's ship yard, this morning, caught a codfish that weighed over thirty pounds. It was the largest fish of the kind we have ever seen caught in the bay.

MORALS OF WALLA WALLA.—The venerable and much venerated editor of the Statesman, who is himself a model of correct life, answers a correspondent as follows in regard to the morals of that town: "GRATIFYING.—The STATESMAN is highly gratified to announce, in answer to a letter of inquiry from abroad, that Walla Walla is comparatively free from the curse of hoodlumism. Our young men instead of loafing around street corners, are either at work or at school. In the evening, the library, well stocked with useful and entertaining works, affords more attraction to them than the saloon and corner grocery. The refining influences of churches, and the blessed truths, as taught by the gentlemen in charge, mark this place as one almost free from the vices usually incident to a frontier town."

This is certainly gratifying as far as the young men are concerned. We wish we could say as much for Seattle. But in another paragraph in the same paper, the editor says: "THE saloons in this town seem to be flourishing. As an evidence of this we have Mr. Harry Howard, who has just refitted his establishment in grand style. Also, Mr. Jack Spansail, who is having his place refurbished up, and Mr. Tempest, who has put in a new front and generally improved the appearance of his saloon."

The conclusion is, that the saloons prosper mainly on the patronage of the old fellows; but that, of course, the old gentleman of the Statesman could know nothing about. A MAN named Gardner was arrested yesterday charged with selling whisky to Indians. He was committed by Justice Snyder to take his trial at the next term of the District Court.

HORSE THIEVES.—The youth of Oregon seem to be turning out in many instances, making rapid strides towards the penitentiary. The following is from the LaGrande Gazette of recent date, and is an instance: "Last week a spectacle peddler put up at the Blue Mountain House in LaGrande. At night he left a traveling bag containing five or six hundred dollars worth of goods on the table in the bar room. That night it was stolen. On the following Sunday it was found about three-fourths of a mile north of LaGrande cut open, but with the goods in it yet. Two young men, one 14 and the other 16 years old, were accused of the larceny, and one of them made an open confession that he and the other boy accused, were the guilty parties. They waived an examination before Justice Black, and were placed under \$1,200 bonds each."

AN INCIDENT.—Judge Kelly, of the Idaho Statesman, has been on his travels, and relates the following: "The most mirthful incident on the road occurred at one of the stopping places, when we inquired for the Bert Dramatic Troupe, which had passed up the day before, and more especially of the lady, if she saw Commodore Nutt, when she replied: "Oh, yes! I saw him," and wasn't he a sweet little fellow? I took him up in my lap and hugged him dearly, and I offered to adopt him; and to my surprise he was old enough to be his own man. And don't you think that lovely little fellow was over thirty years old; still I would have adopted the lovely little fellow, for he would have been so handy to have around the house."

DIED.—Mrs. Eliza Gillihan, consort of Mr. Wm. Gillihan, formerly of Portland, departed this life at Victoria, Sunday. Her disease was consumption. Mrs. Gillihan was a daughter of Allen Francis, United States Consul at Victoria, and died at the home of her father. Deceased was also a sister of Mrs. Byron Holmes, of this city. Mr. and Mrs. Holmes left the city some time ago to visit the invalid, and were present at her death. The funeral took place yesterday. The deceased lady was well known in Portland, where she formerly resided.—Oregonian.

ANOTHER VENTURE.—The stands, type, and paraphernalia of a newspaper office have been collected in this building for the purpose, we are informed, of publishing a paper in the interests of the laboring class. Just when the first issue will be thrown from the press we are not informed, but rumor says Professor Chaney, a laborer, will have editorial control. Let 'em come, there is plenty of room for another publication—to starve—in this city.—Port Standard.

BASE BALL.—An invitation has been extended by the club at Victoria for our Seattle boys to organize a club to compete with them on the 25th inst., the Queen's Birthday. An effort is now being made to organize a club here for that purpose. It will probably consist of the following players: Messrs. Wilson, Warren, Snow, Rudge and Spencer, of this place; Treen and Percival, of Olympia, and Jacobs and C. Lowe, of Port Gamble.

BUSINESS FAILURE.—The first of the month witness the failure of one of the oldest established business houses in the city, that of S. P. Andrews & Co., dealers in stoves and tinware. It was closed up by the Sheriff yesterday, the stock being attached by the creditors, principally at San Francisco. The liabilities of the firm are heavy, but it is expected the stock will cover it.

