

Puget Sound Dispatch.

VOLUME VI.

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Telegraphic News.

EASTERN STATES.

ATLANTA, Oct. 11.—The Republican state committee has disbanded. Of 12 members present 10 voted aye.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Gen. Brown, vice president of the Texas-Pacific Co. now here, declared that the company is not interfering with or attempting to influence the organization of the house.

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 11.—At the sale of the Hambletonian breeding stud, Egbert, two years old, was bought by H. Y. Hendrix of Decatur, Mich., for \$3,420. Thirty-seven other animals brought the total sum realized to \$16,140.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—All journals here publish voluminous obituaries of Meigs, detailing his great works in South America. He had been sick for some months, having had two strokes of paralysis, and his final malady is said to have been softening of the brain.

FERNANDINA, Oct. 11.—Weather pleasant and bright; sick doing well; no deaths. Some new cases are reported, including two physicians. Several business men are endeavoring to commence again.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—A Havana letter says there is a general feeling of demoralization among insurgents. During the week 104 surrendered with arms and baggage. It is reported Gen. Penagast has gone to Lausanello to open negotiations for the surrender of more, the greater portion of whom are officers.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—Senator Davis arrived here this morning en route for Washington. He is, in connection with Judge Drummond, preparing a bill for a new judiciary law which he intends to introduce at the coming session. Davis will complete the bill after he reaches Washington. It contemplates a complete change in many branches of federal judiciary which Judge Davis feels is in need of some reform. It is his pet scheme, and he will work strenuously to secure the passage of the bill.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says: The investigation set on foot after the patent office fire to ascertain what measures were necessary to preserve records of the government from destruction by flames, has resulted in some startling disclosures. For instance, it was discovered that the war department alone rents no less than 25 buildings, for which it pays annually \$56,260. These are in addition to the department building, included in which is one of the most combustible buildings in the city. This building was originally used as a hotel, but has been made nominally fire-proof by the introduction of iron girders and brick arches. Only one of the rented buildings is even called fire-proof. In these dangerous structures are stored original manuscripts of accounts of the Revolutionary war, war of 1812, Mexican war and war of the rebellion, and all Indian wars, as well as official reports of all officers who participated in them. The military record of every private soldier who served in the late war is also included among these papers, and they contain evidence upon which payment of about \$25,000,000 of pensions are annually made. The bare statement of these facts would seem sufficient to induce congress to make immediate appropriation for protecting invaluable records of the government, not only in the war department, but in all other departments, from possible destruction.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Oct. 11.—The *State Register* has returns from half the counties in the State and partial returns from the balance. The total poll is about \$250,000. Of this G-war has 150,000; I-war, 80,000; Stubbs, 35,000; Jessup, 6,000. Republican majority on joint ballot will be about 80.

GENERAL NEWS.

EUROPEAN.

MADRID, Oct. 11.—The Spanish government has paid the American minister \$570,000 on account of claims for losses incurred by American citizens in Cuba through the revolution.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—The ship *Electra* from Boston, June 29, for San Francisco, put into Rio Janeiro October 8th, leaking.

BUCHAREST, Oct. 10.—A Galatz special says a passenger vessel from the St. George mouth of the Danube, accidentally struck a Russian torpedo and blew up with all hands.

PACIFIC AND ATLANTIC STATES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 11.—Mullman & Co., importers of cloths, trimmings, etc., have made an assignment to creditors. The house is the largest of the kind in the city. Cause of failure, dull times and extraordinary losses. There was a meeting of creditors to-day.

Almost the entire business portion of the village of Vacaville, Solano county, together with a number of residences, was burnt this morning. Loss aggregates upwards of \$100,000; insurance over \$50,000, distributed in small sums among local, eastern and foreign companies.

