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SEATTLE, W. T.

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SEATTLE, W. T.

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H. G. STRUVE. JOHN LEARY.

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Office on Commercial street, nearly opposite the office formerly occupied by McNaught & Leary.

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TREASURER.

I hereby announce myself to the citizens of King County an Independent Candidate for Treasurer, and ask the support of their suffrages in the coming election.

I promise to do the best I can to secure my election, and if elected I promise faithfully to discharge the duties of the office.

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AUGUST MEHLHORN, PROPRIETOR.

[SUCCESSOR TO M. SCHMIEG.]

The Best Beer always on Hand.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

Bow down your head, ye haughty clam,
And oysters, say your prayer,
The month has come the "R" is in,
You're on the bill of fare—

IN EVERY STYLE AT THE

SADDLE ROCK RESTAURANT.

COMMERCIAL STREET,

—AT—

25 Cents Per Plate.

CHAS. KIEL, Proprietor.

Summons.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF 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.

D. T. WHEELER, Plaintiff,

VS.

GEORGE WHITE, Defendant.

Complaint filed in the County of King, in the office of the Clerk of said District Court.—No. 2439.

The United States of America send Greeting, to George White 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 and the Counties of King and Kitsap, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within sixty days or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of the complaint.

The said action is brought to obtain a decree of this Court for the foreclosure of a certain Mortgage described in the said complaint, and executed by the said George White, on the 2d day of June, A. D. 1877, to secure the payment of a certain promissory note, dated June 2d, 1877, for the sum of Six Hundred Dollars, gold coin, made by said George White, and payable on the 2d day of June, A. D. 1878, to Charles V. Tompkins, or order, with interest thereon at the rate of two per cent. per month, from date until paid; that the premises conveyed by said Mortgage may be sold and the proceeds applied to the payment of said promissory note, with interest thereon, at the rate aforesaid and costs of suit, and in case such proceeds are not sufficient to pay the same, then to obtain an execution against said George White, for the balance remaining due, and for other and further relief; you are hereby notified, that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, the said Plaintiff will take default against you, and apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness the Hon. R. S. GREENE, Judge of said Court, and the seal thereof, this 5th day of June, A. D. 1880.

JAMES SEAVEY, Clerk.
By JAMES P. LUDLOW, Dep'y.

STRUVE & LEARY, Attorneys for Plaintiff 39-6

The Skagit Mines

It is to be regretted that the freshets have done so much damage to miners by washing away winddams and lumber, and that the enormous quantities of snow yet remaining in the mountains will keep the creeks and rivers up for some time to come and longer delay the working of the mines. In an ordinary season miners can begin work by the middle of June, and had it not been for the backwardness of the season the Skagit mines would by this time be rolling out thousands of dollars in gold dust and miners would have been happy accordingly. They are said to be the richest mines ever discovered on the coast, and if this be so, we can afford to wait the melting of snows and passing away of high waters, even if for months, for the good time will be coming by and by. We cannot control the elements so let us wait with patients, and be not discouraged.

The Mineral Wealth of Washington Territory.

The following is a list of ores, and their assay values, found in the Cascade range in this Territory by Prof. Tieraan, the well known and efficient mining engineer and geologist who has been prospecting here for the past few months. Only in a few instances have the main leads been found, while most of the assays given were made from 'float' ores. Enough has been proven, however, to show this to be one of the richest mineral countries in the world:

IRON ORES.—Magnetic iron contains 87 per cent iron; Brown Hematite, or Specular iron, 60 to 68 per cent iron; Red Oxide of iron contains 54 per cent iron; Bog Iron Ore contains 43 per cent iron.

COPPER ORES.—Copper Glance contains 71 per cent copper; Chalcopyrites or Copper Pyrites, 25 per cent copper—also gold \$9 60 and silver \$6 15 per ton—\$15 75.

GOLD ORES.—Pyrites of Iron yields gold \$29 86, silver \$14 24 per ton—\$43 60; Oxidized Quartz contains free gold \$18 26 per ton; Crystallized quartz, sulphurets of iron, contains gold \$12 86, silver \$4 03 per ton—\$17 79; Decomposed quartz contains free gold \$85 50 per ton.

SILVER ORES.—Argentiferous Galena, 62 per cent galena, silver \$156 per ton; Antimonial or Ruby silver ore, silver \$160 00 per ton; Silver Glance contains silver \$16,855 64 per ton; Arsenurets of Silver, contains silver \$93 00 per ton; Chloride Ore, contains silver \$65 00 per ton.

COAL.—Bituminous coal; Semi Anthracite and Lignite.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Keel or red pipe clay; Steatite, or soap stone; Soda feldspar, potash feldspar; Mica, flour spar; Barytes, karlin or porcelain clay.

NEW YORK, June 28.—The steamboat Seawanhaka, which ran from Peck slip up sound to Glenn Cove, Long Island, took fire at 4:30 this afternoon while off Randall's Island, East river. The fire was caught by an explosion in the engine room, and the middle of the steamboat was soon in flames. Pilot Charles Smith remained at his post until nearly burned to death, and succeeded in beaching the vessel on a sunken meadow adjoining the Island. Many persons sprang overboard and were drowned. Many others in the stern of the vessel could not get off and were burned to death. Of 500 persons supposed to be on board, 50 are reported to have perished. The bodies of only those of Dr. Deboise, a German, residence unknown, and a young woman, were among the saved are Charles A. ... of the New York Sun, ... Col. W. R. Chase and R. ... Treasurer W. U. T. Co. The ... ed to the water's edge.

National Democratic Platform.

The Democratic party of the United States in Convention assembled, declare:

First—We pledge ourselves anew to the Constitutional doctrines and traditions of the Democratic party as illustrated by the teachings and example of a long line of Democratic statesmen and patriots, and embodied in the platform of the last National Convention of the party.

Second—Opposition to centralization and that dangerous spirit of encroachment which tends to consolidate the powers of all the departments in one, and thus to create, whatever may be the forms of government, a real despotism; no sumptuary laws, separation of church and state for the good of each, common schools to be fostered and protected.

Third—Home rule, honest money, consisting of gold, silver and paper convertible into coin on demand; the strict maintenance of the public faith, State and National, and a tariff for revenue only.

Fourth—The subordination of the military to the civil power, and a general and thorough reform of the civil service.

Fifth—Right to a free ballot as the right preservative of all rights, and must and shall be maintained in every part of these United States.

Sixth—The existing administration is representative of conspiracy only, and its claims of the right to surround the ballot boxes with troops and deputy marshals to intimidate and obstruct elections, and the unprecedented use of the veto to maintain its corrupt and despotic power, insults the people and imperils their institutions.

Seventh—The fraud of 1876, by which upon a false count of the electoral vote of two States, the candidate defeated at the polls was declared to be President, and for the first time in American history the will of the people was set aside under threat of military violence, struck a deadly blow at our system of representative government. The Democratic party, to preserve the country from the horrors of a civil war, submitted for a time in the firm and patriotic faith that the people would punish the crime in 1880. This issue precedes and dwarfs every other. It imposes a more sacred duty upon the people of the Union than was ever addressed to the conscience of a nation of freemen.

Eighth—We execrate the course of this administration making places for political criminals, and demand a reform by statute which shall make it forever impossible for a defeated candidate to bribe his way to the seat of a usurper by villainies upon the people. (This was read again in response to demands, and was received with applause.)

Ninth—The resolution of Samuel J. Tilden not again to be a candidate for election, the exalted place to which he was elected by a majority of his countrymen, and from which he was excluded by leaders of the Republican party, is received by the Democrats of the United States with sensibility, and they declare their confidence in his wisdom and patriotism and integrity unshaken by the assault of the common enemy, and they further declare to him that he is followed into the retirement he has chosen for himself by the sympathy and respect of his fellow citizens who regard him as one who, by elevating the standard of public service, merits the lasting gratitude of his country and his party.

Tenth—Free ships and a living chance for American commerce on the sea and on the land; no discrimination in favor of transportation lines, corporations or monopolies.

Eleventh—Amendment of the Burlingame treaty; no more Chinese immigration except for travel, education and foreign commerce, and therein carefully guarded.

Twelfth—Public money and public credit for public purposes solely, and public lands for actual settlers.

Thirteenth—The Democratic party is

the friend of labor and the laboring man, and pledges itself to protect him alike against the cormorants and the commune.

Fourteenth—We congratulate the country upon the honesty and drift of the Democratic Congress which has reduced the public expenditure \$40,000,000 a year; upon the continuation of prosperity at home and the National honor abroad, and above all, upon the promise of such a change in the administration of this Government as shall insure its genuine lasting reform in every department of the public service.

The Olympia Transcript is informed that Judge Lewis is intriguing for a seat in the Republican Territorial Convention for the purpose of defeating the nomination of Brents. The Judge is not remarkable for political gumption, but he is too old a sportsman to waste ammunition on a dead duck.

DENVER, the chief city of Colorado, is overrun with tramps, many of them of a desperate character, and a vigilance committee for their dispersion is seriously contemplated. "Among these tramps," says the Denver Tribune, "are found all classes of miserable mortals: the low desperado from San Juan, poverty-stricken rascals from the East, disappointed miners from the mountains, professional beggars who would rather steal than work, and occasionally a once respectable man who, having come into the far west to seek his fortune, has encountered poor health and worse fortune, until he has been almost compelled to resort to the footpad profession in order to live."

An old miner who owns a claim on Ruby, and who is very enthusiastic over the prospects of the Skagit country, was one of a crowd of listeners to a returned "tender foot" who was discarding loudly upon the worthlessness of the Skagit mines, and damning everything connected therewith from a to zard. After listening in silence for some time, the old miner thus addressed our "tender foot": "How long were you in the Skagit mines?"

"I was't in at all! I went only as far as Goodell's."

"Then you have't prospected any?"

"No, never did a lick at it in my life."

"Well, if you have not been there, nor prospected them, how do you know there is no gold in the Skagit mines?"

"Why, d—n it, I know from the looks of the country that the mines are a humbug!"

"Oh, ah! I see," said the old miner. "However, if Sampson had made no better use of the jaw-bone of an ass than you do, he wouldn't have killed many Phillistines."

M. A. McPherson, President of the Kansas colony bound for Washington Territory, wrote to Mrs. Stewart, President of the Board of Immigration, under date of May 27: "We have started some 320 by overland, and about 80 by railroad. Have about 500 more that start by July 15th. I have been over the State considerable, and am of the opinion that more than 10,000 persons will leave Kansas this season for your Territory, besides a large number for Oregon. We will continue our recruiting for Washington Territory, and will soon have an office in Chicago and perhaps in New York."

The six Chinese companies of California are putting up large amounts of money to help carry on the Garfield campaign. Garfield was their main spokesman in their defense when the law was passed in Congress restricting Chinese immigration, which afterwards Garfield and his friends induced President Hayes to veto. It is said that plenty of Chinese money was used in Chicago during the Convention. If this Chinese candidate is elected, we might as well cede the Pacific coast to China and be done with it.

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

The Bonnie Hands That Make Good Bread.

BY SAMUEL EDGAR.

I own the charms of rounded arms,
Of eyes that love's soft lustre shed,
Of raven hair, and tresses fair,
Of cheeks that toy with white and red,
Of pouting lips where Cupid dips
The arrows that to hearts are sped;
But none of these my fancy please,
Like the bonnie hands that make good bread.

Some handshave art to move the heart
By wakening music's sweet appeal;
Some borrow dyes from perfect skies,
And through the canvas make us feel;
Some make the dress fair forms caress,
To win the heart and turn the head—
For me more rare, beyond compare,
Are the bonnie hands that make good bread.

Gay maiden, vain the rustling train,
Those jeweled hands so idly crossed;
That idler mind can pleasure find
In every hour ignobly lost—
But I'll not seek where'er I wed,
For jeweled hands, or gold, or lands,
But for the bonnie hands that make good bread.

Constantinople To-day.

Great changes have metamorphosed "beautiful Stamboul." Repeated and extensive fires have destroyed the older and more picturesque dwellings. I have been told that thirty years ago Stamboul (in the rays of the setting sun) shone like a city begemmed with rubies and set in gold. This effect was caused by the numerous golden cupolas to the marble mosques, and the bright red and yellow colors of the wood of which the houses were uniformly built. To each of these was attached a garden, full of tall leafy trees. The effect of these vivid colors thrown up against a pure Eastern sky, and reflected in the waters of the Marmora, was magical indeed. The golden balls blazed like miniature suns, the marble kiosks and magnificent mosques gleamed whiter than alabaster through the dark cypresses, while the grand city lay bathed in a flood of sunset glory. But at this hour, though the mosques and the tapering minarets still stand, the golden balls are no longer to be seen, the marble columns have grown somewhat gray, the tall trees are few and far between, the quaint red and yellow houses have long been burned, and more than half the dwellings are built of convenient stone and mortar.

In many respects the Turks have suffered little change from the time of their entrance into Constantinople till now. They are still a grave, unimpulsive, religious, jealous race. They are supreme fatalists, believing in the omnipotence of Allah, and opposing in principle all social and religious reforms as being opposed to the Divine decree, "That which is, is right." Little by little changes have been forced on them, but how slowly and with what sacrifices! Swift English-built steamers now run up the Bosphorus all day long. Starting from the bridge which spans the entrance to the Golden Horn, and links Galata (the commercial quarter) to Stamboul (the true Turkish city) they touch at both the European and Asiatic sides of the channel, affording to all ranks and classes the opportunity of a swift and cheap locomotion. In these steamers the hinder part is curtained off for the sole use of Turkish women. The latter move among us like ghosts, only very substantial ones; their faces are veiled by the indispensable *yashmak*; their forms are all clothed with the same long, ample, formless tunic. These are of all colors. The general taste is for the brightest coloring, orange, scarlet, or yellow; but the harem belles of *haut ton* patronize black silk alone, and by a exquisite display of tightly-buttoned boots, and the thinnest covering over the lower half of their faces, we know them to be the wives and dependents of the "advanced Turks," who allow their women folk as much liberty as they dare.

Christianity is mocked at by the educated Mussulman; you may destroy his faith in the religion of his sires, but he will never sincerely adopt yours! In an argument on this subject you will be surprised to find the Turk will put you to silence. He will tell you you know nothing of God—*God is God*; and he will shake his head at any clearer definition. You will find he gives to Providence unceasing control of affairs, and that these decrees are *unalterable*. *Kismet* (it is written) is to the Turk the Alpha and Omega of life; nothing can be attempted against that Almighty fiat. Preach to him the Gospel, and he will adroitly ask you "Why are you so rich, if Jesus Christ was poor? Why do you do exactly the contrary to what He taught?" He himself will tell you that he prays devoutly at the stated times prescribed by the Prophet; he drinks no wine; he takes but a limited number of wives; during the sacred fasts he eats nothing from sunrise to sunset (and this for forty days); he is studiously clean in his person; till the European taught him he did not cheat, or lie, or steal. And this is all true, and you will be made to feel that his religion, (though on a lower plane) is the religion of the nation, and is practicable and practiced; while yours, though a flawless code of morality, exists on paper alone, and stirs not the heart of the mighty multitude bearing the name of Christ!