A CHINESE HELL.—A traveler thus describes a representation of the punishment of the wicked after death according to the Buddhist theory, which he witnessed in the suburbs of Canton: "After a walk of about a mile, we came to the 'Temple of Horrors.' This is a horrible place—that is, the scenes are hideous. The intention is to represent what a bad man would suffer after death. It is composed of ten different groups of statuary, made of clay, and many of them are crumbling to pieces. The first group represents the trial of man; he is surrounded by his friends, who are trying to defend him; the second, where he is condemned and given over to the executioner; in the third he is undergoing a semi-transformation from the man to the brute; the fourth where he is put into a mill, with his head downwards, and is being ground up; his dog is by the side of the mill licking up his blood. In the fifth scene he is being sawed down lengthwise; sixth, he is under a large ball, which is rung until the concussion kills him; seventh, the man is placed upon a table, and two men are paddling or spanking him with large, wooden paddles; eighth, he is upon a rack, and the executioners are tearing his flesh with red hot pincers; ninth, he is a cauldron of boiling lead; the tenth scene represents him proposing a grid-iron, undergoing the process of roasting. In all these his family are present; also large figures who represent the judge, executioners, little devils and various instruments of torture."

Teemseh Sherman is preparing for another Indian war. Reduce the Indians to ten thousand men and increase the army to two hundred thousand is his motto.

Correspondence.

Knowing a great many of your readers are somewhat interested in hearing of matters and things pertaining to this mining district, and having a little leisure, I will improve the same by giving you an imperfect glimpse at Bodie and surroundings. An abandoned camp for twelve or fourteen years, and once again brought prominently before the public by big strikes in the Standard Mine, it is now the Mecca for all miners in this State and Nevada and for the outlay of mining capital.

The population at present is some two thousand and is daily increasing, two lines of stages running daily and crowded to their fullest capacity. Living is as yet high, and comfortable accommodations scarce, owing to bad roads and a scarcity of freight teams. This, however, as the season advances, will be obviated, as parties with money are about to put on a fast freight line from Carson City, making the trip, 110 miles, in 20 hours.

Quite a number of Puget Sounders are here, among them B. Crossen, of Seattle, who is waiting for lumber to commence operations in the building line. He has great hopes as to the future of this camp, and says he will leave it with all the money he will ever want.

We are still snow and ice bound, the former being in places 20 feet deep. The altitude at which we are living is 9,860 feet. From June to November this is a fine grazing country, bunch grass being in abundance. Frost makes its appearance nightly, and no cereals or vegetables are grown nearer than 50 miles from here.

If the above proves acceptable to your readers, in my next I will give you an account of some of the leading mines and locations, with their prospects and a list of the bonded mines, of which there are quite a number. In the meantime, adios. DON JUAN.

James Shields.

James Shields is one of the many men of his nativity who have won enduring fame in war. He is a native of Dunganon, county, Tyrone, Ireland, where he was born in 1810. He is therefore 63 years old, which makes him at least five years younger than we had heretofore supposed him. He came to this country in 1826. He began the practice of law at Kaskaskia, Illinois, in 1832; was elected to the legislature in 1836, and state auditor in 1839; became judge of the supreme court in 1843; commissioner of the land office in 1845; brigadier general United States army 1846; was dangerously wounded at Cerro Gordo, and brevetted major general; and was severely wounded at Chapultepec; declined the governorship of Oregon Territory, 1848; was United States senator from Illinois, 1849-55, and from Minnesota 1858-60, after which he settled in California; was appointed brigadier general of volunteers August 19, 1861; commanded at the battles of Winchester and Port Republic in 1862; resigned his commission 1863; settled soon after in Wisconsin, but subsequently became a resident of Missouri. This is, in brief, the history of a man who in his age and poverty could not be elected door-keeper of a democratic house of representatives.—Omaha Herald.

Fannie Maguire, a young white girl, eloped from Houston, Texas, with Walker Denning, a negro employed by her father. After the marriage ceremony they went to live in a hut in the negro quarter of the city. The girl's conduct was amazing, because she was educated, pretty, and had stood well socially. Denning was arrested on the charge of carrying concealed weapons, and, while in jail, was shot to death by a mob.

The Czar has ameliorated the condition of the Jews in his dominions on account of the services they have rendered to the army. Foreign Jews trading in Russia are now allowed to become merchants of the first guild, acquiring all the rights of native traders.