OLYMPIA, W. T., Oct. 11.—The attendance at the Territorial Fair is small. The exhibit of fruit and vegetables was not large. Specimens of fancy work and marble cutting were especially fine. At the races two running heats were won by F. Rowe's Uncle Pete; first heat 53 seconds; second heat 56 1/4 seconds.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—The statement of Wm. M. Tweed, submitted a short time ago to Attorney General Fairchild, is made public and contains the names of 21 senators who were paid for votes of silence.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—The president's message will cover the report from the secretary of war, and estimates for the sum necessary to provide for the army during the current fiscal year. The secretary asks an appropriation of \$31,282,000, including \$520,000 to complete the new war department buildings. The secretary urges that this appropriation be made available immediately, because of insecurity of the present building and constant dangers which threaten the valuable records stored in its lofts. For repair and support of the soldiers cemetery, an appropriation of \$180,000 is recommended. The last congress failed to make an appropriation for this purpose. To continue the revision and publication of rebel archives, the secretary asks for \$30,000. The deficiency of the navy department is about \$2,000,000; that of the department of justice, about \$250,000. Secretary Schurz asks for \$33,000 to repair the damage sustained at the interior department by the recent fire. At the regular session the secretary will recommend in addition to making the upper stories of the present building thoroughly fireproof, the erection of a new wing to extend midway across the court yard, with sub story, in which all records of the department, not in current use may be stored.

A telegram was received at the general land office to-day from Receiver Work, of Eureka, Nevada, enquiring shall we continue to receive applications for strictly desert lands? Commissioner Williamson replied as follows: You will continue to receive applications for strictly desert lands, but applications must be accompanied by undoubted proof of their desert character.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—Jose Antonia Cheneria, diplomatic commissioner here of the Cuban republic, publishes an emphatic denial of the reports industriously circulated by Spanish agents that a compromise will be entered into with Spain by Cuban patriots. Stories of this kind have been afloat for years, invariably emanating from Spanish sources shortly before the meeting of congress. He says none know better than the Spanish authorities in Cuba that peace can never again rule in the Island until independence is secured.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 13.—Grave doubts have arisen as to the guilt of Joel Collins, recently killed as one of the robbers of the Union Pacific train. A law firm of Topeka has been retained by the father of Collins to investigate the matter. Enough has been learned to justify the statement that Collins could not have been present at the time. The fact of his having a large amount of money on his person at the time of his death is accounted for by the statement that he had just returned from the Black Hills, where he had taken a drove of cattle which he had sold and was returning with the money, nearly \$20,000. His conduct when arrested has been accounted for on the hypothesis that he supposed he had fallen into the hands of robbers.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—The *Tribune* tomorrow will announce that the police have discovered a bold and extensive scheme by lottery swindlers involving the sale here and in Boston, Providence, Hartford, Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis of hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of tickets in a bogus and illegal lottery. Judge A. O. Lochran, an agent of the State of Georgia, is here to prosecute bogus lottery men who appropriated franchises of a charitable institution known as the Masonic Home for Orphans at Atlanta as a basis for a swindle.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—The house of representatives will not be organized for business before 2 o'clock to-morrow. It is possible that concerning the rolls prepared questions may be raised causing debate, thus further delaying organization. The senate being already organized, it will merely meet and await the action of the house. The president's message, which will be brief, is now in the hands of the public printer. Early after the organization a resolution will be introduced and passed to immediate vote pledging the house against granting subsidies.

Age is woman's chief secret.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* is of opinion that every one likes the howl of his own dog.

Nothing can exceed the vanity of the youth who has learned how to roll a cigarette.

Mr. Medill, of the Chicago *Tribune* calls Senator Conkling a bully and a coward.

When a Colorado man is asked whether he likes to be lynched, he says, "No, I'll be hanged if I do."

Blue Jeans Williams thinks that a man can drink as much whisky in common clothes as he can in purple and blue linnen.

The President expects, after this, to kiss Morton by telephone. At least he has a sort of telephone attachment for him.

The recent death in China of the oldest male descendent of Confucius calls attention to the curious fact that this family is the only one which has retained a grand position owing to a pedigree derived from a peaceful thinker. This family holds the highest place in the kingdom, except the throne itself, and has retained it for 202 years longer than the Christian era. The governorship of the district surrounding the tomb of the sage and an estate of 165,000 acres are still held by the representative of the family, which now numbers over eleven thousand persons, and all this multitude are subject to him, while he receives royal honors even from the highest officials.

A series of astounding frauds, perpetrated in New York by a Pine street insurance broker named William C. Gilman, was brought to light on the 31st inst, the amount of the forgeries aggregating \$250,000. The *Herald*, alluding to the matter says: "When this crime was first discovered there was a natural disposition to believe that Gilman could be guilty of it, but several circumstances seem to leave no doubt that he alone was the author of the forgeries. Coming so close upon the heels of the Morton fraude in Philadelphia this event will shock confidence all over the country. In this case, as in Morton's the criminal is a man of respectable connections, of the highest standing among bankers and of an apparently blameless life, and this adds to the painful and irritating impression which the event produces. Men naturally ask who can be trusted when such men break their trusts and take to the most vulgar of crimes."