We may consider the advanced Turk in a transition state. Some of his social habits have changed for the better; his manner toward Christians is more cordial—he does not regard them as "dogs;" is willing to admit the superiority of their laws, is anxious to profit by their mechanical skill and industry; but the Oriental habit of procrastination, and "thinking over" a matter till it is forgotten, are the real stumbling-blocks in his road.

Turkish houses are furnished with large divans, upon which the master of the house curls himself up smoking his *nargileh*, (kind of pipe) receiving his friends or visitors without moving from his place, merely giving a kind of *salam*, and motioning his friend to take his seat beside him. Here they will sit and converse for hours, refreshing themselves from time to time with tiny cups of black coffee. Turkish houses boast of no beds, nor do they possess washstands, nor sometimes even chairs. A Swiss friend of mine, (a governess in the harem of perhaps the most enlightened young Turk of whom I have heard) begged over and over again for a wash-hand basin of ordinary dimensions. She was expected to repair to the elegantly-built bath-room and perform her ablutions in the presence of the slaves and harem women, who, I may remark, have not the commonest sense of propriety, or the least vestige of the delicacy of their sex. The basin was promised more than ten or twenty times. My friend remained nearly a year in the pacha's harem, but it never arrived!

I will conclude my letter by giving an authentic peep into the morals of the harem. Mahmoud Pacha, to whose young wife my above-mentioned friend became governess and companion, was sent very early in life to Paris. Receiving there a liberal education, he formed ideas and opinions ungenial to his countrymen. Among them was his desire for one wife, and his determination to contract a marriage of *love*. A difficult matter this for a Turk, who is not allowed to make the acquaintance of any eligible young ladies before marriage! However, Mahmoud accomplished his purpose in a way we might hesitate to approve of. He bought a very interesting and youthful Circassian slave; after a year of quiet domestic happiness, finding her of a loving and teachable character, he determined to marry her. She soon after gave birth to a child, and her rights to be considered his *first*, and, as he declared, his only wife, were unquestionable.

It was soon after the birth of her child that Mahmoud Pacha engaged my Swiss friend as his wife's companion and instructress, for though most amiable, the gentle Circassian was wholly ignorant of even the commonest French phrases. In a few months the young mother's health appeared to decline. The best doctors were consulted; they feared consumption; every art that wealth and tenderness could bestow was tried, and for a time the foe was kept at bay.

Summer weather came; the young wife's health seemed thoroughly re-established; the happiness of the young couple was now complete—when a thunder-bolt, launched by the paternal hand of the sultan himself, destroyed it completely and forever. Mahmoud Pacha was wealthy and in the prime of youth; he was nearly related to the Sultan Abdol Aziz, and the latter proposed conferring upon him the highest honor and favor, namely, the hand of one of his daughters in marriage. Useless to declare he was already married, or that a second wife was in his eyes *de trop*; in such circumstances to hear was to obey. Etiquette demanded the degradation of the Circassian slave, her removal from the handsome residence of Mahmoud, and the installation of the princess of the palace into the mystical chamber of her predecessor. Mahmoud tried the only resistance in his power, and took a sudden journey to Paris, where he sojourned many months, hoping the hated alliance might be forgotten, or some accident might come to his aid. Futile hope! he was summarily recalled, and some honorary post assigned him. Everything was arranged in a generous and becoming manner; his coldness was overlooked, his bride was richly dowered; and Mahmoud, like many wiser and better men, submitted to the inevitable "*kismet*."

The last time my Swiss friend visited his palace she learned that the Circassian lived in retirement, not far from the dwelling of her happier rival.

Unknown to his wife, Mahmoud continued to visit her in secret, though at rare intervals and with great precaution. Upon seeing her my friend was shocked at the ravages that grief and disease had already made upon her person. The hectic flush and dreaded cough had returned. Unconscious or careless of her danger she was daily wasting away, but would hear of no remedies. Not a complaint as to her position ever passed her lips, and she spoke of "the pacha" as one to whom she owed everything, and to whom everything was due. It would be well if I could conclude this touching story with some account of her last days, but as I am writing truth, and truth alone, I unwillingly admit that I am unable to give any further clue to her fate. The *konak* she once inhabited is at this moment deserted. Mahmoud spends most of his time at Paris. His palace is well appointed, numerous servants and slaves give it an air of grandeur it did not once possess. My dear Swiss friend was attacked by virulent small-pox during the fatal winter of 1877, and died in the German hospital at Paris before her friends were even aware of her illness. She was a widow,

and left two orphan boys to be brought up by friends in Switzerland. She rests under a bare mound of earth in our Protestant cemetery, with a rough piece of wood on which is painted a number, to mark the spot.

Such are some of the sad histories, the terrible matter-of-fact dramas, daily occurring here.—*Corr. N. Y. Home Journal.*

Extraordinary Dreams.

A writer in "Temple Bar" has the following about dreams: A certain lawyer was seriously perplexed with a complicated case. In the night his wife saw him get up, walk to a writing-table, compose an elaborate "opinion," place it carefully in a drawer and return to bed. Next morning he remembered nothing of his dream, and could not believe it till his wife gave him ocular demonstration of the fact by pointing out the drawer where the "opinion" lay complete. Students and poets are often indebted to dreams for the brightest ideas, and the marvelous composition of the fragment "Kubla Khan," by Coleridge, will occur to every reader. He says he had fallen asleep in his chair while reading in "Purcha's Pilgrimage" of a palace built by Khan Kubla, and remained asleep about three hours, during which time he could not have composed less than two or three hundred lines. The images rose before him as things, and with them the corresponding expressions, without any sensation or consciousness of effort. When he awoke he instantly sat down to commit his composition to paper, but was called away by a person on business, and when he returned to resume the poem it had utterly vanished from his memory.

Languages long forgotten, or apparently but imperfectly known in waking life, have been known to recur in dreams and delirium. Abercrombie relates several authenticated instances of this sort; and the writer knew of an able clergyman who, when he was a boy, preached over in his sleep the sermon he had last heard, and it was no uncommon thing for his friends to gather round his bedside and listen to his discourse. But he was endowed with a marvellous memory in his waking hours, and on one occasion, it is said, he learned three books of Euclid on his way home from school. Missing documents and forgotten places are often recovered in dreams.

Sir Walter Scott, in his notes to the "Antiquary," speaks of a gentleman sorely troubled in mind because he was pressed for the payment of some title money which he believed was unjustly charged, and which he had a confused recollection of as having been bought out by his deceased father many years before. In his dreams he thought his father appeared to him and inquired the cause of his grief. Not at all startled by the apparition, he gravely stated the case. The shade told him he must seek out an old lawyer who had retired from professional business and was now living at Inveresk. He gave the lawyer's name, and remarked that the papers relating to the purchase of the titles were in his hands now, but that as the transaction had occurred many years ago, and this was the only one in which the lawyer was ever engaged on his account, it would be necessary to call it to his recollection by this token, that "when I went to pay his account there was a difficulty in getting the change for a Portugal piece of gold, and we were forced to drink out the balance at a tavern." On reaching Inveresk the gentleman called upon the lawyer who could not remember the transaction until the incident of the coin was mentioned, when it all recurred to his memory. The documents were handed over to him, and carried to Edinburgh to prove his case.

Attention is being called in the West to the cruelties inflicted upon hogs and cattle by drivers and railroad employes. A favorite instrument for hurrying the beasts is a pole with a screw brad on the end. This iron is jabbed into the flank of a hog or steer, and on being withdrawn it tears out a piece of flesh. A Chicago packer says that out of 3,500 hides he found 2,100 punctured. A common means of rousing exhausted cattle is to twist their tails until the joints are broken. A law to punish these tortures has been passed by the Illinois Legislature.

It is asserted that Dr. Affenberg has cured a woman who had been severely bitten by a mad dog, and who showed unmistakable symptoms of hydrophobia. He injected curare (woorid poison) under the skin, to the amount of three grains within five hours. The curare counteracted the effect of the poison producing hydrophobia symptoms, but threatened to cause death by paralysis of the heart and respiratory organs. Artificial respiration, however, kept up vital action until the crisis was over.

GREEN APPLE PIES.—Pare, quarter, core and stew nice tart apples in water enough to prevent them from burning. When tender, sweeten very sweet with white sugar; fill the pie-plate, which has been lined and edged with puff-paste; grate a little nutmeg, cover and bake forty-five minutes. When the paste is rolled one quarter of an inch thick the pies should be baked one hour.

The iridescent and multi-colored beads are worn sparingly, on black mantles, and then in conjunction with black ones.

Modern Apothegms.

As in the ship's crew the best men are not always "found aft;" so, in all vocations, ignorance and self-conceit often enjoy the honors and reward which true worth and knowledge have won.

Endeavor to honor your station in life, however humble it may be. You will thus gain more respect than if you seek to occupy a position for which neither your talents nor person are adapted.

An ignorant man believes only what he sees. A wise man believes what others have seen.

A man's chances of heaven are not necessarily the less, merely because he is rich. Neither do I believe the Lord is partial to tramps.

The whole "plan of salvation" is very brief and simple. But our learned doctors have spun the text out into so many quartos and octavos, that it requires a collegiate course to understand the first principles of religion.

If the golden description of heaven, of which we read, is only imaginary after all, what a great disappointment it will be to many who would like to "buy in."

At eighteen we know it all; at forty we discover that there are a few things yet we might know. At eighty we are willing to own that we have only just begun to learn.

If you desire to preserve a good opinion of yourself, never look at your pedigree. For, if you do not find any there that were hung, you will find plenty that ought to have been.

A goodly proportion of young married couples spend their honey-moon in building air-castles. Such castles, however, generally graduate down into a cedar wash-tub about the third year.

Don't depend too much on love and the "ole man," my dear boy. They both are capricious as the mule.

Be not hasty in assuming responsibility; but when you once take hold, hang on like a bull-dog.

Do not set the price according to the ignorance or vanity of your customer, but according to the quality of the goods.

Out of fifteen mourners at a funeral, thirteen are figuring up the cost of the trimming on the coffin. The other two are wondering which carriage they will be invited to ride in.

I'd rather my virtues be cherished in the hearts of my friends, than paraded on the most costly monument.—*New York Weekly.*

Where Booth is Buried.

The Washington correspondent of the *Buffalo Commercial* writes: It was only after some patient inquiry that I could ascertain the facts, which are interesting, and so far as I know are yet unpublished. Booth died, as will be remembered, in a barn in Maryland, from a wound received from the musket of Boston Corbett. His body was brought to Washington, and after having been identified by the court-martial before which his fellow-conspirators were tried, was dissected by the surgeon-general of the army. The brain and heart and some other parts of the body were preserved in alcohol, and are now on exhibition in the medical museum of the surgeon-general's office. The building in which the assassination occurred was Ford's theater. The government confiscated it, but afterward Ford was paid its full value, and it has since been used as the headquarters of the medical corps of the army. The brain and heart of Booth are in jars, standing in a case that is situated very near the actual scene of the assassination.

After the surgeon had done with Booth's body, it was buried in a grave in the arsenal grounds. Only half a dozen persons knew the exact spot, which was unmarked. In 1867 Edwin Booth, the actor, sent Mr. Weaver, the sexton of Christ's church, Baltimore, to Washington, with a request that the remains of his brother might be taken up and removed to the family burial place. After some delay the request was granted by President Johnson, who was finally appealed to, and Mr. Weaver took the body to the cemetery in Baltimore and buried it beside the elder Booth and others of the family. The removal was conducted with great secrecy, and was concealed from Secretary Stanton.

Lecky, the historian, is a sort of literary phenomenon. Though he has been before the public as an author since 1861, he is only 42 years old. This is the more singular because his fame rests upon extensive scholarship and earnest investigation of topics that men seldom master until after middle life. He was born near Dublin, decided to be an author at 12, and had read more books at 14 than most young men at 20. When he graduated at Trinity College his professors said he had the best stored mind of the age who had matriculated within their memory.

The famous Lincolnshire ox, fed by Lord Yarborough, weighed 3,713 pounds, live weight, and measured 11 feet 10 inches from nose to setting of tail, 11 feet 1 inch in girth; 3 feet 3 inches across the back in three places—the hip, shoulder and middle back; 14 inches from breast to ground, 9 inches in girth of fore-leg, and 22 inches between the legs.

Charles Alphonse, of Stamford, who has been growing deaf, consulted a physician, who, on examining the ears, found in one of them a wad of cotton. It had been there some two years, forgotten by the patient, and was as hard as missing a train in a strange city.

The Chinese Army and Navy.

Some of the Russian newspapers, in view of the contingency of a war with China, give some particulars of the military and naval forces of that country. The chief portion of the Chinese army consists of "the First Army Corps," composed of eight Manchou, eight Tartar, and eight Chinese corps, and the garrison of Peking. The soldiers of "the First Army Corps" are seldom drilled, and are mostly armed with old swords, bows, spears, and other antiquated weapons. Being badly paid, they earn their living by working at all sorts of trades, and are of but little use as soldiers. Their total strength, exclusive of officers, is about 105,000 men. The garrison of Peking, also badly armed consists of 17,500 men. Besides these there are two corps 16,500 strong, which form the emperor's bodyguard, and a division of infantry of 20,000 men whose duty it is to keep order in the capital and its suburbs. There is also a third army, which during the present century has been almost exclusively employed in time of war. This is the so-called "Green Banner Army," which is composed of eighteen army corps, in correspondence with the eighteen provinces of the empire. Each army corps has five divisions, and each division five camps. A general commands each division, and the civil governors are the commanders in chief of the troops stationed in their respective districts. The total strength of the "Green Banner Army" on paper is about 651,000 men, with 7,000 officers, but it is probable that not more than one-half of this force could be brought into the field. Barely 50,000 of them are armed with European weapons and drilled according to the principles of European tactics; the remainder still carry spears, matchlocks, and short swords. Finally, there is a kind of irregular volunteer corps, which is called in when the regular army has proved incapable of suppressing an insurrection or putting down brigandage. The corps is even worse armed than the others, possesses but little training, and is hardly amenable to discipline. As for the Chinese navy, its ships are for the most part badly constructed and insufficiently manned. There are a few European officers, but the majority of the naval officers are Chinese, who are very ignorant and inefficient. The fleet is divided into three groups, those of Canton, Fukien and Kiang-su. The Canton division consists of twelve vessels, three of which are screw junks, two English gun-boats, and seven steamers, also purchased in England, and commanded by foreign officers. The ships of the Fukien fleet were built at the docks of Foo-chow, under the direction of a French Lieutenant of the navy in the Chinese service. These ships are provided with good engines, and are armed with French naval guns. Among them are a corvette with thirteen guns, six gunboats, and eight transport ships. The Kiang-su Division consists of two frigates, nine gunboats, and a few transports, badly built and manned. It is said that the Chinese Government is now preparing to reorganize its army and navy, and some Chinese officers have been attached to a Prussian regiment with this object.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

On Vesuvius.