Henry Campbell killed himself in Greene, N. Y., a few days ago, because he had been unsuccessful in his application for a pension, and saw no other alternative but the almshouse.

Florida has no asylum for the insane, who are in consequence, sent 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. 827 Broadway, NEW YORK; NEW ORLEANS, LA.; CHICAGO, ILL.; or SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. R. C. GRAVES, Agent, Seattle, W. T.

S. BAXTER & CO. 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 25 10:00 AM 8:15 AM 10:00 AM May 10 10:00 AM 8:15 AM 10:00 AM May 25 10:00 AM 8:15 AM 10:00 AM June 10 10:00 AM 8:15 AM 10:00 AM STEAMER CITY OF PANAMA (1,500 Tons.) W. B. SEABURY, COMMANDER, Will leave on the following dates: SAN FRANCISCO, SEATTLE, VICTORIA. April 10 On Arrival 10:00 AM April 20 On Arrival 10:00 AM May 10 On Arrival 10:00 AM May 20 On Arrival 10:00 AM 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 non-transferable. For freight or passage apply on board, or to H. L. TIBBALLS, General agent for Puget Sound, Port Townsend.

Seattle & Walla Walla R. R. SEATTLE TO RENTON. PASSENGER AND FREIGHT CARS WILL leave Seattle every day (Sundays excepted) at 6:45 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.

DR. G. V. CALHOUN, OFFICE—JAMES STREET, OPPOSITE THE OCCIDENTAL HOTEL. Seattle, - - Wash. Territor Residence, Third St., near Episcopal Church 3-1212, W. T., July 31, 1876.

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

From the Daily of Friday.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

SEATTLE, May 21, 1878.

The Common Council met for their regular monthly meeting.

Councilmen present, Messrs. Denny, Matthias, Hall, and Murphy.

In the absence of the Mayor, Mr. Matthias was elected Mayor, pro tem.

On motion Council adjourned until to-morrow evening at 7 o'clock.

D. T. WHEELER,
City Clerk.

THE FLORAL FESTIVAL.

Among the enjoyable affairs of the past week was the floral festival of May 1st, which came off in the evening of that day at Yessler's Hall. The stage was profusely decorated with evergreens and flowers, so that the scene was extremely rural. The exercises consisted of short declamations by the children of the M. E. Sunday School, who seemed to take great delight in performing these duties and spoke without any hesitation or prompting. The following scholars participated: Bessie Stevens, Abbie Jones, Anna Colberg, Ella Young, Randolph Colberg, Ida Starboard, Katie Brehme, Harry Parkhurst, Grant Center, Edgar Wells, Hattie Colberg, Mary Bigelow, Fannie Robinson and Flora Fonda. Mrs. Parkhurst and Mrs. Gunn also took an active part, adding to the interest of the occasion. Only two of the candidates for the Queenship were present, namely, Miss Flora Payne and Miss Josie Rannels. One hundred and eighty-nine votes were divided between these two, Miss Payne leading by a small majority. After appropriate introductory pieces by Miss Parkhurst and Miss Steves, the latter placed a beautiful floral wreath upon the head of the Queen elect, who replied in choice language, acknowledging the honor conferred upon her; and then calling upon her maids of honor and faithful subjects to rise and sing, all arose and poured forth a lively strain in honor of May Day and its Queen, Miss Rannels gracefully presiding at the piano.

CAPTURED.—Night before last a telegram was received here from the telegraph camp between here and Mukilteo, announcing that two of the prisoners who had escaped from the county jail had been seen near that place. Accordingly yesterday morning, Officer Thorndyke, accompanied by Fred Minick, special deputy, started in pursuit, returning this morning about 10 o'clock with Pat Quinn and Dan Lynch. The prisoners decline, of course, to give any information in regard to their companions, but according to their account they have had a hard time of it. They state that after getting away on Monday morning, they laid by in the woods in the neighborhood of town for a day and then took through the woods along the brush, bound for Mukilteo. Wednesday afternoon it was raining very hard, and they were obliged to get on the telegraph trail. Scarcely had they done so when they encountered Thompson. Knowing after this that it was useless to attempt to get away, as he would undoubtedly give them away, they stopped in the woods in the neighborhood until they were overhauled and captured, as above. Fred Minick reports that Mr. Wiggins, the ex-proprietor of the Occidental Hotel in this city, about whose sudden disappearance there was so much excitement a day or two since, was stopping at the telegraph camp. He appeared to be in good health and spirits and said he was on his way to visit some friends in Snohomish county, and was only keeping out of the way until the excitement about his defections is over.