Shakespeare was performing the part of a king in one of his own tragedies before Queen Elizabeth, who wishing to know whether he would depart from the dignity of the sovereign, dropped her handkerchief on the stage, as if by accident; on which the mimic monarch immediately exclaimed—"but ere this be done, take up our sister's handkerchief." This presence of mind in the poet and his close attention to the business of the scene is said to have pleased the queen very much.

"Would you believe," said a thrifless young man to a friend, "that I had a fortune in my grasp the other evening?" "How so," asked the friend. "I shook hands with a girl whose fingers were covered with diamonds."

Self-knowledge is the crowning glory and perfection of every other. It is generally the last lesson which we acquire in the great university of the world, and some indeed, perhaps the most, never attain to it at all.

It is the time-honored custom in China for the emperor to put his hand once every year to the plow, to show his subjects the high estimation in which agriculture ought to be held.

A photographer who can make a mole on a lady's cheek appear like a dimple in her picture, has achieved the highest standard of his profession.

Another Mormon Butcher Arrested.

Orin Porter Rockwell, was arrested in Salt Lake on the 30th ult., on a charge of complicity in what is known in Utah as the "Aiken Massacre." A company of six men left Sacramento, California, in the spring of 1858, with the intention of meeting the United States army, then on its way to Utah, under the command of Col. Albert Sidney Johnson. The party consisted of two brothers, John and William Aiken, a person of the name of Buck, one who was called "Colonel," and two others. The Aiken party are said to have had in property, stock and money to the value of \$25,000. Upon reaching the Mormon settlements the party were arrested as spies. Nothing, however, being proven against them, they were given their liberty upon conditions that they should return to California by the southern route, as they would not be permitted to go east to join the army after passing through the Territory. Two of the party remained in the city, and the Aikens and the two others proceeded southward from Salt Lake City with an escort, of which this Orin Porter Rockwell was chief.

When they had reached a settlement called Nephi, seventy-five miles south of Salt Lake, the company rested, and as that was the last settlement before entering upon a less frequented road than that over which they had already traveled, it seems that Rockwell had orders to soon after "use them up." The doomed men stopped at the house of "a very excellent man" by the name of Timothy B. Foote, and from some of the members of his family information has since been obtained that leads now to the apprehension of Rockwell. A council was there held by the Mormon dignitaries of Nephi and the plan of "taking off" of the four Gentiles was decided upon. During the same night on which the council was held a number of Mormons appointed by the council started southward, and the Gentiles, still remaining under the escort of Rockwell, renewed their journey on the following morning. When they had reached a good camping place by the banks of a stream Rockwell told them that that was the best camping place they would find that day, and there they were to stop over night.

The party of Mormons who had started out ahead of them on the previous night had wheeled round and came up to them, as it were, unexpectedly, and asked permission to join their camp for the night. After supper the weary men removed their belts with their pistols and knives, took off their heavy overcoats and drew them over their bodies as they laid themselves down for the night. They were soon asleep. That there should be no sudden awakening of any of them by the misfire of a revolver the murderers had provided themselves with clubs and the king-bolts of the wagons. Two of them were instantly killed. John Aiken was but slightly wounded, and springing to his feet made for the brush, but a shot from John Kirk, one of the Mormons, laid him senseless on the ground. The "Colonel" fled and reached the brush, carrying with him a shot from the revolver of Rockwell, and believing as he did, that the whole party had been attacked by the banditti, he fled back to Nephi, never suspecting that it was from that place that the murderers had gone. He traveled twenty-five miles during the night, and when he again beheld the people he had left only the morning before, he thought he was once more safe and related to them the incidents of the attack, which they affected to hear with horror. Before the murderers left the camp where the attack was made they threw the three bodies into the river, and John Aiken, who was not mortally wounded as they supposed, revived sufficiently to be able to crawl into the brush, and in the darkness was unseen. He overheard the murderers and Rockwell speaking of what had transpired, leaving no doubt upon his mind that the Mormons had acted in concert to kill them all. He managed to get back the next day to Nephi, for there was nowhere else to go, and there he joined the "Colonel." Their wounds were dressed and they were advised to return to Salt Lake, and when they were four miles on the way they were treacherously murdered, their bodies were loaded with rock and thrown into a swamp.