An hour and a half of this interesting walking brings us to the top, where we halt a moment to look into the crater, thinking that this is the end of our journey; but the guide beckons us over, and, following him down the side of the crater, we soon find ourselves on a level with the crustal lava, which covers nearly the whole surface of the crater, about 150 or 200 feet below the top of the cone, and at the point where it broke down the wall of the latter in the eruption of 1872. This crustal lava of the crater is black, and looks much like slag from a furnace, but in this case it is extremely hot and smoking, and it requires great care in the crater not to have the boots burnt off or the clothes set on fire, both of which accidents often happen. I walked out a considerable distance on the crust, which gave forth ominous, hollow sounds in response to my footsteps and strokes from my stick. Here and there sudden puffs of steam would throw up sprays of molten lava and sprinkle people who happened to be near. One lady of my acquaintance thus had her umbrella burnt up, while a gentleman had his clothing set on fire, another lost the soles off his boots by walking on the hot crust, and a lady saw the crust slowly rise up just at her feet and the molten mass flow slowly over. Of course a hasty retreat is the thing in such cases. The molten mass flows to the surface at various points, and, dipping it up on my stick, I imbedded a number of copper coins in little masses of it. As I walked about in this hot atmosphere the conviction gradually dawned upon me that the crater of Vesuvius was a hollow and deceptive mockery, and an excellent place to get away from. It seems as if I were literally standing over the jaws of perdition and within a single step of entering the seething realms of infernal spirits, and as this conviction gained strength I turned to retrace my steps, and as I did so I found an open seam about a foot wide in the crust behind me, and as I was about to step over this, on looking downward, I saw the white-hot mass, within about three feet of the surface and directly beneath my feet. I quickly regained the smoking ashes of the cone at the side of the lava and immediately felt safer, and here I sat down to make further observations.—*Cor. Boston Advertiser.*

Intelligence Items.

The streets of Philadelphia are to be swept by convicts.

There are said to be at this moment more editors in than out of prison in Russia.

It is said that Mr. Gladstone takes office right in the teeth of the advice of his medical advisers.

Barnum won a glorious victory in Springfield. A clergyman, who had been a missionary in South Africa, tested the Zulus by addressing them in their native tongue, and found them genuine.

A Montreal gentleman, who "didn't believe in vaccination," and employed a physician of similar scepticism, has lost four of his children within two weeks by smallpox, and a fifth is ill with the disease.

Immense quantities of iron are now mined in Spain—which is in a better plight than she has been for a year—for the English market. Very nearly 20,000 tons of iron ore arrived from Spain at Cardiff in one week last month.

At the termination of Anton Rubinstein's last concert in Moscow the patriotic beauties carried the platform by storm, and devoured the great pianist's hands with fervent kisses, to his manifest embarrassment and confusion.

A man who had not seen his wife for eighteen years, and believed her dead, found her alive and well in Minneapolis. So far was he from being overjoyed by the meeting that he swallowed laudanum, intending to cause a final separation by death.

The custom of the Fijians, that when a man dies his widow must be strangled by her brother, resulted in the arrangement by which she is told to expel her breath as long as possible and give a signal, when the cord is tightened, and almost immediately all is over.

A new life of John Wesley has been for some time in preparation, at the instance of the Christian Knowledge Society, and it will shortly appear in one volume. The author, Mr. R. Denny Urin, F. S. S., some years ago published an essay on Wesley, of which the work now in the press is an amplification.

Mrs. Moses Lester, now living about a mile north of Rutland Village, Vt., is the daughter of Adjutant Weller, who was with Ethan Allen when he captured Fort Ticonderoga, May 10, 1775. Though one hundred years old, she does her own work, has a good memory, and is fond of relating personal reminiscences of Ethan Allen and other noted men of Revolutionary times.

Senator Blaine sent as a wedding gift to young Mrs. Eleanor Sherman-Thacker a case of fish knives with a card, on which was written: "To the daughter, with as much love as I have ever borne the mother." The mother is Mr. Blaine's cousin. Gail Hamilton sent the bride a beautiful flower picture with these lines:

Hasten, happy roses,
Come to me by May,
In your folded petals
Lies my wedding-day.

The great collection of fossils gathered during the last twenty years by C. B. Dyer, of Cincinnati, has recently been purchased for the Agassiz Museum of Harvard College. Some conception of its great size may be formed from the fact that after the careful separation of all important material, there have been shipped to Harvard thirty-three large slabs, tree-fern stems and fragments, weighing 5,350 pounds, as well as 193 boxes of smaller specimens, weighing 11,900 pounds.

The water power of Genesee Falls is to be utilized for mechanical purposes in Rochester. The plan is the same proposed at Niagara, whence the power was to be conveyed to Buffalo by pipes in the form of condensed air; but it was found that, owing to the distance, the cost would reach \$2,000,000, and so Rochester was chosen for a less expensive test. The water is made to fall at intervals into perpendicular pipes, in the bottom of which its weight condenses a quantity of air. The expectation is that steam power will be entirely dispensed with in that city, except on railroads, and that electricity will be so cheaply generated as to displace gas.

HIS MEMORANDA.—The brief notes from which Henry Ward Beecher preaches his evening sermons would be a curious puzzle to any stranger who should attempt to decipher them. They would give him no more help in understanding the drift of the sermon than so many Egyptian hieroglyphics. Catch-words, names of individuals, mathematical figures, have a word of meaning to him, but are unintelligible to others.

The late Bishop Wilberforce of England had a similar idiosyncrasy. Another bishop heard him preach a great sermon, in which one passage was particularly grand and impressive. It described with singular eloquence and power the effect on the soul of the clearing away of intellectual doubts. The bishop was so much impressed by it that he was anxious to read it with care. He begged the privilege of looking at the manuscript. Wilberforce put it into his hands with a smile, turned to the page which contained the passage inquired for, and showed a blank sheet of paper, inscribed with the single word "fog."

Goldsmith Maid is again a mother. The respected mare had a fast career in her 2,14 time, but seems to be settled down into quite a proper iron.

Fashion Notes.

The bridal flowers of the spring of 1880 are orange blossoms, white jasmine, and lilies of the valley.

Dressy white elbow capes have a foundation of white Surah silk, covered with tiny plaitings of Breton lace.

The newest archery hat is the Lolotte, said to have been made fashionable by the Jersey beauty, Mrs. Langtry.

Colored linings are a new feature in the ulsters, walking coats and mantles, cardinal red and lilac being the colors most worn.

A new style of jacket or coat is made with a vest, and the back is cut like the swallow-tail coats worn by the gentlemen on full dress occasions.

Raw oysters are served in bowls, cut from solid ice, often in the most artistic shapes, the base resting in a shallow dish hidden by moss and flowers.

Small, close-fitting jackets with deep capes are shown by the English tailors for summer wear. They are stiff looking and have not the jauntiness of French styles.

Flirting-fans is the new name given to fans shaped like a flower petal and decorated with a group of flowers, or in the form of a heart with a blossom painted on them.

The new embroidered parasols show some astonishing designs. One recently exhibited has an oak tree embroidered on each gore and genuine moss hanging from its limbs.

A novel umbrella handle has a set of ivory tablets inclosed in it. A touch of the finger presses them out for use when desired, the most convenient memorandum book possible.

A new dress made in Paris, is of India muslin, trimmed with scarfs of Oriental silk, embroidered with gold. The train is of lustrous white silk, bordered with white muslin puffings.

A late novelty in dress goods is eoru cotton, with bayadere stripes of bright shades of blue, scarlet, yellow and black. Over these are sometimes draped the cheese-cloths of last summer.

A LOAFER'S METHOD.—How the lilies-of-the-valley, who neither toil nor spin, nor have any private means, manage year after year to enjoy the good things of this world has always been a wonder to me. Sitting the other day with one of these lilies, I ventured to ask him to explain to me the mystery of his existence. "That is," he said "how I provide myself with excellent dinners and pocket money. Whenever a new restaurant of any repute is opened, I dine there twice, and pay for my dinners. The third time I send for the proprietor, and telling him I have forgotten my purse, ask him to send a waiter home with me, when I will pay my bill. To this he objects. I give him my name and address, and the next day I send him the price of the dinner. Then I dine two or three times without paying, and have thoroughly established my credit, and I can dine luxuriously for a long period without being troubled with the bill. I at once inaugurate picnics, I beg each guest to hand me his share of the bill, and I pocket the money, leaving the entire amount to be charged to me. A new restaurant does not like to commence its career by suing a customer, so when at last the proprietor is tired of feeding me, I promise to pay him some day and then commence operations with one of his confederates. Jealousy, and the pleasure of seeing those in the same business done, prevents any one who has been victimized warning others against me."

Bret Harte said, among other things, before the royal academy, in response to the toast of "Literature." "I recognize your appreciation of what is said to be distinctive American literature—a literature which laughs with the American skies, and is by turns as surprising and as extravagant as the American weather. Indeed, I am not certain that these cyclones of American humor that cross the Atlantic are not as providential as the American storms that mitigate the austere monotony of the English climate. For it has been settled by your reviewers that American literature is American humor, and that this American humor is a kind of laughable impropriety, more or less scantily clothed in words. It has been settled that you are a sober people, and that nobody in America takes life seriously—not even the highwaymen—and that our literature is a reflex of our life."

A teacher ought to feel a responsibility for the spirit and methods and attainment of all his scholars. He must take his scholars as he finds them; but he must not leave them so. If they are not inclined to study their lessons beforehand, it is his duty to see that they come to this way of doing. If they want him to do all the talking and are reluctant to take any part in questioning about the lesson, the responsibility is on him to see that they feel differently and do differently. When a teacher confesses that his scholars do not study, and are not attentive, and will at the best be only passive hearers in the class, he exposes his lack as a teacher, rather than their lack as scholars. A teacher's true mission is to take just such scholars as these, and bring them to a better standard of thinking and doing.

It was not Wagner, after all, who to conduct "Lohengrin" in, but his sweet-tempered wife, and not let the Italian deputate him.

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC SHEEP WASH
52 per gallon.
T. W. JACKSON, San Francisco, Sole Agent for the Pacific Coast.

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KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

is sure in its effects, mild in its action as it does not irritate, yet it is penetrating and powerful to reach every diseased part, or to remove any bony growth or other enlargement, such as rheumatism, sprains, swellings, any lacerations and all enlargements of the joints or limbs, or rheumatism in man and for any purpose for which a liniment is used for man or beast. It is now known to be the best liniment for man ever used, acting mild and yet certain in its effects.

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Enosburgh Falls, Vt., Feb. 25, 1879.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 25th day of Feb., A. D., 1879.

JOS. G. JARVIS, Justice of Peace.

Send address for illustrated circular which we think gives proof of its virtues. No remedy has ever met with such unqualified success to our knowledge, for best as well as man.

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Dr. Spinney & Co., 11 Kearny St., San Francisco. There are many men from thirty to sixty years of age suffering from general prostration and a weakening of the system which they can not account for. Dr. Spinney will guarantee a perfect cure in all such cases and a complete restoration of the physical and nervous powers.

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Two Concord Coaches, with the name of the hotel on, will always be in waiting at the landing to convey passengers to the Hotel free. Be sure you get into the right Coach; if you do not, they will charge you.

Democratic Territorial Convention.

After consultation personally and by correspondence with the members of the Territorial Committee, it has been determined to call a Convention of the Democracy of Washington Territory, to meet at KALAMA, on Wednesday, September 15, 1880, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Delegate in Congress, and candidates for Prosecuting Attorney in the several Judicial Districts. The following will be the representation of the several counties:

Chehalis.....2	Pierce.....5
Columbia.....8	Spokane.....4
Clallam.....1	Stevens.....2
Clarke.....4	Snohomish.....2
Cowlitz.....3	Skamania.....1
Island.....2	San Juan.....2
Jefferson.....3	Thurston.....6
King.....8	Walla Walla.....8
Kitsap.....2	Wahkiakam.....1
Klickitat.....3	Whatcom.....4
Lewis.....3	Whitman.....3
Mason.....2	Yakima.....4
Pacific.....1	

L. B. NASH, Chairman.

Hancock as a Statesman.

The letter of Gen. Hancock to Gov. Pease stamps the writer as a patriot and Statesman of the highest order. It should be read and seriously pondered by every American citizen who studies our free institutions with the honest purpose of aiding in maintaining them as we received them from our fathers—a priceless inheritance for all generations. The document presents the main issues between the two great political parties of the country in plainer and more comprehensive language than any one of the party platforms and manifestoes issued since the close of the great civil war.—Gov. Pease, in his letter to Gen. Hancock, represented the idea of Federal supremacy, absolute and unconditional, as professed and practised by the Republican party. As the civil Governor of Texas, holding his commission from the Federal Government in utter disregard of the popular will, he demanded of the military commander of the department the aid of the Federal troops to subjugate the civil laws to his despotic will. Gen. Hancock, clothed by his Government with powers limited only to his own discretion, replies to this demand with the declaration that the principles of American liberty are still the inheritance of this people, and ever should be; that he will uphold the courts and other civil authorities in the performance of their proper duties, and that he will use his unlimited power only to preserve the peace and enforce the laws; all of which is in exact accordance with the Democratic party. President Johnson commended this action of Gen. Hancock to Congress in a special message, in which he says: "When a great soldier with unrestricted power in his hands to suppress his fellow man, voluntarily foregoes the chance of gratifying his selfish ambition, and devotes himself to the duty of building up the liberties and strengthening the laws of the country, he presents an example of the highest public virtue that human nature is capable of practicing. The strongest claim of Washington to be first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen," is founded on the great fact that in all his illustrious career he scrupulously abstained from violating the legal and the Constitutional rights of his fellow-citizens. When he surrendered his commission to Congress the President of that body spoke his highest praise in saying that he had always regarded the rights of the civil authorities through all dangers and disastres. Whenever power above the law courted his acceptance, he tamely put the temptation aside by such magnanimous acts of forbearance, that he won the universal admiration of mankind, and left a name which has no rival in the history of the world."

It will be remembered that Gen. Hancock's position found no supporters in the dominant party in Congress at that time or since; that President Johnson was impeached and barely escaped conviction and removal from office for attempting to carry out that policy; that President Hayes was denounced by a large majority of the leaders of his own party for his announced "Southern policy," which was merely to relieve the civil authorities of the South from military

domination; that immediately after the accession of Grant, Gen. Hancock was transferred to the North and Gen. Sheridan was placed in command of the department including Louisiana and Texas, under whom the military despotism demanded by Gov. Pease was immediately established. These facts all point in one direction; that the Republican party favor centralization and the exercise of despotic power, and that Gen. Hancock is the greatest living representative of the principles of American liberty and local self-government. The issues are clearly and unmistakably defined and the contest is narrowed down to a struggle between central despotism and popular sovereignty. The result will determine the character for our government until it is changed by revolution. Liberties voluntarily surrendered are never recovered but by a sacrifice of blood.