PERSONAL.—Rev. James H. Wilbur, agent of the Yakima Indian Agency, spent Wednesday last in our city en route for a brief visit to Victoria. Father Wilbur, as he is familiarly called by almost every body, has been remarkably successful in carrying out President Grant's policy toward the Indians, no agency showing better returns than Yakima. We are sorry to learn of Father Wilbur's feeble health, but knowing the great vigor of his powerful frame we anticipate his speedy recovery. He is expected to return from Victoria by the North Pacific to-day, so as to spend next sabbath in Portland.

EXAMINATIONS.—The examination of applicants for licenses to teach school, commenced in the Central School house on Monday, quite a number of persons being in attendance. The Board consists of Profs. Ingraham and Anderson and Mr. Reeves. Mr. Ingraham informs us that the examination will not be concluded for two weeks.

An irregular apprentice, keeping late hours, his master took occasion to apply some 'weighty arguments,' to convince him of the 'error of his ways.' During the chastisement, he continually exclaimed, 'How long will you serve the devil?' The boy replied, whimpering: 'You know best, sir—I believe my indenture will be out in three months.'

HOME AGAIN.—William S. Ladd, of Portland, who has been absent from home for two years in search of health, has just returned to that city, much improved in health, and was received by the citizens with demonstrations of the greatest respect, Judge Deady delivering the address of welcome. No man has done more to win the esteem of his fellow citizens than Mr. Ladd and we heartily join his immediate neighbors in their congratulations on his return and his improved condition.

HEGG MAILS.—The overland stages from Kelton to Walla Walla come loaded every trip with immense quantities of mail matter, the increase being something wonderful and furnishes conclusive evidence of the remarkable growth in population of the country. A large mail is a sure sign of the intelligence of the people, and while it may be severe on the mail contractors, still it is a gratifying fact, and one worthy of record.

WM. S. O'BRIEN, of the firm of Flood & O'Brien, the bonanza kings, is in a dying state at his home in San Rafael, without a hope of his recovery. We regret to learn this, not only because we regard Mr. O'Brien with personal respect as a man of many excellent qualities, but because we hoped to have him as a fellow townsman in the near future; that being his earnest desire and intention as soon as other engagements would permit.

SEEN.—Some Indians who arrived in town last night reported that two men, supposed to be the other escaped prisoners, Sullivan and Shay, were seen on the bluff near Milton. On learning that there was a reward of \$50 apiece for the men, the Indians left at once in pursuit, and by to-morrow we may be able to chronicle their recapture.

GOING AWAY.—Mr. W. G. Jamieson, for many years in the jewelry business in this city, is preparing to leave for Walla Walla, the new land of promise. We wish him success in his new field of labor, to which he carries with him the best wishes of all who know him.

SOCIABLE.—The ladies of the Congregational Church will give a sociable this evening at the residence of Mr. J. W. Denny, on Seventh street, between Pike and Union. All are cordially invited.

SHIP YOSEMITE and bark Tidal Wave, both loaded with Seattle coal, sailed yesterday evening for San Francisco.

SHUT DOWN.—Owing to the bursting of the water pipe, the mill was compelled to shut down this afternoon for repairs.

Prospect of Indian War.

The well-informed reporter of the Portland Standard, who was with Gen. Howard through the Nez Perce war, says:

"News has been received in this city, in army circles, that the Indians in almost every quarter are growing restless—Moses and his band, perhaps, excepted. A short time ago, two white men, who had taken a cabin in Lawyer's Canyon, about 40 miles from Fort Lapwai, within the Nez Perce Reservation boundaries, were surrounded in their home by ten Nez Perces and kept indoors all night. In the morning they fought their way out, and succeeded in shooting one of the Indians in the arm. It does not appear from the statement that has reached here that the Indians did any firing, though it is presumable. A well known 'freighter' between Lewiston and Monat Idaho, named Igo, had passed Mason's ranch but a short way with his pack train when he heard of the trouble. He immediately returned with his mules to Mason's, and hurried back himself to Fort Lapwai. A body guard of ten men and a lieutenant were given him by the officer in command, with instructions to investigate the cause of the trouble and report immediately.