The two others who remained in Salt Lake were afterward taken by Rockwell and his associates southward, and when at "the point of the mountain," on the southern river of the Salt Lake basin, they were murderously attacked. Back, though wounded, fled and plunged into the

Jordan, swam to the opposite shore and got back to the city. He related his story to many persons still there, who are willing to testify to what he informed them. He was soon afterward induced to go with a professed friend to live in the country, and when he was a few miles out of the city he was shot through the head and buried by the roadside. The murder of the last one was, no doubt, the work of the notorious Bill Hickman, Rockwell's associate, for he relates the circumstances in his confessions with such minuteness as to leave no doubt that he did the deed. He closes his narrative of that murder with charming simplicity. "The man Buck," says he, "got a shot through the head and was put across the fence in a ditch. A rag was hung on a bush to know the place. We returned to the city to General Grant's, as per agreement, found him at home with General Kimball, O. P. Rockwell, and somebody else whose name I do not recollect now. They asked if it was right, and I told them it was. They got spades, and we all went back, deepened the ditch, and buried him, returned to Grant's took some whisky, and separated for the night."

The reader of such heartless and treacherous murders cannot but wish that every guilty man among them may speedily be brought to judgment.

One of the duties of the Second Comptroller of the Treasury, as prescribed by the act of March 3, 1817, establishing that office, is to "superintend the preservation of the public accounts subject to his revision," which now comprise the cash accounts of all disbursing officers of the army and navy, the Indian Department, and the Pension Office. To appreciate the extent and importance of these accounts it is only necessary to state that they consist of about 400 cords of abstracts, vouchers and returns, and are the only evidence in possession of the government that the sum of \$6,000,000,000 has been properly disbursed. The new Second Comptroller, Judge William W. Upton, who succeeds Governor Carpenter on October 1, will, no doubt, make early anxious inquiry into the safety of these public records, which the law places under his supervision, and for the preservation of which he, as superintendent, can be held responsible, although the papers are actually in the custody of the Second, Third and Fourth Auditors.

"Far be it from us to doubt the word of a brother editor, says the *LaCrosse Sun*, 'we believe them all to be truthful men; but when the *Durand Times* says the water is so low at the mouth of the Chippewa river that catfish have to employ mud turtles to tow them over the bar, we feel as though the editor must be away, and some local minister filling his place."

It is computed that France now possesses steam engines of an aggregate force of 1,500,000 horse power. This is equal to the effective labor of 31,000,000 men, or about ten times the industrial population of the country.

We take annually \$35,000,000 worth of coffee from Brazil. We pay for it in flour, lard, coal oil, lumber, machinery, and other things—and gold.

Only five or six of the thirty-three buildings occupied by the government in Washington are regarded as fire-proof. It is fortunate that there are even that number.

Fools and their money soon part. It's worth while being a fool to have the money to part with.

"The Presidential Rambler" is what the New York *Herald* calls the President.

A Fearful Risk for Girls.

The pastor of a church in one of our large cities said, not long ago: "I have officiated at forty weddings since I came here, and in every case save one, I felt that the bride was running an awful risk. Young men of bad habits and fast tendencies never marry girls of their own sort, but demand a wife above suspicion. So, pure, sweet women, kept from the touch of evil through the years of their girlhood, give themselves, with all their costly dower of womanhood, into the keeping of men who, in base associations, have learned to under-value all that belongs to them, and then find no repentance in the sad after years. There is but one way out of this that I can see, and that is for you—the young women of the country—to require in associations and marriage, purity for purity, sobriety for sobriety, and honor for honor. There is no reason why the young men of this Christian land should not be just as virtuous as its women, and if the loss of society and love be the price they are forced to pay for vice, they will not pay it. I admit with sadness that not all our young women are capable of this high standard for themselves or others, but I believe there are enough earnest, thoughtful girls in the society of our country to work wonders if faithfully aroused. Dear girls will you help us, in the name of Christ? Will you, first of all, be true to yourselves and God; so pure in your inner and outer life that you shall have a right to ask that the young man with whom you marry shall be the same? The awful gulf of dishonor is close beside your feet, and in it, fathers, brothers, lovers, and sons are going down. Will you help us in our great work?"