The Hancock Boom.

Forty years ago about these days, upon the occasion of the nomination of Gen. Harrison, the country witnessed a degree of popular enthusiasm and excitement without a precedent in political contests. Discussion at once ceased; argument was but a waste of breath; the political issues which had theretofore divided the people were utterly ignored. A majority of Democrats adhered to their party from force of habit; but a large minority were powerless to resist the popular cyclone and lent their voices to swell the general chorus:

"We'll go for Harrison therefore, Without a why or wherefore."

Many sober-minded men reasoned that the excitement was too violent to last; that it was a popular spasm which was bound to consume itself by its intensity before the election, and consoled themselves with the adage: "The sober second thought," etc., and confidently predicted that it would meet with a check which would turn the tide when it reached the old Democratic State of Maine, the first to hold an election after the boom began. But it went through Maine like a tropical tornado through a cane break, and came sweeping back with increased volume and power. The Democratic party, which had been in the ascendant for forty years, excepting an interval of four years, and carried seventeen of the twenty six States at the immediately preceding election, only saved from the wreck seven States, casting 60 electoral votes, to nineteen States, casting two hundred and thirty-four votes for Harrison. The Democratic party, it was believed by many who had acted with it from disinterested motives, had been in power long enough; the time had come for a change; popular sentiment demanded it; the candidate of the opposition was not committed to any adverse policy and from the day of his nomination his election was assured; no earthly power could have prevented it.

Every circumstance and incident connected with the nomination and election of Gen. Harrison, pertains to the candidacy of Gen. Hancock; the popular distrust of the party which has had too long a lease of power and become unmindful of its duties and obligations to the people; a general desire for change; the unexceptionable and unassailable character of the candidate; the assurance which his election gives of a permanent cessation of sectional strife; the unanimity with which he was nominated, and the unbounded enthusiasm with which the nomination was received in every quarter throughout the Union; the extraordinary admission by many leading Republicans, that the chances of success are with their opponents; the undivided opinions of Gen. Grant and his immediate friends that the election of Hancock is a foregone conclusion; all these and many other indications all pointing in the same direction, make it as certain as any future event can be, that Hancock will be elected by the largest majority given for any candidate since 1840. Beside the solid South, we confidently count for him Maine, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Wisconsin, California Oregon and Nevada, with a possibility of New Hampshire, Ohio and Illinois.

W. H. English.

The telegraph reported James H. English of Connecticut, the Democratic candidate for Vice President, instead of whom the candidate is William H. English of Indiana. The following brief sketch of the life of the candidate we find in the Congressional Directory

Wm. H. English was born in Scott county, Indiana, August 27th, 1822. He received a good common school education, and spent three years at the University of South Hanover; studied law and was admitted to practice in 1845, but when at home is chiefly devoted to agricultural pursuits. In 1843 he was elected Clerk of the House of Representatives of Indiana. During President Polk's administration he was a Clerk in the Treasury Department, and in 1850 he was Clerk of the State Constitutional Convention. In 1851 he was elected to the State Legislature, and officiated as Speaker. In 1852 he was elected a Representative in Congress from Indiana, was re-elected in 1854 and made a regent of the Smithsonian Institute, again elected in 1856, and during the first session of the 35th Congress took part in the Kansas compromise measure, and officiated at the same time as Chairman on the Committee of Postoffices and Post Roads. He was re-elected to the 36th Congress, and served on the same committee.

Fourth of July.

The most elaborate preparations have been made in the city for the celebration of the National Anniversary. The main exercises will be held at the Pavilion, on Occidental Square, to-day, at 1:30 P. M. President of the Day—Hon. O. Jacobs. Orator—J. C. Haines. Chaplain—Rev. Geo. R. Bird. Reader—H. A. Atkins.

JOHN KENNEY. Boot and Shoemaker,

Prices low and good fit guaranteed.

Repairing neatly done.

Commercial St., Seattle W. T.

N. T. CODY & CO.,

CITY DRUG STORE

(Successors to Geo. W. Harris & Co.) Wholesale & Retail Dealers in

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

ORDERS FROM THE INTERIOR ATTENDED TO WITH PROMPTNESS AND DISPATCH.

We carry a full line of TOILET AND OTHER ARTICLES usually kept in a First Class Drug Store. Corner Mill and Commercial streets. SEATTLE, W. T.

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL,

SEATTLE, W. T.

Board and Lodging at moderate rates.

This is the largest Hotel north of San Francisco, and is First-Class in all respects.

Free Coach to and from the house. John Collins & Co., Proprietors.

PARKER HOUSE,

at the Barrel Factory, North Seattle,

Newly built and open to the Public

Has large and well furnished rooms and first-class board at moderate rates.

The Finest View of any House in the City.

Families will find it to their advantage to stop at the Parker House.

Capt. Parker, Proprietor.

Express and Cab.

I will have my comfortable new CAB

In attendance on the arrival of steamers, and will carry persons to and from any portion of the city on the most reasonable terms. Calls at any time—day or night—will be promptly answered. I am also prepared to do a general

Express and Delivery Business.

Coal or other articles delivered on the shortest notice. Orders left with Jack Levy will receive prompt attention.

JOHN HILDEBRAND.

THE BOSS BEER SALOON.

The above resort is located on

Commercial St, opp. Opera House.

Headquarters for

Miners Bound for the Skagit.

The Best Brands of Beer and Cigars

ALWAYS ON HAND.

A finely furnished Club Room in the rear for patrons. Give us a call, we solicit your patronage. EVERSHAM & DILLON.

HO FOR THE Skagit Gold Mines! THE NEW STEAMER



JOSEPHINE

J. W. SMITH, MASTER.

Will leave Seattle for the head of navigation on the Skagit every Monday and Friday.

Easiest and Cheapest Route.

Cheap! Cheap! Cheap! NEW HARNESS SHOP.

All kinds of HARNESS, SADDLES, BRIDLES, WHIPS, ETC

A large stock of Miners' Pack Straps ON HAND.

Repairing neatly and cheaply done. Everything marked down to PORTLAND PRICES. J. FUSSELL, Manager. Foot of Washington Street, in rear of Horton's Bank SEATTLE, W. T.

GROCERIES!

THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCK ON PUGET SOUND ON HAND, AND FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH.

— FULL LINE OF —

HEADQUARTERS

—A T—

D. A. JENNINGS,

Two doors below the New England Hotel, Commercial Street, SEATTLE, W. T.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

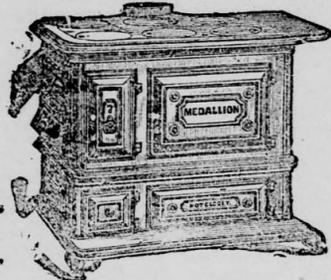
WINES AND LIQUORS

SKAGIT MINERS

Hugh Mc Aleer & Co.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

STOVES, RANGES, TINWARE,



Copper Ware, Lead Pipe, Steam Pipe, Copper Pipe, Steam and Gas Fitting, Sheet Lead,

Sheet Copper And Zinc, Granite Ironware, Gas Pipe, Etc.

MEDALION RANGE

—AND—

BUCK STOVE.

All JOB WORK pertaining to the business promptly attended to. Orders from abroad solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

H. MCALEER & Co.,

Commercial Street, Seattle, W. T.

STETSON & POST.

SEATTLE PLANING MILLS.

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF

ROUGH AND DRESSED LUMBER,

Rustic, Flooring, Casings, Gutters, Packing Boxes.

Sashes, Doors, Blinds, Shutters and doors

Finish of Every Description.

SEASONED LUMBER OF ALL KINDS CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Local News.

Extraordinary Floods.

The results of the unprecedented fall of snow in the mountains during last winter are now being realized in the greatest floods ever known in the country at this season of the year, with corresponding damage to crops and improvements. The uncommonly cool spring and first part of summer held the snows in check in a great measure until within the past ten days, when a few hot days set all the mountain streams booming. The Skagit river raised above all past recollection. Mining operations upon that river and its tributaries are indefinitely suspended; booms of logs have broken away and floated out to sea; dykes have been broken or overflowed upon the Skagit and Swinomish, and it is estimated that 2,500 acres of grain in that vicinity are wholly or partially destroyed. The principal sufferers are C. J. and J. Chilbery, James O. Laughlin, Samuel Calhoun, Nelson Chilberg, James Powers, Kennedy estate, Cornelius estate, Gaches Brothers, Burns & Brewster, Joe Maddocks, Charles Talbot, Holyoke, Olef Paulsen and Peter Olsen.

The Cowlitz river is higher than ever before known at this time of the year. The lower Columbia has overflowed thousands of acres along its banks, and the destruction of growing crops is immense. The town of Freeport, and all the flat country around it is submerged. The residents of that locality have fled to the hills for safety driving their cattle before them. Kalama is under water and steamers connect with the Tacoma and Kalama railroad on the Cowlitz.

The bottoms between the Clackamas river and Oregon City are overflowed doing considerable damage. Sauvrie's Island and Columbia slough are completely submerged, as are also the farms on the west bank of the Willamette below Portland.

All the lower part of the city of Portland is under water and elevated side walks are erected for passengers.

But very little damage has been done by the flood in this vicinity, including the bottom lands on Duwamish, White, Black and Cedar rivers. Railroad travel has not been obstructed, though the water is slightly over the rails in places.

HOME ENTERTAINMENT.—The burlesque opera, put upon the stage by Mrs Snyder, assisted exclusively by home talent, gave great satisfaction to a very large and intelligent audience on Tuesday evening last, and by special request was repeated on Saturday night to a much better house than usually patronize professional artists from abroad. Mrs. Snyder exhibited good taste and artistic skill in the make up of the piece, and some of the performers would have done no discredit to any opera troupe. To the great mass of the people, who are without musical cultivation, such an entertainment is quite as pleasant and much more profitable than one by artists whose style is incomprehensible to nine out of ten who patronize them. It is good policy to patronize home productions when you get your money's worth.

MURDER AND ROBBERY.—A Neah Bay Indian, entrusted with \$200 to be delivered at the trading post of S. Baxter & Co., at Osette, was subsequently found murdered, mutilated and robbed. An Indian has been arrested and confessed that he was engaged in the transaction, but another Indian did the killing.

THE BARREL FACTORY.—On and after the 6th inst., the barrel factory will double its force, running two shifts instead of one, turning out 4,000 barrels daily. About one hundred men and boys are employed; all white, who receive fair wages and ready pay. No chance for Chinamen there.

A GREAT CONVENIENCE.—David Morris has established an express and passenger line between Commercial street and the barrel factory, at Belltown, making the round trip every two hours, from 7 o'clock in the morning till 7 o'clock in the evening; passengers each way 12 1/2 cents, or ten tickets for a dollar.

Prospectors who went to the Black Hills, near Olympia, found the color in many places and think that Waddell's creek diggings will pay \$2.50 to \$3 per day.

Representation day on Granite creek has been postponed for four months, to the 15th October.

The Bureau.

The new store just opened by Plummer & Young at the cor. of Millard Front sts, is the attraction of the city. They have the finest stock of goods in their line ever displayed in Seattle. Confectionery in endless variety, fresh from the most noted factories; cigars and tobacco of the best and most popular brands; home and tropical fruits, etc., fill their counters and shelves in great variety. Combined with their retail business they design doing a jobbing trade also, and solicit orders from towns in the interior and around the Sound.

Ladies are especially invited to try their delicious confectionery comprising many new varieties now very popular in San Francisco.

Chicago Market,

FRONT ST. SEATTLE.

Fresh and Salt Meats

ALWAYS ON HAND.

Farm Produce Bought and Sold.

ONSUM & OLSTAD.

GENUINE

GERMAN MILK BREAD

FRESH DAILY,

—AT—

PIPERS' BAKERY.

F. W. WUSTHOFF,

Importer and Dealer in General

Hardware,

Builders' Hardware, Ship Chandlery, Agricultural Implements.

Mechanics' Tools my specialty.

New style of cross-cut saws, the easiest and quickest working saws ever in the market.

SHOE FINDINGS, GUNS, RIFLES, LEVOLVERS, AMMUNITION, FISHING TACKLE, ETC. Front St., Seattle, W. T. P. O. Box 236.

Wanted, 400 Men

IN THE TOWING BUSINESS

To haul schooners over the Bar,

at the

Bavaria Beer Hall and Loading Dock

All kinds of lunches to order. Bottled Beer a Specialty. New Billiard and pool tables. Two drinks and a game of Billiards, 25 cents. Corner First and Mill Streets, Seattle.

J. BEER, - - Proprietor.

Albert M. Snyder

ATTORNEY FOR U. S. CLAIMANTS,

COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS FOR OREGON AND CALIFORNIA.

NOTARY PUBLIC, COPYIST, Collector, Etc.

PREEMPTION ENTRIES MADE AND HOMESTEAD FINAL PROOF TAKEN FOR SETTLERS.

CONVEYANCING DONE, LOANS NEGOTIATED.

THREE MONTHS PAY.

Officers, Soldiers and Seamen of the Mexican War have been granted three months' extra pay by Congress. The Widows, Children, Brothers, and Sisters of deceased Soldiers and Sailors are entitled under the act. All such will do well to call on me and make application for the same.

Soldiers' Additional Homesteads.

Every soldier, sailor or marine who served for not less than 90 days in the Army or Navy of the United States "during the recent rebellion," and who was honorably discharged, if he has entered less than 160 acres of land under the provisions of the homestead law, is entitled to a certificate from the General Land Office, recognizing the right of the party to make additional entry to make up the full 160 acres. These claims are assignable by the use of two powers of attorney, and can be located on any surveyed land that is subject to original Homestead entry. That is, any surveyed land, whether \$1.50 or \$2.50 land that is not mineral land. The right attaches, without settlement or improvement, at once on filing the scrip in any district land office, to the exclusion of any subsequent claim under any law. I have the official blanks furnished by the Government and can obtain them at short notice. Orders for certificates already issued taken by me, and can be furnished on deposit of money at the following rates: 120 acre-pieces, \$5.85 per acre; 80-acre pieces, \$3.75 per acre; 40 acre pieces, \$4.38 per acre.

PENSIONS FOR OLD AND LATE WARS.

Have greater facility to obtain and collect these claims than any other on the coast, having all the blanks, laws and late rulings of the Pension Office in hand.

INDIAN WAR CLAIMS, BOUNTIES, PRIZE MONEY, ARREARS OF PAY, TRAVEL PAY AND ALL CLAIMS AGAINST THE UNITED STATES, STATES AND TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENTS COLLECTED.

Letters of inquiry must contain postage stamps for reply and address ALBERT M. SNYDER, Seattle, W. T.

Office—Mill Street, next Post Office. Refers to Delegate T. H. Brent of W. T., Senators L. F. Grover, Jas. H. Slater and Representative John Whiteaker of Oregon.