"News from the Malheur Agency is to the effect that the Indians are crowding upon the reservation in large numbers, many of the Wieser Indians from Idaho joining them. Having intermarried extensively with the Bannocks, at Fort Hall, they apparently side with those Indians in their attitude towards the government, for taking away their ponies and their guns. They say they are afraid the soldiers will want to treat them the same way, and are very much worried. Agent Rinehart has succeeded in quieting them however, with the assurance that as long as they are well behaved they need have no fears.

"During Gen. Howard's absence, Chief Moses wrote him a letter to the effect that he heard the General was angry with him, and intended to punish him. Col. Woods wrote him in reply that there was no truth whatever in Gen. Howard's displeasure, and to go ahead and plant his crops. It is generally conceded that so long as an efficient agent like Father Wilbur remains in the Yakima country, no danger is to be feared from that quarter."

FUNERAL.—Mr. F. W. Pettigrove wishes us to announce that the funeral of his son, Alfred B., takes place at Port Townsend on Sunday next at 2 o'clock. If any of his numerous friends in Seattle could attend, Mr. Pettigrove would be very grateful.

ACCIDENT.—Messrs. Jas. H. Foster and Jason Wheeler, two of the leading and best known citizens of Albany, Oregon, were thrown from a carriage last Tuesday evening. Mr. Foster was slightly, and Mr. Wheeler seriously, perhaps fatally injured.

THE more the merrier. A fine lot of clothing and furnishing goods received by the Harvest Home at Toklas & Singerman's.

8 pounds of G. C. Sugar for \$1.00
4 pounds best Costa Rica coffee \$1.00
11 do Cartine rice for \$1.00
1 do Natural leaf Jap. tea 50
3 No. 1 Mackerel for 25 cents.
m24f. T. LYLE, Front street.

MR. H. JONES has received by the Panama a fine selection of the celebrated Canfield's hand sewed boots and shoes for gentlemen's wear. Give him a call if you want a nobby boot or shoe. april 16 tf.

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

IF YOU WANT YOUR OWN, YOUR RELATIVE'S or your friend's

PICTURES ENLARGED
in 21er type, India Ink, Water Colors, or Crayon, call upon or write to G. DAVIES, Occidental Hotel, Seattle, W. T. The Work is done by the best Artists in New York. April 23 im

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.

FOR TACOMA, STEILACOOM AND OLYMPIA.

The new Passenger Steamer
MESSENGER

CAPT. J. C. PARKER.
Will leave Seattle
Every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday
AT SEVEN O'CLOCK, A. M.
1331f

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.
Notice is hereby given that the Copartnership heretofore existing between J. H. Marshall and Robert Knipe, doing business under the firm name of Marshall & Knipe, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Accounts of the old firm will be settled at their former place of business. The business will be continued by J. H. Marshall.
J. H. MARSHALL,
ROBERT KNIFE.
March 1, 1878. m2-w4

Summons.
In the District Court for the Third Judicial District of the Territory of Washington, holding terms at the City of Seattle, in and for the Counties of King and Kitsap.
FREDERICK A. MINICK, plaintiff, vs. Charles W. Moore, defendant.
The United States of America send greeting to Charles W. Moore, defendant: You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff, in the District Court of the Third Judicial District of the Territory of Washington, holding terms at the City of Seattle, in the County of King, for the Counties of King and Kitsap, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within sixty days (exclusive of the day of service), after the date of this summons, or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of the complaint.
The said action is brought to recover a judgment against you for the sum of Three hundred and seventy seven \$377.00, due plaintiff, upon a balance of account for services by him rendered at your special instance and request, under the first day of April, 1877, and the eighteenth day of April, 1878, and for costs of suit and for interest on the above sum.
[L.S.] Witness the Hon. J. R. Lewis, Judge of said Court and the seal thereof this 20th day of April, A. D. 1878.
JAS. SEAVEY, Clerk.
By W. H. ANDREWS, Deputy.
W. H. White and Larrabee & Hanford, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Summons.
In the District Court for the Third Judicial District of the Territory of Washington, holding terms at the City of Seattle, in and for the Counties of King and Kitsap.
CHARLES McDONALD and JAMES OSBORNE, Plaintiffs, vs. CHARLES W. MOORE, Defendant.
The United States of America send greeting to Charles W. Moore, defendant: You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs, in the District Court of the Third Judicial District of the Territory of Washington, holding terms at the City of Seattle, in the County of King, for the Counties of King and Kitsap, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within sixty days (exclusive of the day of service), after the date of this summons, or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of the complaint.
The said action is brought to recover a judgment against you for money, to wit: the sum of one thousand dollars in gold coin paid by said plaintiffs at your request and for your use and benefit on the 17th day of April, 1878, and interest thereon and costs of suit.
[L.S.] Witness the Hon. J. R. Lewis, Judge of said Court, and the seal thereof this 20th day of April, A. D. 1878.
JAS. SEAVEY, Clerk.
By W. H. ANDREWS, Deputy.
W. H. White and Larrabee & Hanford, Attorneys for plaintiffs.