Ann Eliza Young has recently addressed President Hayes an open letter, from Lockport, New York, where she at present resides. The letter is somewhat lengthy. She urges the government to put a stop to the hellish iniquities which are being transacted in the center of our civilization by the Latter Day Saints, closing as follows: "Oh, how long it has been tolerated! The blood-soaked sod of lonely Mountain Meadows, the brutal butchery of the dissenting Morrisites, the thousand murders on the Plains instigated by the acknowledged head of the Mormon church and done by Mormon tools at Mormon commands, have been crying for vengeance many and many years to deaf ears! Shall the voices that rise out of the gory history of Mormonism calling for judgment upon it still be unheeded? Do not be persuaded that the Mormon faith will go down ere long under the pressure of Christian competition and execration. It has withstood the competition for forty-seven years, and in that time has risen from a church of six members to 200,000, and almost monthly shiploads of deluded recruits arrive at the wharves of New York to augment the sorrowful ranks of polygamous wives or contribute to the working and financial strength of the Church. While the government has tolerated and waited Mormonism has prospered until it demands a State to control, and boldly claims recognition as a religious denomination under the constitutional guarantee."

Do not expect to make a great effort every day, or to achieve transcendent excellence at all hours.

WEEKLY DISPATCH.

BERIAH BROWN & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.

BERIAH BROWN, A. W. DE LANT, F. M. WALSH,
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SATURDAY.....OCT. 20, 1877.

Public Printing.

The Oregonian speaks in highly complimentary terms of the manner in which public printing is executed for the Washington Territorial Legislature, commending to the State Printer of Oregon as an example worthy of imitation. It says: "The bill printing at Olympia is good, honest, fair work. The object is to do the printing in a proper manner, for which fair compensation is awarded." It gives us pleasure to endorse this tribute to Mr. C. B. Bagley, our Public Printer, as just and well merited. He has uniformly discharged the duties of that office in a manner honorable to himself and creditable to the craft, in striking contrast with the legislative printing of Oregon, every sheet of which is disgraceful to the art and an evidence of fraud, with matter which ought to be printed on one page stretched out over two or three, commencing near the bottom of the first and extended perhaps a line or two upon the last page, the whole being charged by the page, making two or three prices for composition, paper and press work.

This fraudulent system originated from an almost universal practice of party demagogues in subordinating the newspaper press to their own selfish designs, by attaching conditions to the public printing such as honorable members of the craft will not accept, thus leaving it in the hands of subservients and time-servers who can be controlled to do their bidding, and are at liberty to enhance their profits by deceptions upon the public treasury. In Oregon, the rights of printers as a class have never been considered by politicians in the selection of candidates for the office of Public Printer; it has almost uniformly been bargained off in convention for support for other offices, and frequently fallen to disreputable politicians who were not practical printers, and who farmed it out to printers who depended upon the "stealings" for their profits. Under that system the newspaper press of Oregon obtained its unenviable reputation for a low character of journalism which has passed into a proverb as the "Oregon style."

In this Territory Hon. Henry G. Struve was the first Secretary within our recollection to award the printing to a practical printer without bribery, and to that fact may be attributed the present honest discharge of the trust. During that time the Territorial Printers have been George A. Barnes, (banker,) S. Coulter, (butcher,) Rogers, (nephew and clerk to the Secretary,) McElroy, (speculator,) and Chas. Prosch, (printer); only one practical printer and publisher, and he published the statement in his paper that he paid Secretary Smith two thousand dollars for the appointment.

There is no good reason why the very responsible office of Public Printer should not be regarded and treated with the same consideration and subjected to the same conditions in regard to remuneration for services as other offices of like responsibility, except that printers and publishers, in a spirit of unmanly rival-

ry consent and contribute to the degradation of their craft. It is as much an insult to craftsmen to confer the office of Public Printer on a lawyer as it would be to lawyers to give the office of Attorney General to a printer; it being as necessary in one case as the other to farm the office out in order to a competent discharge of the duties of the same. There is no more reason for submitting the office of public printer to the competition of bidding than there is selecting any other officer of the government in the same manner. It is a game in which the most incompetent and unscrupulous have the advantage, by which the most worthless services are secured, and in the aggregate the public are swindled by dishonest combinations and fraudulent computations to much greater amount than is saved by the system. It is a device of small demagogues to commend themselves to popular favor by manifesting their zeal for public economy, and is supported by a class of journalists who can command nothing by their merits and are willing to subsist on the refuse of their more respectable cotemporaries; a class significantly characterized by the craft as "rats."