S. BAXTER & CO.'S COLUMN.

S. Baxter & Co.,

IMPORTERS OF

FOREIGN

WINES AND LIQUORS.

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Domestic Wines,

Liquors, Cigars,

and Tobacco.

EXPORTERS OF

Wool, Hides, Furs, Grain, Potatoes, Hops, Etc.

OFFER FOR SALE TO THE TRADE only, at Wholesale prices, to arrive per British Ship Golden Gate, now due from Liverpool to San Francisco, and other vessels to follow.

IN BOND OR DUTY PAID

100 Cases * Hennessy Brandy

20 Cases * * " "

100 Cases * Martell " "

20 Cases Holland Red Case Gin

50 Cases Fine Old Tom Gin,

50 Casks Guinness' Porter, qts.

and pts.,

50 Casks Bass' Pale Ale,

in quarts and pints,

10 Octaves Fine Old Martell Brandy.

10 Octaves Fine Old Hennessy Brandy

5 Octaves Holland Gin,

Fine Old Port and Sherry

Wines.

We also have constantly on hand a full line of fine OLD BOURBON WHISKIES and other Domestic liquors which we offer to the trade at San Francisco prices.

PATRONIZE

DIRECT IMPORTATION

—BY—

HOME HOUSES.

We are the sole agents for the Pacific Coast of the

Celebrated Fair Oaks

Bourbon Whiskies,

UN-MEDICATED.

Imported by them direct from Eastern Distilleries, thus avoiding the doctoring process of San Francisco cellars; are guaranteed pure, and offered to the trade in lots to suit, at lower prices than goods of a similar quality can be bought for elsewhere.

For further particulars apply to S. BAXTER & CO., Seattle, W. T.

S. & W. W. R. R.

SEATTLE TO RENTON

—AND—

NEWCASTLE.

PASSENGER AND FREIGHT CARS OF Seattle and Walla Walla Railroad will leave Seattle every day (Sundays excepted) at 7:30 A. M. and 2 P. M. Arrive at Renton at 8:30 A. M. and 3 P. M. Arrive at Newcastle at 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

RETURNING, leave Newcastle at 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. Arrive at Renton at 11:45 A. M. and 5:45 P. M. Arrive at Seattle at 1 P. M. and 7 P. M.

DEPOT, KING STREET, FOOT OF COMMERCIAL

J. M. COLMAN, Genl. Supt.

PONY SALOON.

KEPT BY

Ben. Murphy

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

A quiet place where can always be found the very best of

CIGARS AND TOBACCO, WINES AND LIQUORS.

L. P. SMITH & SON,

SULLIVAN'S BLOCK,

FRONT ST., SEATTLE, W. T.

Watch-Makers

—AND—

JEWELLERS.

DEALERS IN

WATCHES, JEWELLERY SILVERWARE & CLOCKS.

Notarial and other seals made to order.

SLORAH & CO.'

"BOSS"

BEER!

STILL TAKES THE LEAD!

NEW ENGLAND HOTEL.

Cor. Commercial and Main Streets,

SEATTLE, W. T.

THE NEW ENGLAND

Is eligibly located and its accommodations for families are unsurpassed. The house is newly built, is hard-finished throughout, has large and well furnished rooms and first class board, on the

European Plan

Can be had at moderate prices.

—IT IS—

The Best Hotel in the City.

L. C. HARMON,

Proprietor's.

For Tacoma, Steilacoom & Olympia

THE STANCH AND SEAWORTHY STEAMER

ZEPHYR--

W. R. BALLARD, Master.

Carrying U. S. Mails and Wells, Fargo & Co's. Express.

WILL LEAVE SEATTLE EVERY

Wednesday and Friday mornings at

7 A. M. and Sunday at 6 P. M., connecting with the Railroad at Tacoma.

nft149

Summons.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, } ss. THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT. IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF SNOHOMISH COUNTY:

James Crawford and William A. Harrington partners doing business under the firm name of Crawford & Harrington, Plaintiffs,

VS.

James Young and S. J. Burns, Defendants.

Complaint filed in the County of Snohomish, in the office of the Clerk of said District Court.

The United States of America send Greeting to James Young and S. J. Burns, Defendants:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named Plaintiffs, in the District Court of Snohomish County, holding terms at Snohomish City, in and for said County of Snohomish, Washington Territory, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within sixty days, or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of the complaint. The said action is brought to obtain a decree of this Court for the foreclosure of a certain mortgage described in the said complaint, and executed by the said James Young, on the 3d day of February, A. D. 1880, to secure the payment of a cert in promissory note, dated February 3d, 1880, made by said James Young for the sum of Seven Hundred and Thirty-five Dollars and 66 cents, payable in gold coin of the United States, on or before January 1st, A. D. 1881, to the order of Crawford & Harrington with interest, payable quarterly, at the rate of one and one-half per cent. per month from date thereof until paid, for value received; That the premises conveyed by said Mortgage may be sold according to law and the proceeds applied to the payment of said promissory note, with interest thereon at the rate aforesaid, Attorney's fees provided for in said Mortgage, and cost of suit, and in case said proceeds are not sufficient to pay the same, then to obtain an Execution against said James Young for the balance remaining due and for other and further relief, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein. And you are hereby notified, that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, the said Plaintiffs will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in their complaint. Witness the Hon. ROGER S. GREENE, Judge of said Court, and the seal thereof this 25th day of May, A. D. 1880.

L. S. H. A. GREGORY, Clerk.

STRUVE & LEARY, Att'ys. for Plaintiffs, 29-5

In Admiralty.

United States of America—Third Judicial District of Washington Territory, ss:

James Crawford and William A. Harrington, Partners under the firm name of Crawford & Harrington, Libellants, } No. 2460

VS.

Steamer Comet, her tackle, apparel and furniture and George W. Cushman and George N. Cole her owners, Respondents.

WHEREAS a Libel has been filed in the District Court for the Third Judicial District of Washington Territory, holding terms at Seattle, in King County, on the 22d day of June, A. D. 1880, by James Crawford and William A. Harrington, partners doing business under the firm name and style of Crawford & Harrington, against the steamer Comet, whereof George W. Cushman is master, her boilers, engines, tackle, apparel and furniture, alleging in substance that between the dates of 31st of October, A. D. 1879, and 28th day of May, A. D. 1880, they, the said Libellants, furnished supplies, at Seattle, in said King County, at the request of said master, for the use of said steamer Comet, to the amount of One Hundred and Seventy-three 28-100 Dollars, over and above all payments and credits. That there is now due said Libellants on account of said supplies so furnished, the sum of One Hundred and Seventy-three 28-100 Dollars; And praying process against the said vessel, her engines, boilers, tackle, apparel and furniture, and that the same may be condemned and sold to pay the said sum with costs.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the Motion, under the seal of said Court, to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give

PUBLIC NOTICE,

To all person claiming the said vessel, her engines, boilers, tackle, apparel and furniture or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said Court, to be held at the City of Seattle, in said District, on the First Monday of August next,

The same being the Second Day of said Month, at Ten o'clock, in the forenoon of the same day, then and there to interpose their claims and make their allegations in that behalf. Dated the 25th day of June, A. D. 1880.

CHARLES HOPKINS,

U. S. Marshal.

By L. V. WYCKOFF,

Deputy U. S. Marshal.

STRUVE & LEARY Proctors for Libellants. 32-5

TO THE VOTERS OF KING COUNTY.

BELIEVING THAT PARTY POLITICS ought not to influence the Administration of Local affairs, and owing fealty to no party, untrammelled by personal or caucus dictation, having no other claims than my own fitness and equal right with others to aspire to office, I hereby offer myself as a Candidate for the office of Sheriff of King County, and respectfully solicit your votes at the coming election. Seattle, June 7th, 1880.

J. T. JORDAN.

Notice to Creditors

Estate of Stephen Meany, Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given by the undersigned Administrator of the Estate of Stephen Meany, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers within one year after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator, at the office of Mackintosh & Reaves, in the City of Seattle, King county, W. T.

ANDREW ERSKINE,

Administrator of the Estate of Stephen Meany, deceased. Dated May 26, 1880. 28-4w

Nothing New.

MRS. M. A. KIDDER.

"Nothing new—nothing new,"
On the sea or on the shore,
As to perfume, shape and hue,
Every flower has bloomed before;
Every billow, ripple, wave,
Leaping up in listless play,
Seems the same that ocean gave
When we journeyed yesterday.

Nothing new—nothing new
In the meadow sweet we find,
Even every drop of dew
Glistens "after its own kind."
Every nestling sings the song
Taught it by the parent birds,
Even as our loved ones throng
Round us with familiar words.

Nothing new—nothing new
As we scan the milky way,
Every star that gems the blue,
Shone upon our natal day.
Sua light streams, and moonlight gleams,
Storms and earthquakes come and go,
Life, and love, and sleep and dreams,
Just as in the long ago!

Nothing new—nothing new
As we wander here and there;
One thing you forgot, say you,
Man's inventions, grand and rare.
See the wonders of his hand
As you travel up and down
Through the iron-girded land—
Grant to him a jeweled crown!

Nothing new—nothing new
Even man's acknowledged might,
Whate'er his hands may do,
Brings but hidden things to light,
Proves but this, that God imparts
Thought divine, that we may be
One with Him, to do his will
Here and in Eternity.

—N. Y. Weekly.

Wade Hampton and His Leg.

It is rather mournful to look at Wade Hampton in the Senate, nursing his stump of a leg and subjecting his splendid physique to the disgrace of crutches. He is the only cripple in the body, I mean visibly so. To be sure his colleague, the dashing Butler, has but one leg, but you might watch him move about for ten years and not know it, so perfectly does he manage his cork. To be sure, too, there are men who suffer, sometimes intensely, for trying to stop bullets in the late unpleasantness, like Gordon, and Ransom, and Mackey; but their infirmities are not visible. Not so with Hampton. He is in the very prime of life, scarcely over fifty, and a hopeless cripple. Nobody feels pain on looking at Aleck Stephens, for his case is just the result of a slow and natural process of decay, which he rather seems to relish. But you insensibly feel a deep sympathy with Hampton's loss as with the late Senator Morton's infirmities, because both came along prematurely, like the hurricane on the oak, and marred powerful frames. And the general croons over his abbreviated limb all the time—not in any growling or testy spirit, for he is the soul of patience, but it must be remembered that his whole life has been one of nerve, vim, dash, and his present forced inactivity must only intensify the memory of his daring exploits and "moving accidents by flood and field." Can it be supposed that when Morton sat in the Senate, a big, chained dog, the defenseless prey of the smallest cur that had legs and could use them, he never fretted at the picture of his past activity, when he used to bound into the saddle at his governor's office in war time, and dash to camp or arsenal, the very embodiment of physical vigor as he lashed his horse to a white foam through the excited streets? No wonder, then, that while the general nurses his leg he also nurses manly regrets. Several interesting incidents happened lately in a single day, as told by one of Hampton's intimate friends. The general, in the hope of picking up some views about cut legs, has a way of stopping people similarly afflicted. As he was standing on his crutches in the main hall, near the Senate entrance, a large man came along, his right leg lost above the knee, and he had some patent arrangement that seemed like a framework, light and portable, to help him out of his scrape. Accosting him, Hampton spoke of their mutual infirmities, and asked how that arrangement worked. "Very well," replied the stranger. "It is an invention of my own," and he went on to explain it. "May I ask where you lost your leg?" inquired the general. "Yes, certainly, it went off when Hampton charged our battery at Gettysburg." "Indeed I'm grieved to hear it," said the general, very sincerely. "My name is Hampton." They shook hands very warmly over the bloody chasm, and the stranger turned out to be Representative Caulk, of Wisconsin.

Later in the day the general was on his way home in the street car when a man entered with only one arm, the other gone at the socket. The general invited him to a seat and managed the payment of his fare.

"Where did you lose your arm?" asked Hampton.

"Well, sir, it was at Gettysburg," answered the man, "when Hampton made that terrific charge with his cavalry."

Whereupon those two shook and made up, and the man now says if Hampton is put on the Democratic ticket he will swallow it hook and line. It was on the same bloody field that Pleaston and Hampton met as rival cavalry leaders, and they met only on Wednesday last over the pipe of peace. Pleaston was enchanted with his old

enemy and said that he was the only soldier he ever heard of who told the whole truth in case of defeat. Let me tell another instance of Hampton's kind-heartedness, and then the reader can possibly judge why it is that he is the idol of the colored race of the South. Recently, it will be remembered, he went to Mississippi, on the death of his son. While there he met three old slaves of his. They called to pay their respects, and in an apologetic way told "Massa Wade" that they had to fight for their freedom and hoped he did not feel bad about it. On inquiry he learned of them that all three had been wounded on board the Monarch during the war. They knew nothing of how their account stood, or might stand under the law, with the United States Treasury, and the general's first act when he came back was to obtain them pensions. That's the way the "rebel brigadiers" are depriving the Southern negroes of their rights.

"I verily believe," said a friend, in narrating the incident, "that if Wade Hampton had felt disposed he could establish monarchy in the Palmetto State to-morrow, so absolute is his sway. He could start a peerage, found landed estates and divide them up among the Earl of Charleston, the Marquis of Edgefield and the Duke of Beaufort, and the people would enthusiastically acquiesce."

Lip Language.

There was an interesting exhibition lately in London of the new way of teaching the deaf and dumb to speak, and to understand by the motion of the lips.

There is a school for this purpose, in London, of sixty pupils, founded chiefly through the benevolent exertions of the Baroness Mayer de Rothschild. The school assembled at Grosvenor House, the abode of the Duke of Westminster, now the richest nobleman in England; and a numerous body of guests were invited to witness the progress they had made.

The teacher, Mr. Van Praagh, showed the steps of the process by which mere infants are taught both to understand and use the lip-language, and, at an early age, to frame sentences and hold easy conversation. A gentleman among the audience asked one of the pupils to name a member of the House of Lords. The answer immediately came, "Lord Beaconsfield." Another was asked to give the name of a leading member of the House of Commons. "Mr. Gladstone," was the reply.

The sounds they make are monotonous, as they cannot emphasize or inflect their voices. But the main point is, they can make themselves understood.

This blessed invention of enabling the dumb to speak and the deaf to understand, ought to have been made at an earlier day. We read in one of Voltaire's letters of 1760: "We have in Geneva a woman a hundred and two years old, who has three deaf and dumb children. They converse with their mother (an educated lady) from morning until evening, sometimes by moving their lips, sometimes by moving their fingers. They play all games very well, know all the gossip of the city, and tell funny stories about their neighbors as well as the greatest talkers can. They understand everything that is said to them by the movement of the lips, and, in a word, they are very good company."

How DID SHE KNOW?—It was related by one who was present, and we deem the incident worth putting in print.