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

HA. 2 for 50,
3 for 50,
4 for 50.
HAVANA CIGARS, a. Jack Levy's.

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

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

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

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

D. P. JENKINS,
ATTORNEY AT-LAW & SOL'R IN CHAN.
Particular attention given to Chancery cases. OFFICE.—On Commercial street opposite the U. S. Hotel. ap14

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Office—Corner Front and Columbia Streets—Up stairs.

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

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

CHAS. H. LARRABEE. C. H. HANFORD.
LARRABEE & HANFORD.
COUNSELORS AND ATTY'S-AT-LAW.
dec28ly SEATTLE, W. T.

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

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

Farm for Sale!
A GOOD FARM OF
FORTY ACRES
Two acres cleared, situated
NEAR LAKE UNION,
Will be sold for
\$700 CASH.
Good Farming land, covered with small hard wood timber, easy to clear. For particulars enquire at this office. nov14ts

H. UHLFELDER.
FANCY GOODS,
TOBACCOS, CIGARS,
CROCKERY, AND
GROCERIES.
ec20tf

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

DENTISTRY.
D. Locke, M. D.,
Will practice his profession in all its branches Permanent location. Room No. 1, up stairs, in Frontenault's Block. my25-ff

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.

WE 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

STETSON & POST.

SEATTLE PLANING MILLS,

Commercial St., adjoining S. and W. W. R.

Sash and Doors,

Blinds, Frames, Shutters, & Wood Finish

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

Our Cedar Doors the Best in America

HALL, PAULSON & CO.,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in all kinds of



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

A FULL STOCK OF

Upholstery Goods, All Kinds.

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

CHILBERG BROTHERS,

Jobbers and Retail Dealers in

Choice Groceries, Oregon Flour,

CORN MEAL, RYE MEAL, BUCKWHEAT FLOUR,

RICE FLOUR and FEED. Also, a Well Selected Stock

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, and TABLE CUTLERY!

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

aug1
FRONT STREET, SEATTLE

STOVES Down They Go!

AI MOST GIVEN AWAY!

Extraordinary Notice!

By some means a letter sent by me to San Francisco was one month in reaching its destination. So my stock of Stoves are about two months too late. Now I have

That can be had in any city in the United States, at N. Y. OR SAN FRANCISCO PRICES

N. B.—I don't import any Eastern work and palm it off as my own make, but I manufacture all goods in my own shop.

A first class pair of working boots made to order for \$6 00 Working shoes made at 3 50

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

R. W. OSBOURNE,
CORNER MAIN and COMMERCIAL STS.,
(Above New England Hotel.)
351-4f SEATTLE, W. T.

Cheap for Cash.
Call soon and make your selections.

T. P. FREEMAN,
PIONEER VARIETY STORE, SEATTLE
nov25tf

IMPORTANT LETTER

From a Distinguished Physician.

No chronic disease has entailed more suffering or hastened its breaking up than the constant flow of hearing. The sense of smell, of taste, of sight, and sometimes of touch, are destroyed. The patient attacks every day, and breaks up the most robust of constitutions. It is removed because it has been understood by most physicians, and is not to be feared. It is a time, then, when the popular treatment of this terrible disease by means of this side of the globe, is to be relieved of this side of the globe. It is a time, then, when the popular treatment of this terrible disease by means of this side of the globe, is to be relieved of this side of the globe. It is a time, then, when the popular treatment of this terrible disease by means of this side of the globe, is to be relieved of this side of the globe.

NOBSCOTT BLOOM, 50, FRANKLIN ST., N. Y.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE

MAY safely claim to be one of the few popular remedies receiving the approval of medical gentlemen, who, in private, not only freely recommend it but furnish it in their families in preference to any of the preparations usually prescribed by physicians.

UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION.