The President as a Peace-Maker

While the radicals of both political parties are assailing, ridiculing and denouncing the President for travelling through the country with a portion of his cabinet, meeting and talking to the people face to face, all conservative people recognize in the manifest results the most effective influence which has ever been brought to bear in allaying sectional prejudices and restoring amicable relations between the North and the South. Through the personal influence of the President, Massachusetts and South Carolina accord in sentiment for the first time since the formation of the Union; Governor Rice, of the former, and Governor Hampton, of the latter, vying with each other in personally honoring the President and sustaining the policy of his administration.

Hon. W. D. Bickham, editor of the Dayton Journal, a leading Republican paper in Ohio, accompanied the President on his recent journey through the South. In a letter to his paper he says: "I went South on the recent Presidential tour with some misgivings as to the manner of his reception, and incredulous about the sincerity of the invitations extended to him to accept Southern hospitality. I was more incredulous because in addition to the shocking history of some of the Southern States during a few years past, I had witnessed violent scenes and heard virulent sentiments in Louisiana, less than four years ago, that had impressed me that the Southern people of this generation were incorrigibly hostile to the nation that had been established by arms in 1865. I had even some prudential personal doubts about venturing further South than Nashville, at least, for in my correspondence from New Orleans I had been plain spoken. I had reason to think that there were those who read newspapers who would not take kindly to a correspondent who had told the truth as he saw it—and as it at time was abundantly confirmed. But the cordial, hearty, and manifestly sincere greeting of the President at Louisville, where Southern feeling was as intense during the war, and since, as anywhere else in the South, tempted me on to Nashville, thence to Chattanooga, onward to Knoxville, and finally I found myself marching

through Georgia to Atlanta.—The contrast between the Spring of 1874 in Mississippi and Louisiana, and the Autumn of 1877 in the great battle-grounds of Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia, was surprising, if not amazing. I could hardly have credited the peaceful change from hearsay evidence. I am free to say that warm as I have been in my feelings about the South; incredulous as I have been about their professions; apprehensive as I have been about the President's policy; I returned from Atlanta assured that I had seen the beginning of practical, permanent pacification, satisfied that it will be as vain hereafter to check it on its onward career as it was futile to attempt to stop the irrepressible conflict of 1861 to 1865 with paper protocols. I did not, in the wonderful excitement of the tour, forget the humble freedman, the prominent object of all Republican sympathy in the North. I inquired of many about their condition, and they told substantially but one story: "Since Master Hayes has been in, we's all been treated better than afore."

The writer further says: "The touch of nature, however, which brought about this great civil revolution which the President has inaugurated, was best expressed by Southern men themselves: "Mr. Hayes trusted us." Many Southern men with whom I talked said they felt dishonored because the professions they made were not believed in the North, and it exasperated them. To their astonishment, President Hayes accepted their professions. They were put upon their honor, and they said that they intended to prove to the President and the country that they could be relied on."

In conclusion: "I repeat that I believe that the President's Southern tour will prove vastly beneficial to the country. It has already established a better feeling, and has opened wide the gates to permanent prosperity."

Newell, of the Walla Walla Statesman, says: "Beriah Brown is supposed to be the old ingrate who forged Judge Lewis' resignation." The old vagabond who invented that lie must have had another attack of delirium tremens, or been again kicked out of a Chinese brothel for brutal indecency; for no man not utterly besotted ever intimated or dreamed of so vile a charge against us. The O. S. N. Co. are welcome to their dirty hiring and all they can make out of his vilification of decent men.

Army officers, when called home to await orders, are, the Supreme Court of the United States decides, entitled to mileage but not to commutation while at their homes. The decision will govern a large number of cases now pending.

Even the Mormons are enraged at the baseness of John W. Young, the dead prophet's son, in deserting his Christian wife. His first appearance in public with his concubine attracted scornful attention.

Gilman, of insurance scrip notoriety, has thus far managed to escape the detectives, who are in hot pursuit. No trace can be found of where the ill-acquired money went.

At the interstate rifle match between Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan, the shooting at the short ranges was fair.

Emphatic resolutions against strikes and strikers have been sensibly adopted by the Brotherhood of Railway Engineers.