Not long since an eminent divine, who has taken great interest in saving and elevating the poor children of sin and shame, was present at a social gathering where a lady of the fashionable ranks—for whom a husband's money could purchase silks and diamonds much more readily than it could furnish her with brains—offered a remark which did not strike him as being well-chosen, or lady-like. Another of the company had alluded to a discourse which he had delivered a few evenings previously, on the subject of "Life Among the Unfortunate."

"Yes, yes," said our obtrusive lady, smiling behind her paint offensively. "I heard that lecture; and, doctor, I thought then that I would like to ask you how you were able—you a minister of the Gospel—to describe those horrible places so accurately?"

And she smirked and smiled insinuatingly. The clergyman returned her a look that startled her, and calmly, but with pointed significance, replied:

"Madam—how do you know that my description of those places was so accurate?"

An illustration of the disturbed condition of Russia is afforded by the fact, stated in the recent returns of the provincial authorities, that the prisons of Russia, constructed to hold 46,000 inmates, at present contain 63,000 individuals of both sexes. The *Examiner* calls attention to the fact that concurrently with the growth of Nihilism has been an alarming development of crime, which in certain districts has assumed proportions needing the constant employment of the military. In South Russia, where a few years ago the traveler could journey for days along the most unfrequented roads without any fear of attack, bands of masked men, armed with breechloaders and revolvers, scour the country and strike terror into the hearts of the population.

Nature is mighty. Art is mighty. Artifice is weak.

Early Maturity of Farm Stock.

By the common admission of all competent to form opinions on the matter (says an English writer) remunerative meat production cannot be insured at the present day without early maturity and rapid fattening. Young pigs, fed from birth rapidly and sent to the pork shops at about six weeks old, may be made to pay, but the production of bacon can only be accomplished at a loss. Lambs taught to nibble oil cake as soon as they will eat anything, and kept steadily moving so that they fatten as they grow, may at about ten months old be brought to heavier weights of carcass than our fathers used to bring their sheep to after keeping them three or four years. And cattle-feeding, to be rendered remunerative, must be conducted precisely in the same way. The calf must never be stinted of food, but have plenty of milk at first, and then milk and meal with little oil cake. As he grows bigger and devours more of the natural food of the farm, whether it be hay and root pulp or green food, a portion of milk may be taken off, or skim-milk thickened with linseed meal, or linseed boiled to a mucilage, may be substituted for the whole milk, but when this is done the allowance of oil cake should be increased. The calf should at all times be fed so as to go on steadily putting on flesh more and more as it grows, never being allowed to have a check at any time, but to enjoy one continuous, progressive development, with greater and still greater allowances of oil cake or meal, the result of which will be the production of two-year old beef. Well-bred young steers and heifers, in short, may be ripened into maturity at two years old, if only they are of the right strains of blood, for a great deal depends on this. Practical men of great experience are well aware what astonishing differences present themselves in the capabilities of animals to lay on flesh rapidly and arrive at maturity quickly. Of a number of stock picked up indiscriminately at a fair or market the proportion of "nee'er-do-well" ones would be large, while others would thrive to a wish. Here and there a few excellent judges of stock may be found capable of picking out the good doers from bad at a glance ere their capabilities have been tried. But this is a rare gift and can scarcely be termed a feat of skill to be acquired; consequently the necessity of graziers who desire to produce two-year-old beef on a large scale rearing their own stock manifests itself.

Founder and Laminitis.

Founder is a disease which requires the most prompt and efficacious treatment, and unless speedy relief be afforded the complaint increases and soon degenerates into a more serious form of disease, and proves extremely difficult to cure. It may arise from various causes. The following, we believe, are those by which it is generally produced: 1. Drinking freely of cold water when heated by violent exercise, particularly when such exercise has been continued for some time. 2. Exposure to cold wind or rain under the same circumstances. 3. Immoderate allowance of corn. This complaint consists of inflammation or fever, and begins with an appearance of weakness or loss of vital energy, then followed by stiffness of the legs and body.

At the first attack of this malady, immersing the feet in tubs of warm water for twenty-four hours will generally be found an effectual remedy; but if it be neglected, it is most commonly succeeded by laminitis. Laminitis exists in the form of local inflammation in the foot, which very soon diffuses itself to the laminated structure, and does great injury to these important members, occasioning severe pain and lameness, and proving extremely difficult to cure. When we consider that the horse's weight is suspended by these laminae, as a carriage by its springs, and though the bottom of the internal foot is in contact with the sole, it, nevertheless, does not press upon it considerably, except when the horse is in motion, and the back part of the laminae elongates and depends upon the sole in a small degree, it will readily appear that when these elastic membranes are no longer capable of supporting and moving under the weight, the internal foot must press upon the sole which flattens or convexes it, and is more commonly termed the drop sole or pumice foot. When laminae are thus affected, the malady generally proceeds to a complete separation between the crust and the internal parts. The crust then loses its proper form, and becomes flatter, appearing as if it was forced upward from the ground. When this separation takes place, the accidental cavity is filled with a precipitation of horny fungous matter.—*Western Rural.*

A horse that is to be used for work, says the *National Live Stock Journal*, should be exercised at regular intervals for at least half an hour on every day on which he is not required for work. Many sudden deaths in winter and spring result from the neglect of this salutary precaution. Certain diseases of the feet, too, may be warded off by daily use.

John Carmody was for five months a patient in a St. Louis pauper asylum. On his discharge he presented a bill for \$200 on the ground that he had during a part of the time performed the duties of a nurse for himself and others.

Pigs need dry beds as well as other animals.

A Jewish Wedding in Morocco.

A gentleman who attended a wedding in Tangier recently, describing the ceremony, says: "At about ten o'clock the lady friends assembled at the house of the bride's father, arrayed in characteristic gala dress. The bride, who wore a scarlet dress embroidered with gold, sat at the top of the room, her face thickly powdered, whilst her fingers and nails were stained with henna, with which dye curious devices were painted on her hands. Among her rings was the never-failing charm worn to ward off the evil-eye. In one corner of the room four Moorish musicians sat cross-legged, chanting Arabic songs of love, to the accompaniment of a guitar, violin, and tambourine. The young unmarried ladies wore European dresses made in Spanish style. At 5 P. M. the ladies proceeded to another apartment to partake of green tea and sweets. At six the ladies made way for the gentlemen—the bridegroom being absent, according to custom, from the bride's house. The festivities were continued until eight, and the bride was then covered with the marriage veil, her head being surmounted by a white silk head-dress adorned with flowers. After embracing her father, she was conducted to a spacious palanquin, and was carried to her future home, where her intended husband awaited her. On arrival she was led to a seat on a dais in the apartment where the ceremony was to be solemnized, her mother sitting on one side of her, and the bridegroom's mother on the other. Here she remained for some time, until the company gradually dispersed. She was then confided to the charge of her future mother-in-law, under whose care she remained until nine o'clock the following morning, when the marriage was celebrated in the presence of about fifty friends. The bride again took her seat on the dais, whilst the bridegroom, wearing a talith and phylacteries, his dress being European, even to the silk hat, stood at the foot under the overhanging canopy. Prayers were said by the officiating minister, and the customary glass broken by the bridegroom, after which congratulations were offered to the newly-wedded couple. At eleven o'clock the ladies breakfasted, followed by the gentlemen, and at 2 P. M. the company dispersed. Next day the young husband went to render homage to his mother-in-law by kissing her hand, and a dance on the following Saturday night concluded the festivities."—*Harper's Weekly.*

Practical.

Zabdiel Adams, a Congregational clergyman of Massachusetts, in the last century, was noted for sharp wit and pithy sayings. He was apt to say pungent things in the pulpit, if matters went badly in the parish, and adjoining parishes had learned to fear his sharp tongue.

A neighboring clergyman, noted for mildness and timidity, once proposed an exchange of pulpits. Mr. Adams accepted the proposal eagerly, for he was itching to tell this people some plain truths about their niggardliness in neglecting their meeting-house. There were broken panes in the pulpit window, a ragged cushion on the desk, and a general forlornness about the sanctuary.

Mr. Adams had prepared a stinging rebuke for parsimony, when his timid neighbor, suspecting some such purpose, rode over on Saturday, and expected a promise that he would say nothing unkind to the people. Mr. Adams reluctantly consented, but a new idea occurred to him. Taking a little bag with him into the pulpit, he waited till the congregation gathered. Then, looking round, as if feeling a draught, he examined the broken panes, and opening his bag, took out a bundle of rags, stuffed them slowly into the openings, and surveyed his work with great satisfaction. There was a sensation below.

He began the services. In the middle of his sermon, growing very animated, he closed the Bible, set it aside, and lifting his hands impressively, suddenly brought them down with great force on the cushion. Feathers blew out of the holes abundantly.

"Looking round comically, he said, 'Bless me! how the feathers fly!' and resumed his sermon as if nothing had gone amiss."

It is needless to say repairs were made before another Sunday, though he had kept the letter of his promise to the timid pastor.

A GOOD PAPER-WEIGHT.—Lately an inhabitant of Naples informed his friends that he was about to make a trip to Paris. Immediately he was overwhelmed with commissions. Upon his return to Naples the traveler brought with him, however, only a part of the purchases ordered through him. "How in the world could you be so forgetful?" said several of those whom he thus disappointed. I will tell you how it happened," said the Neapolitan; "such and such a one in giving me their commissions gave me the money at the same time. I folded each one's money in the paper on which his commissions were written and placed all the paper on my table. A sudden gust of wind came and blew away every paper that did not contain money—possibly your commission was among them."

Girls among the Turcomans marry very young. Often their husbands are only sixteen years old, and, when arriving at man's estate, have already families, flocks and herds of their own.

The last man to correct a mistake is the man who commits it.

Anecdote of Bayard Taylor.

Those who write with ease may take, perhaps, a hint from the following anecdote told by Mr. C. T. Congdon, in the *New York Tribune*, of Bayard Taylor. He says, "His desk was next to mine in the office, which made it convenient for me to apply to him for general information, and saved me the trouble of walking across the room to consult an encyclopædia. Happy the newspaper writer who has such a well-informed associate at his elbow!"

"Mr. Taylor was an infallible resource when one was at a loss for the right word, and his taste, especially in poetical diction, was entirely trustworthy. Shall I repeat an instance of its exercise?"

"As I was submitting to its final revision my 'Carman Seculare'—for I wrote about the centennial anniversary of the Republic, as so many of the verse-makers, not to mention the real poets did—objection was made to the word 'flogs' in the line, 'From where the sun flogs up its golden steeds.'"

It being determined, greatly against my own judgement, that the word should come out, I wandered around in rather a helpless state asking everybody what I should put in its place.

"Some were for 'drives'; others suggested 'whips'; but when I consulted Mr. Taylor, he instantly suggested 'goads,' and 'goads' it stands to-day—perhaps a better word than flogs because less hackneyed and colloquial."

"This anecdote is related specially for the benefit of those young ladies and gentlemen who write with ease, and forget that easy writing is usually as Sheridan said, 'dreadfully hard reading.'"

"They cannot have a better example than Mr. Taylor. Of course, some of his works are of greater importance than others; some of them have been forgotten, and others are destined to be, for his early productions are not to be compared with the ripened fruit of his middle age; but always, from the beginning to the end, he was painstaking, methodical, a neat as well as a dexterous literary laborer."

"I doubt if in any of his poems a slovenly line or an intolerable rhyme can be found."

A Fish Story.

A Boston correspondent of the *Forest and Stream* tells the following remarkable story: The scene is laid in Long Island, where, on the shore of a pond, the correspondent was watching the play of swallows as they skimmed just over the surface of the water shortly before sunset. About a hundred yards out was a bed of lily pads; and as the swallows skipped it, occasionally a good-sized ripple could be seen, and sometimes a break from the edges indicating a fish there. This fastened my attention to the particular place. I had often seen cats play with swallows, swooping at them, but the idea of a fish doing the same was something new to me. Presently I saw a clean breach, and a fine large pickerel showed his whole size and got a swallow, too, as he disappeared beneath the water. This I saw repeated several times, and I called the attention of my companion to this novel sight. While we were watching we saw two large fish break at the same swallow, the fish coming from opposite directions, and each head on to each. Both missed the swallow, but, singular to relate, only one fish was seen to drop into the water, and neither was seen to pass the other. My companion and myself looked with wonder. There was a great commotion in the water, with a continuous splattering, and a boat being handy we jumped in and rowed to the spot, and picked up the largest pond pickerel I ever saw. When we had him in the boat the mystery was solved; the smaller of the fish had, in his eagerness for the swallow, jumped clear down the larger one's throat, and only the tail, to the extent of about an inch, showed. The large fish was completely rent asunder and killed by the catastrophe. Both together weighed twenty-two pounds.

A curious case of disagreement of doctors developed recently in Brooklyn. Major John T. Harold sued the New-York Elevated Railway Company for injuries sustained in a collision, asking \$50,000 damages. The surgeon who attended him swore his eighth and ninth ribs were broken, the lungs punctured, and a concussion of the spine received which caused partial paralysis, and would result fatally. Six doctors and surgeons employed by the company swore with equal positiveness that the plaintiff gave no evidence of broken ribs, that his lungs had not been punctured, that he was strong and muscular, in no wise suffering from his spine, and only shamming. No wonder judge and jury were puzzled. The verdict, however, was \$30,000 damages.

"Mr. Simpkins has an abominable gait, don't you think so?" "No, indeed; I think it is quite handsome, especially since it was painted." "Excuse me, but you don't understand me—I allude to his carriage." "Why, la me! he has no carriage." "Oh yes, he has; but it's only seen when he walks."

A Polite scoundrel is brought up before the police court. Just as the presiding magistrate is about to begin his questioning, the prisoner says, affably, to the policeman: "Wears his years well, the judge does. Doesn't look a day older than he did when we were introduced to each other, ten years ago."

How England Takes her Census

In great Britain a census has been taken every ten years since 1801, and the system is one of the most perfect in existence. Until near the close of the last century, there was no real method, and all previous estimations of the population of the United Kingdom were mere guess work. It seems the more strange that such should have been the fact, considering that, in the American colonies, enumerations of the population had often been made by order of the home government. In 1790, a beginning was made in Scotland by Sir John Sinclair, who, through his personal efforts in enlisting the cooperation of all the clergymen of the established church, collected returns which were of great value, although necessarily incomplete. After seven years he completed his compilations, and published the results in twenty-one volumes, probably the greatest statistical work ever undertaken and carried through by one private enterprise. Under the system adopted in 1851, the census in Great Britain is now taken in one day, the 31st of March. In 1851, 30,610 enumerators were appointed in England and Wales by the 2,190 district registrars in those countries, each enumerator having a distinctly defined district assigned to him. In Scotland the thirty-two sheriffs appointed the temporary registrars—generally parish schoolmasters—and 8,130 enumerators. For the smaller islands, the government appointed 257 enumerators, and in Ireland the census was taken by the constabulary. Some days before the census day, printed schedules were delivered at every house or tenement; in Wales these were printed in Welsh for the benefit of the lower classes. These schedules contained questions about the name, relation to head of family, condition, age, sex, occupation and birthplace of every person in Great Britain, and also as to the number of deaf, dumb, and blind. Measures were taken to secure accurately the names of night laborers, persons out of the country, travelers, seamen, soldiers, etc. These schedules were all filled up in the night of March 30th and 31st, and were taken up at an early hour on March 31st, the collector filling up the parts that had been left blank through their negligence or inability. All unoccupied houses and buildings in course of construction were also noted. The floating population—persons who spent the nights in boats and barges, in barns, sheds, etc., were required to be estimated as nearly as possible. The enumerators were allowed one week to make their returns in, all transcribed, and the summaries and estimates completed according to detailed instructions. The district registrars had to complete their revision of the returns of their subordinates in a fortnight, paying particular attention to nine specially defined points. These revised returns were again revised by the "Superintendent Registrars," and then transmitted to the census office. The census was the most successful, in quickness and accuracy, accomplished in any country up to that time, and the same system has been pursued, with little variation, ever since. The digestion of the census reports by the central authorities is conducted most thoroughly and scientifically, and the compilations are of the greatest value to statisticians and economists. The British system has served as a model for many other countries, where the census is now taken in one day by means of printed schedules.—*Boston Herald.*

Hindoo Women.