GENTLEMEN.—We have sold SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE for nearly one year, and can say confidently that we never sold a similar preparation that gave such universal satisfaction. We have to tell you the first complaint.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTER

An Electro-Galvanic Battery combined with a highly efficient Stimulating Plaster, forming the best Plaster for pains and aches in the World of Medicine.

ELECTRICITY

As a grand curative and restorative agent is not equaled by any other in the history of the healing art. Unless the vital spark has fled the body, restoration by means of electricity is possible. It is the best restorative 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 healing curative element in this Plaster.

BALSAM AND PINE.

The healing properties of our own fragrant balsam and pine resin, the basis of the best of all healing oils, require description. Their ability to heal, soothe, and strengthen their grateful aroma is known to thousands of our countrymen.

TWO IN ONE.

Thus combined we have two grand medical agents in one, each of which is a most efficient and entirely produces more effect than any liniment, lotion, wash, or plaster ever before compounded in the history of medicine. A. C. COTTRELL, Proprietor.

PROSPECTS OF THE NINTH VOLUME, 1878.

"The Aldine,"

THE ART JOURNAL OF AMERICA.

SOLE ONLY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

VOLUME IX. COMPLETION OF PARIS. ISSUED MONTHLY, AT \$3 PER ANNUM.

It is the purpose of the publisher to heretofore in their efforts to give the art world a complete and up-to-date record of the progress of the art, and to spare no effort or expense to make the work as beautiful and as complete as possible.

Will recognize the necessity of giving a more complete and up-to-date record of the progress of the art, and to spare no effort or expense to make the work as beautiful and as complete as possible.

EDITORIAL, THE ALDINE will deal broadly and impartially with all matters of art, and will not be swayed by the caprices of the moment. It will be a journal of art, and not a journal of art.

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Cheapest and Best!

WATCHES!

A First-Class Family for \$13.00

A GREAT OFFER!

WATCHES RETAINED AT WHOLESALE PRICES!

Facts for Watch Buyers.

In order to introduce our New American Watch, we have determined to offer the usual practice of selling to jobbers, and she I heretofore D all 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 \$35 to \$50 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, fair and honest 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 it thoroughly before paying for it. We send it free of charge to Express, and allow you to return it to us if you do not like it, and we will refund the money to you. If you do not like it, we will refund the money to you. If you do not like it, we will refund the money to you.

The Watch does not suit you, return it to us at our expense—we will be under no obligation to take it from the Express office. We give you every chance. If you are not a judge of watches, get someone who is to examine the Watch for you. We are aware of the fact that many people are in this way before, but no Coin Silver American Watch was ever offered by reliable manufacturers in this manner. They have always sent out cheap imitations, which would not compare with our Watch. We will refund the money to you. If you do not like it, we will refund the money to you.

Write your name, State and full address to which you wish the Watch sent in a stamped envelope, and address.

ONIDA WATCH CO., Oneida, N. Y.

Post-Office Box 1022.

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 terms at Seattle, in King County, on the 13th day of May, 1878, in the case of J. J. McCreary and Andrew Moore, plaintiffs, vs. J. J. McCreary and Andrew Moore, defendants, do hereby give notice that the said judgment is to be satisfied by the sale of the real estate of the said defendants, and that the said real estate is situated in the County of King, State of Washington, and is described as follows: To-wit: The southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section 20, township 22 north, range 4 east, and running thence east 28 rods, thence south 9 inches, thence west 28 rods, 10 feet and 6 inches, thence north 6 rods to the place of beginning. Also 3 acres of land more or less in the southwest corner of section 31 in township 23 north of range 5 east, commencing in the center of what is known and called the Big Slough, and where said Slough crosses the south line of said section 31 and running thence west to the southwest corner of said Slough, thence north to the center of said Slough, thence southeast following the center of said Slough to the place of beginning, all situated in King County, Washington Territory.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that on MONDAY, MARCH 25th, A. D. 1878, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., at the court house door, in the city of Seattle, and county of King, Washington Territory, the premises described above will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, gold coin, and the above described land and premises.

L. V. WYKOFF, Sheriff of King County.

I. M. HALL, Attorney for Plaintiff.

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WATCHES!

A First-Class Family for \$13.00

A GREAT OFFER!

WATCHES RETAINED AT WHOLESALE PRICES!

Facts for Watch Buyers.

In order to introduce our New American Watch, we have determined to offer the usual practice of selling to jobbers, and she I heretofore D all 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 \$35 to \$50 and is well worth the money.

READ THIS OFFER!

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