Mr. Hayes' Title.

The editor of the Salem (Or.) Mercury is a fair-minded Democrat, conservative instead of radical in his political views, and gives intelligent consideration to every matter he discusses. We have never seen in his paper any of those petty partisan flings at the President which are so common in other Democratic papers in that State which are much more accustomed to the discussion of personal politics than of political principles; but he questions the title under which President Hayes holds the office of President. He concludes a well-written review of the circumstances which resulted in the installation of President Hayes as follows:

The Democratic party has partially submitted to this great wrong for the sake of peace, but its submission must not be misconstrued. The wrong will never be forgotten or forgiven. Mr. Hayes' course since his inauguration has been, in the main, in accordance with Democratic principles and doctrines, and therefore Democrats approve it, but they are none the less firm in the opinion that he has no just title to the office he holds. He may make the best Executive the country has ever had, but that will never prove that he was lawfully elected.

We as earnestly desired the election of Mr. Tilden as did our Salem friend; but we believe as sincerely that the title of Mr. Hayes to the office is as clear and indisputable as would have been Mr. Tilden's under the findings of the same board of reference. It cannot be impeached without impeaching the action of Congress, the Executive and Judicial departments of the Government, all of whom gave approval to a revolutionary measure as an alternative to a greater calamity threatened—a collision between the two branches of Congress which might result in anarchy and an overthrow of the Constitution. In this emergency it was more reasonable for the natural mother to waive her rights than to consent to the division of the living child. We not only approved but venerated the patriotism of those Democrats who, believing their party had fairly won the election, consented to refer the matter to arbitration, and bound themselves by every consideration that can influence honorable men to abide the result, and amply have they been rewarded for their trust by the advancement of the policy which they professed to hold paramount far beyond any thing it would have been possible for Tilden to have accomplished in that direction.

Our friend is mistaken in assuming that the tribunal was especially created to try the facts and issues involved in the local elections. It was simply to pass upon the legal questions involved in the elections; hence the association of five Judges of the Supreme Court in the commission; and in the conflicting precedents by which a decision could be justified in favor of either of the claimants, it was well understood that the commissioners could find good legal precedents for severally favoring their own party respectively; hence the division, as near as practical, equally between the two parties, leaving the odd member to be selected under a prescribed rule which would give the position to Davis, an Independent, whose vote was confidently relied upon by the Democrats, and whose own political ambition cast the choice necessarily upon Bradley, a party Republican, whose party vote was no more censurable than that of any other member of the commission. Had Davis retained his position on the board, there is no reasonable doubt that Tilden would have been declared elected. It was Davis who betrayed the confidence of his

friends, not Bradley. The Republicans got the start of the Democrats, by contributing to the election of Davis to the Senate, which afforded him a pretext for refusing to serve on the board; a consideration as corrupt practically as any which influenced the Louisiana Returning Board. But both parties were in honor bound to accept the result as final and conclusive, and it is dishonorable and indecent for either party now to insult and taunt the President as holding the first office of the country by fraudulent title or dishonored tenure.

If any party has reason to deprecate the result, it is certainly not the Democrats, if their professions heretofore have been sincere and honest. The Board which gave the election to the Republicans did it upon Democratic principles. "Without municipal independence there can be no personal liberty," has ever been an axiom of the Democratic party. From the organization of parties in this country the main conflict and central idea has been State independence on one side and central domination on the other. The majority of the tribunal which determined the election of Hayes, endorsed and confirmed in its broadest sense and in explicit terms, the old Democratic doctrine of State sovereignty. The admitted popular majority of hundreds of thousands for Tilden cut no figure in the case. The action of the State, as represented by its constituted authorities, was alone considered, and the power of the Federal authorities to interfere in the local government of the States, even so far as to inquire into and correct manifest frauds in the election of a President for the whole Union was positively denied; the Great Seal being held final and conclusive as the signet of State sovereignty. There was no uncertain or doubtful interpretation of this law except in the case of Oregon, where the Governor caused the Great Seal to be attached to the certificate of election to one elector and the Secretary affixed it to the certificate of his competitor.

President Hayes has conformed to the policy of his administration strictly to that doctrine and no reasonable Democrat can ask for more.