The Hindoo women, when young, are delicate and beautiful, so far as we can reconcile beauty with the olive complexion. They are finely proportioned, their limbs small, their features soft and regular, and their eyes black and languishing; but the bloom of youth soon decays, and age makes rapid progress before they have seen thirty years. This may be accounted for from the heat of the country, as they are often mothers at twelve years of age.

No women can be more attentive to cleanliness than the Hindoos; they take every method to render their persons delicate, soft, and attractive; their dress is peculiarly becoming, consisting of a long piece of silk or cotton tied around the waist and hanging in a graceful manner to the feet; it is afterward brought over the body in negligent folds, then they cover the bosom with a short waistcoat of satin. but wear no linen. Their long black hair is adorned with jewels and wreaths of flowers; their ears are bored in many places and loaded with pearls; a variety of gold chains, strings of pearls and precious stones, fall from the neck over the bosom; and the arms are covered with bracelets from the wrist to the elbow. They have also gold and silver chains round the ankles; and an abundance of rings on their fingers and toes; among those on their fingers is frequently seen a small mirror. I think the richer the dress the less becoming it appears, and a Hindoo woman of distinction always seems to be overloaded with finery, while the village nymphs, with fewer ornaments, but in the same elegant drapery, are more captivating—although there are few women, even of the lowest families, who have not some jewels at their marriage.

When a man's wife comes in and sees him razor in hand, and with his face all lather, and asks him, "Are you shaving?" it's a provoking thing in him to answer, "No, I'm blackening the stove;" but it's his nature so to reply.

Emerson and His Home.

Near the village, and standing close by the fork of the road, is Mr. Emerson's. A plain fence comes well into the street, and not many feet back stands the large, square-built house. To the left of the house is an overgrown wood-pile, that speaks of long winters and untold comfort in front of cheery fire-places. I mount the porch, and ring, and the servant ushers me into a roomy hallway and thence into Mr. Emerson's room at the right, a most pleasant apartment, not too large, but just large enough. To the left as I enter stands a book-case stretching from the floor to the ceiling. Upon one of the lower shelves are the five volumes which Mr. Emerson has given to the world.

The furnishing of the room is plain to homeliness. In the center stands a square-built mahogany table, and at its side an old-fashioned "Boston rocker." Upon the table are a few books, a pen-and-inkstand, and a much-worn portfolio. Between the two windows looking to the street is a square-built lounge. A chest of drawers is at the right of the lounge, and the windowsills toward the village are full of newspapers. A conch shell, such as our grandmothers used to think so highly ornamental, occupies an honored place upon the shelf over the fire-place. A few portraits are scattered upon the walls, and a fair bust of Charles Sumner is given a conspicuous position.

Presently Mr. Emerson enters. His thin, white hair is carefully combed over his bald crown, and his old-fashioned turn-over collar barely conceals the edge of his black silk handkerchief. He is dressed in a Prince Albert coat, black vest and light pantaloons, and dangles his "eyes," as he calls them, in his left hand. He eagerly and persistently asks questions about the busy world outside, and seems to look upon his visitor as a messenger come to give him glimpses of that grosser existence the slightest noise of whose tires life scarcely reaches him.

It has been said of late that Mr. Emerson was growing old very fast, and was losing, in some respect, the use of his faculties. I found, in the two hours I remained with him, the only indication of this to be that matters of contemporaneous worldly importance are apt to be forgotten, and that very often he finds it difficult to recall the word that wishes to use; but his intellect, when turned to the illumination of the themes in the contemplation of which his life has been spent, is as clear, as grasping, as unapproached and unapproachable as ever. When asked if he had undergone a change of religious belief, he replied that he had seen no reason whatever for modifying the views he had held for so many years. He accompanied me to the door as I took my departure, putting me under additional obligations for his kindness by saying that he was "an old man and saw very few visitors," and I left him whose genius as a philosopher is unrivaled save by his virtues as a man.—*Concord Letter.*

Musical Influences.

We may collect engravings, and photographs, and china, and make ourselves learned in the history of art; we may find amusements and institutes, and spread casts of Venus and Apollo through the land; we may give thousands of pounds for pieces of clever vulgarity; but we shall not make English life much more beautiful or more joyous unless we can produce art which will educate the nation to see with its eyes and to hear with its ears the country in which it dwells and the history which it inherits. It is in music, perhaps, that the outlook is the least discouraging. Here there is a possibility of acting upon large masses with some effect; here social distinctions are less felt; here, too, the English nature seems to show more aptitude and susceptibility. We can hardly hope to make our great towns beautiful, but it is not chimerical to look forward to a time when they may each have their orchestra and chorus, and adequate provision for hearing them. There is no need to quarrel about the precise educational effect which modern music has or may have. That it has some such effect will not be denied except by those who wish to keep it to themselves, or by those who are irritated at the stupidity of its would-be advocates. The apparent vagueness of its influence, arising from the difficulty of formulating it, is neither a proof of its unreality nor an argument against utilizing it. Everybody who is at all susceptible to music knows that he is better for having it, and worse for being without it; he also probably knows that the composers whom the world has agreed to call great are, some or all of them, those to whose music he most likes to listen; more than this he need not be able to say, for a fact is not made more of a fact by being talked or written about. If it be once fully recognized that music has a great emotional power over a considerable portion of English people, the proper application of the power becomes a public duty, and it is only a question of time to discover the best way of doing it.—*HELLENICA.*

Mrs. Dr. Herndon, of Sanford, Fla., has a rainbow cactus in full bloom. The flower is gorgeous, being about five inches in diameter, of a brilliant red, with tendrils hanging from the center resembling the bird of paradise.

The first telescope was probably used in England in 1608.

Wit and Humor.

A party is being organized in Boston to go through England on bicycles.

If your lamp is heavy, a bit of long, narrow paper will make a lamp lighter.

A prima donna, according to a cookney, is naturally a timid creature, for her art is always in her throat.

An Irishman, on seeing a very small coffin, exclaimed, "Is it possible that coffin was intended for any living creature?"

A Paris woman has discovered how to prevent wrinkles. The remedy shortens life, but what of that?—[*Jersey City Journal.*]

A man was drowned in a bath-tub in Boston last week. Those Boston people should learn something about a new thing before trying it.

"How did you find your uncle, John?" "In apple pie order." "How is that?" "Crusty." Naughty boy, John.—[*Boston Transcript.*]

Patti, it seems, refuses to re-enter society. O, why will you shut yourself up and be an oyster-Patti?—[*New York Commercial Advertiser.*]

"I don't mean to reflect on you," said one man to another. "No," was the reply, "you're not polished enough to reflect upon anybody."

Among the Romans the gift of a ring was a badge of liberation from slavery. Married people may best explain whether it is so among the moderns.

A New Jersey colored man, whose wife had left him, said: "She would come back if I frowed her sugar; but I ain't frowin' no sugar, do you hear?"

A citizen of New Hampshire undertook to introduce to his townsmen, Mr. Green, attorney-at-law. "Gentlemen," said he, "this is Mr. Turner, green at law."

Ralph Waldo Emerson keeps two cows and milks them himself. Some of his brightest thoughts have come to him while being kicked half-way across the stable.

A traveler says that it is true that many young Russians will eat candles. Of course they will; they eat the candles so that they may kiss in the dark.—[*New York Herald.*]

NO PLACE LIKE HOME.—Barber—"Shall I give your head a touch with the tongs, sir?" Customer—"No, I thank you. My wife attends to that."—[*Harvard Lampoon.*]

"What is the matter with your eyes?" asked Smith, when he met Jones, on a recent windy day. "Eyes? I have none. Don't you see the wind has made them water?" was the reply.

John B. Gough complains of liquor-drinking on railroad trains. There is a "smash" there pretty often, to say nothing of the conductor's punch.—[*Boston Commercial Bulletin.*]

"This is a sad commentary on our boasted civilization," a tramp deponently observed, when he discovered that the ham he had taken from the front of a shop was a wooden one.

Bashful Lover (to his belle): "Would that I had three kilograms of dynamite!"

Belle: "Why, monsieur?"

Bashful Lover: "To break the ice between us."

Late Riser: "What does a man get who comes late to breakfast?"

Biddy: "He gets all he can eat."

Anyone but a quick-witted Irishman would have replied that he gets nothing at all.

A distinguished man once wrote to his newspaper, "Renew my name this year; send me your paper as long as I live, and if you can send it after me in the next world, do so." They say this man lived to a very old age.

"SAVE ME FROM MY FRIENDS."—Artist: "Oh, so you think the background's beastly, do you? Perhaps the cattle are beastly, too, though I flatter myself—"

Friendly Critic: "Oh, no, my dear fellow; that's just what they should be!"

A little girl of Sullivan, Moultrie Co., Mo., has the past winter had, first whooping cough, then chicken-pox, and a few days ago took the measles. As she lay tossing upon her pillow she looked up at her father and said, "Papa, what comes next?"

The editor of a newspaper that has adopted phonetic spelling, in a measure, received a postal card from an old subscriber in the country, which read as follows: "I hev tuk your paper for seven yer, but if you kant spell enny better than you have been doin fur the las to months you may jes stoppit."

Miss Jones was about to marry a military officer, much to her mother's displeasure. "Why, my child," said the latter, "don't you know that war may be declared at any moment, and a bullet take him away forever?" "Very well," was the answer, "a widow of seventeen, what could be more poetic?"

The city of Memphis, in Tennessee, profiting by the terrible yellow-fever experiences of the past two years, is adopting thorough sanitary precautions, in the hope of averting future epidemics. During the past few months, nearly fifteen miles of new sewers have been laid in the business and thickly-settled portion of the city, and it is intended to extend the system until the entire city area is supplied with the facilities heretofore lacking. There can be no doubt that the liability to disease and contagion will be greatly diminished by this introduction of an adequate sewerage system.

According to a correspondent of the Press of Vienna, the czar is now to all intents and purposes a prisoner in his own palace. Ten officers of the guard are charged with the protection of the building, and their duty is to keep watch over all its inhabitants and report their doings at stated times. Special regulations are issued for the surveillance of each floor of the palace. It is ordered that the officers on guard at the floor where the emperor and empress reside, shall turn back every one who is found there without special authority and does not belong to the imperial family. Between 12 at night and 8 in the morning not even the czarowitch is admitted without a special pass, to be obtained from the court martial, Von Grote. This regulation is so strictly carried out that Dr. Botkin, the empress' body physician, had to wait one night for a pass before he was admitted to his patient, and the medicine he had sent for was also kept back until authority for its admission was obtained. The subterranean apartments have all been bricked up, it having been decided that they shall no longer be inhabited.

Reliable Testimony.

Where testimonials give the residence of the parties it is an easy matter for any person to verify them. Thousands of people from all parts of the Pacific Coast can and have expressed the opinion that there is no other article in the world equal to PHOSPHATE SOAP for common toilet use. A great many people have tested this soap for skin diseases. Among others we give the following from parties who have thoroughly tested PHOSPHATE SOAP:

OAKLAND, Cal., April 5, 1880.
STANDARD SOAP COMPANY—GENTS: Some two or three months ago, I had a boy about two years old that had suffered for a year with a severe eruption on the head and face, caused by teething. The child was in such misery that it would often be awakened out of sleep by the severe itching. He would then scratch his head and face until the blood ran from the sores. We tried everything we could find, but nothing seemed to give any permanent relief until we tried PHOSPHATE SOAP. Before we had used one cake, the child's head and face were entirely healed, and there has been no appearance of the disease since.
MICHAEL KANE No. 1668 Kirkham St.
FORT VERDE, Arizona, Dec. 13, 1879.
STANDARD SOAP COMPANY—GENTS: Having received your box of PHOSPHATE SOAP, and having used only one cake of SOAP out of the three, I am happy to say that it has completely cured my sore eyelids which was caused by the alkali dust in Idaho Territory, in 1877, and have been sore ever since until I used PHOSPHATE SOAP.
CORPORAL DENNIS BURKE,
Twelfth Infantry.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 27, 1879.
STANDARD SOAP COMPANY—GENTS: After a number of trials of Soaps, I have learned that the PHOSPHATE is certainly the very best for shaving. I thank you for its introduction.
JAMES P. ARTHUR.

Feels Like a New Man.

ROCHESTER, Sept. 25, 1860.
Messrs. H. H. Warner & Co.—I feel grateful to you for having relieved me by means of your Safe Pills of an old and seemingly incurable costiveness. For years I have been scarcely able to obtain a natural evacuation of the bowels. Only by the aid of physic or injections could I obtain relief. I find that I now have a regular evacuation of the bowels and feel like a new man.
Yours sincerely,
T. F. DEGARMO.

The Age of Miracles

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Gen. Hancock to Gov. Pease.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, NEW ORLEANS, (La.) March 9, 1868.
To His Excellency E. M. Pease, Governor of Texas:

SIR:—Your communication of the 17th January last, was received in due course of mail, (the 27th January) but not until it had been widely circulated by the newspaper press. To such a letter—written and published for manifest purposes—it has been my intention to reply as soon as leisure from more important business would permit.

Your statement that the act of Congress "to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," declares that whatever government existed in Texas was provisional; that peace and order should be enforced; that Texas should be part of the Fifth Military District and subject to Military power; that the President should appoint an officer to command in said district and detail a force to protect the rights of person and property, suppress insurrection and violence, and punish offenders, either by military commission, or through the action of local civil tribunals, as in his judgment might seem best, will not be disputed.—One need only to read the act to perceive it contains such provisions. But how all this is supposed to have made it my duty to order the military commission requested, you have entirely failed to show. The power to do a thing if shown, and the propriety of doing it, are often very different matters. You observe you are at a loss to understand how a government without representation in Congress, has all the powers which the act intends, and may fully exercise them accordingly. If you think it ought to have more powers, should be allowed to send members to Congress, wield a militia force, and possess yet other powers, your complaint is not to be preferred against me, but against Congress, who made it what it is.

As respects the issue between us, any question as to what Congress ought to have done has no pertinence. You admit the act of Congress authorizes me to try an offender by military commission, or allow the local civil tribunals to try, as I shall deem best; and you cannot deny the act expressly recognizes such local civil tribunals as legal authorities for the purpose specified. When you contend there are no legal local civil tribunals for any purpose in Texas, you must either deny the plain reading of the act of Congress, or the power of Congress to pass the act.

You next remark that you dissent from my declaration "that the country (Texas) is in a state of profound peace," and proceed to state the grounds of your dissent. They appear to me not a little extraordinary. I quote your words: "It is true there no longer exists here (Texas) any organized resistance to the authority of the United States. But a large majority of the white population who participated in the late rebellion, are embittered against the Government and yield to it an unwilling obedience." Nevertheless, you concede they do yield obedience. You proceed:

"None of this class have any affection for the Government, and very few any respect for it. They regard the legislation of Congress on the subject of reconstruction as unconstitutional and hostile to their interests, and consider the government now existing here under the authority of the United States as an usurpation of their rights. They look on the emancipation of their late slaves and the disfranchisement of a portion of their own class, as an act of insult and oppression."

And this is all you have to present for proof that war and not peace prevails in Texas; and hence it becomes my duty—so you suppose—to set aside the local civil tribunals, and enforce the penal code against citizens by means of military commissions.

My dear sir, I am not a lawyer, nor has it been my business, as it may have been yours, to study the philosophy of statecraft and politics. But I may claim, after an experience of more than half a life time, to some poor knowledge of men, and some appreciation of what is necessary to social order and happiness. And for the future of our common country, I could devoutly wish that no great number of our people have yet fallen in with the views you appear to entertain. Were it to us whenever it shall come to pass that the power of the magistrate—civil or military—is permitted to deal with the mere opinions or feelings of the people.

I have been accustomed to believe that sentiments of respect or disrespect, and feelings of affection, love or hatred, so long as not developed into acts in violation of law, were matters wholly beyond the punitive power of human tribunals. I will maintain that the entire freedom of thought and speech, however acrimoniously indulged, is consistent with the noblest aspirations of man and the happiest condition of his race.

When a boy, I remember to have read a speech of Lord Chatham, delivered in Parliament. It was during our Revolutionary war, and related to the policy of employing the savages on the side of Britain. You may be more familiar with the speech than I am. If I am not greatly mistaken, his lordship denounced the British Government—his government—in terms of unmeasured bitterness. He characterized its policy as revolting to every sentiment of humanity and religion; proclaimed it covered with dis-

grace, and vented his eternal abhorrence of it and its measures. It may, I think, be safely asserted, that a majority of the British nation, concurred in the views of Lord Chatham. But whoever supposed that profound peace was not existing in that kingdom; or that government had any authority to question the absolute right of the opposition to express their objections to the propriety of the king's measures in any words, or to any extent they pleased? It would be difficult to show that the opponents of the Government in the days of the elder Adams, or Jefferson, or Jackson, exhibited for it either "affection" or "respect." You are conversant with the history of our past parties and political struggles touching legislation on alienage, sedition, the embargo, national banks, our wars with England and Mexico, and cannot be ignorant of the fact, that for one party to assert that a law or system of legislation is unconstitutional, oppressive, and usurpative, is not a new thing in the United States. That the people of Texas consider acts of Congress unconstitutional, oppressive, or insulting to them, is of no consequence to the matter in hand. The President of the United States has announced his opinion that these acts are unconstitutional. The Supreme Court, as you are aware, not long ago decided unanimously that a certain military commission was unconstitutional. Our people everywhere, in every State, without reference to the side they took during the rebellion, differ as to the constitutionality of these acts of Congress.—How the matter really is, neither you nor I may dogmatically affirm.

If you deem them constitutional laws, and beneficial to the country, you not only have the right to publish your opinions, but it may be your bounden duty as a citizen to do so. Not less is it the privilege and duty of any and every citizen, wherever residing, to publish his opinion, freely and fearlessly on this and every question which he thinks concerns his interest. This is merely in accordance with the principles of our free government; and neither you nor I would wish to live under any other. It is time now, at the end of almost three years from the close of the war, we should begin to recollect what manner of people we are; to tolerate again free, popular discussion, and extend some forbearance and consideration to opposing views.—The maxims that in all intellectual contests truth is mighty and must prevail, and that error is harmless when reason is left free to combat it, are as axiomatic, salutary. It is a poor compliment to the merits of such a cause, that its advocates would silence opposition by force; and generally those only who are in the wrong will resort to this ungenerous means. I am confident you will not commit your serious judgment to the proposition that any amount of discussion, or any sort of opinions, however unwise in your judgment; or any assertion or feeling, however resentful or bitter, not resulting in a breach of law, can furnish justification for your denial that profound peace exists in Texas.—You might as well deny that profound peace exists in New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, California, Ohio and Kentucky, where a majority of the people differ with a minority on these questions; or that profound peace exists in the House of Representatives, or Senate, at Washington, or in the Supreme Court, where all of these questions have been repeatedly discussed, and parties respectfully and patiently heard. You next complain that in parts of the State (Texas) it is difficult to enforce the criminal laws; that Sheriffs fail to arrest; that grand juries will not always indict; that in some cases the military acting in aid of the civil authorities have not been able to execute the process of the courts; that petit jurors have acquitted persons adjudged guilty by you; and that other persons charged with offenses have broken jail and fled from prosecution. I know not how these things are; but admitting your representations literally true, if for such reasons I should set aside the local civil tribunals and order a military commission, there is no place in the United States where it might not be done with equal propriety. There is not a State in the Union—North or South—where the like facts are not continually happening.—Perfection is not to be predicted of man or his works. No one can reasonably expect certain and absolute justice in human transactions; and if military power is to be set in motion, on the principles for which you would seem to contend, I fear that a civil government, regulated by laws, could have no abiding place beneath the circuit of the sun. It is rather more than hinted in your letter, that there is no local Government in Texas, and no local laws outside the acts of Congress, which I ought to respect; and that I should undertake to protect the rights of person and property in my own way and in an arbitrary manner. If such be your meaning, I am compelled to differ with you. After the abolition of slavery, (an event which I hope no one now regrets), the laws of Louisiana and Texas existing prior to the rebellion, and not in conflict with the acts of Congress, comprised a vast system of jurisprudence, both civil and criminal. It required not volumes only, but libraries to contain them. They laid down principles and precedents for ascertaining the rights and adjusting the controversies of men in every conceivable case. They were the creations of great and good and learned men, who had labored, in their day, for their kind, and gone down to the grave long before our recent troubles, leaving their works an inestimable legacy to the

human race. These laws, as I am informed, connected the civilization of past and present ages, and testified of the justice, wisdom, humanity and patriotism of more than one nation, through whose records they descended to the present people of these States. I am satisfied, from representations of persons competent to judge, they are as perfect a system of laws as may be found elsewhere, and better suited than any other to the condition of this people, for by them they have long been governed. Why should it be supposed that Congress has abolished these laws. They have committed no treason, nor are hostile to the United States, nor countenance crime, nor favor injustice. On them, as on a foundation of rock, reposes almost the entire superstructure of social order in these two States. Annul this code of local laws, and there would be no longer any rights, either of person or property, here. Abolish the local civil tribunals made to execute them, and you would virtually annul the laws, except in the very few cases cognizable in the federal courts. Let us for a moment suppose the whole local civil code annulled, and that I am left, as commander of the Fifth Military District, the sole fountain of law and justice. This is the position in which you would place me.

I am now to protect all rights and redress all wrongs. How is it possible for me to do it? Innumerable questions arise, of which I am not only ignorant, but to the solution of which a military court is entirely unfitted. One would establish a will, another a deed; or the question is one of succession, or partnership, or descent, or trust; a suit of ejectment, or claims to chatties; or the application may relate to robbery, theft, arson, or murder. How am I to take the first step in any such matter? If I turn to the acts of Congress I find nothing on the subject. I dare not open the authors on the local code, for it has ceased to exist.

And you tell me that in this perplexing condition I am to furnish by dint of my own hasty and crude judgment, the legislation demanded by the vast and manifold interests of the people! I repeat, sir, that you, and not Congress, are responsible for the monstrous suggestions that there are no local laws or institutions here to be respected by me, outside the acts of Congress. I say, unhesitatingly, if it were possible that Congress should pass an act abolishing the codes for Louisiana and Texas—which I do not believe—and it should fall to my lot to supply their places with something of my own, I do not see how I could do better than follow the laws in force here prior to the rebellion, excepting whatever therein shall relate to slavery. Power may destroy the forms, but not the principles of justice; these will live in spite of the sword.

History tells us that the Roman pandects were lost for a long period among the rubbish that war and revolution had heaped upon them, but at length were dug out of the ruins—again to be regarded as a precious treasure.

You are pleased to state that "since the publication of (my) general orders No. 40, there has been a perceptible increase of crime and manifestation of hostile feeling toward the Government and its supporters," and add that it is "an unpleasant duty to give such a recital of the condition of the country."

You will permit me to say that I deem it impossible the first of these statements can be true, and that I do very greatly doubt the correctness of the second. General orders No. 40 was issued at New Orleans, November 29, 1867, and your letter was dated January 17, 1868. Allowing time for order No. 40 to reach Texas and become generally known, some additional time must have elapsed before its effect would be manifested, and yet a further time must transpire before you would be able to collect the evidence of what you term "the condition of the country;" and yet, after all this, you would have to make the necessary investigations to ascertain if order No. 40 or something else was the cause. The time, therefore, remaining to enable you, before the 17th of January, 1868, to reach a satisfactory conclusion on so delicate and nice a question must have been very short. How you proceeded, whether you investigated your self or through third persons, and if so, who they were, what their competency and fairness on what evidence you reached your conclusions, or whether you ascertained any facts at all, are points upon which your letter so discreetly omits all mention, that I may well be excused for not relying implicitly upon it, nor is my difficulty diminished by the fact that in another part of your letter you state that ever since the close of the war a very large portion of the people have had no affection for the Government, but bitterness of feeling only. Had the duty of publishing and circulating through the country long before it reached me, your statement that the action of the District Commander was increasing crime and hostile feeling against the Government, been less painful to your sensibilities, it might possibly have occurred to you to furnish something on the subject in addition to your bare assertion.

But what was order No. 40, and how could it have the effect you attribute to it? It sets forth that "the great principles of American Liberty are still the inheritance of this people and ever should be, that the right of trial by jury, the freedom of speech, and the natural rights of persons and property must be preserved." Will you question the truth of these declarations? Which one of these great principles of Liberty are you ready to deny and repudiate? Whoever does so, avows himself the enemy of human Liberty and the advocate of despotism. Was there any intimation in general orders No. 40 that any crimes or breaches of law would be countenanced? You know that there was not. On the contrary, you knew perfectly well that while "the consideration of crime and offenses committed in the Fifth Military District was referred to the judgment of the regular civil tribunals," a pledge was given in order No. 40, "a pledge was given in order No. 40, that no forcible resistance to law would be instantly suppressed by arms." You will not affirm that this pledge has ever been forfeited. There has not been a moment since I have been in command of the Fifth District, when the whole military force in my hands has not been ready to support the civil authorities of Texas in the execution of the laws. And I am unwilling to believe they would refuse to call for aid if they needed it.

There are some considerations which, it seems to me, should cause you to hesitate before indulging in wholesale censures against the civil authorities of Texas. You are yourself the chief of these authorities, not elected by the people, but created by the military.—Not long after you had thus come into office, all the Judges of the Supreme Court of Texas—five in number—were removed from office, and new appointments made; twelve of the seventeen District Judges were removed, and others appointed in their places. It is fair to conclude that the Executive and Judicial civil functionaries in Texas are the persons whom you desired to fill the offices.—It is proper to mention, also, that none but registered citizens, and only those who could take the test oath, have been allowed to serve as jurors during your Administration. Now, it is against this local Government, created by military power prior to my coming here, and so composed of your personal and political friends, that you have preferred the most grievous complaints. It is of them that you have asserted they will not do their duty; they will not maintain justice; will not arrest offenders; will not punish crimes; and that out of one hundred homicides committed in the last twelve months, not over ten arrests have been made; and by means of such gross disregard of duty, you declare that neither property nor life is safe in Texas.

Certainly you could have said nothing more to the discredit of the officials who are now in office. If the facts be as you allege, a mystery is presented for which I can imagine no explanation. Why is it, that your political friends, backed up and sustained by the whole military power of the United States in this district, should be unwilling to enforce the laws against that part of the population lately in rebellion, and whom you represent as the offenders? In all the history of these troubles, I have never seen or heard before of such a fact. I repeat, if the fact be so, it is a profound mystery, utterly surpassing my comprehension. I am constrained to declare that I believe you are in very great error as to facts. On careful examination at the proper source, I find that at the date of your letter four cases only of homicides had been reported to these headquarters as having occurred since November 29, 1867, the date of order 40, and those cases were ordered to be tried or investigated as soon as the reports were received. However, the fact of the one hundred homicides may still be correct, as stated by you. The Freedman's Bureau in Texas reported one hundred and sixty; how many of these were by Indians and Mexicans, and how the remainder were classified, is not known, nor is it known whether these data are accurate.

The report of the Commanding officer of the district of Texas shows that since I assumed command no applications have been made to him by you for the arrest of criminals in the State of Texas.

To this date eighteen cases of homicides have been reported to me as having occurred since November 29, 1867, although special instructions had been given to report such cases as they occur. Of these, five were committed by Indians, one by a Mexican, one by an insane man, three by colored men, two of women by their husbands, and of the remainder some by parties unknown—all of which could be scarcely attributable to order No. 40. If the reports received since the issue of order No. 40 are correct, they exhibit no increase of homicides in my time, if you are correct that one hundred had occurred in the past twelve months.

That there has not been a perfect administration of justice in Texas I am not prepared to deny.

That there has been no such wanton disregard of duty on the part of officials as you allege, I am well satisfied. A very little while ago you regarded the present officials in Texas the only ones who could be safely trusted with power. Now you pronounce them worthless, and would cast them aside.

I have found little else in your letter but indications of temper, lashed into excitement by causes which I deem mostly imaginary, a great confidence in the accuracy of your own opinions, and an intolerance of the opinions of others, a desire to punish the thoughts and feelings of those who differ from you, and an impatience which magnifies the shortcomings of officials who are perhaps as earnest and conscientious in the discharge of their duties as yourself, and a most unsound conclusion that while any persons are to be found wanting in affection or respect for government, or yielding in obedience from motives which you do not approve, war, and not peace, is the status, and all such persons are the proper subjects for military penal jurisdiction.

If I have written anything to disabuse your mind of so grave an error, I shall be gratified.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. S. HANCOCK,
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