The Emperor of Germany is adjudged, by common consent, of the fairer portion of humanity, to be "quite the nicest old gentleman" in the world. Here is an illustration of his amiability which comes to the World first hand. The other day there was a great review in Berlin, and some English ladies who were talking to him expressed their intense desire to witness the evolutions. Now, the Kaiser, who has the keen eye of ardent youth for female beauty, is known to a little coterie to be a great admirer of one of these ladies, and when he heard of her request he announced his intention of complying with it to the best of his power, more especially as the day of her departure from Berlin was fast approaching, so, taking up a card, wrote upon the back of it with his own imperial hand, directions to the military police to place the two English ladies in the best possible position and as near as might be to himself. "I shall be on horse-back," the gallant Kaiser added, "but do not look at me or you will see my eyes full of tears at the thought of you leaving us."

Let every man who keeps a cow sprinkle an ounce of sulphur along the back of the animal from the horns to the tail twice at least during the summer; and it will so as to work it to the skin, and the animal will not be troubled with grubs in the back or with vermine of any kind, and will be more quiet every way.

The Horrors of War.

The following sad picture of Bulgarian desolation is given by a correspondent of the London Times:

But the still desolation, heart-rending as it is, was completely driven from our minds when we encountered the weeping and groaning misery of some 2,000 poor souls whom we relieved from the pangs of acute hunger in our rounds through the town. At first, as our arabas halted under the carefully boarded windows, with Englishmen standing in them, their sleeves turned up and their clothing all white with flour, the poor things were afraid to open their doors. Soon, however, hunger-driven old women came trembling to a quickly opened side door, and with a nervous glance up and down the street, held up their aprons and in many cases slipped off their petticoats to receive the shower of rice and flour from our pans. Each, according to the number of souls in the house, received about a fortnight's supply. All wept bitterly, and invoked all the different blessings they could think of upon our heads. By degrees, finding nothing terrible happening, confidence came, and our wagons were surrounded by crowds of famished looking women and children of all ages, pushing and struggling to get near, in the vain endeavor to be served first. Women in the background held up their hastily constructed bags and their children, and with imploring looks and prayers begged not to be left out. From morning to night this has gone on for two days, and still not half the people have been approached. To see the despair each evening at dusk as we had to desert, was dreadful; but with every desire to do our best, we have to husband our strength, for already the hot sun and bad smells of the fever stricken houses are telling on us. We are obliged to keep a careful lookout all night, as the bashi bazuks have made no secret of their objection to our presence, and the authorities are becoming decidedly cool, although it was at their express desire that we gave aid to the Bulgarians.

Harry Meiggs.

Speaking of the late Harry Meiggs, the Sacramento Record-Union remarks:

His name belong properly to the pioneer times of California, when he was a man of mark, displaying wonderful business ability and energy, and when, having engaged in heavy transactions, and being pressed for money he yielded to temptation, forged acceptances, and finally fled, leaving a small army of creditors to curse his memory. But Meiggs stands out quite uniquely in this era of swindling and bolting, as a defaulter who honorably set himself to live down his disgrace, and who not only acquitted himself of all obligations, but obtained from the Legislature of his former adopted State a bill of indemnity, and survived to accumulate another great fortune in a distant region, and to confer signal material blessings on the community in which he had taken up his abode. He was a man of great force of character, and one who made many and fast friends. His honest discharge of his debts in California proved him to be a much better man really than his creditors were once willing to acknowledge. It may indeed be said of him that he thoroughly lived down his one crime, and that he atoned for it as fully as possible. The latter years of his life were devoted to railroad building on a grand scale, and whatever truth there may be in the report that he was recently embarrassed through the failure of the government he had contracted with to meet its obligations, it is certain that he amassed great wealth by his various enterprises. He bore a high reputation for generosity, and many a friend has had reason to bless the day when he made known his wants to open-handed Harry Meiggs.

DIED.

In this city, October 17th, Alfred S., son of Capt. Alfred and Suplia Weifare, aged 3 years 9 months.
Funeral will take place tomorrow at 10 A. M. from the residence of J. J. Moss.

From Daily of Friday.

A MUSICAL WONDER.—Prof. John Savenieres, who has been stopping in our city for some days, and who was engaged by the Richings-Bernard Opera Company this week, is said to be second only to the celebrated Levy for execution on the cornet. Mr. Savenieres is a Belgian by birth, and is only about 24 years of age. Some years ago he won the first silver medal at Brussels for brilliant execution, which was awarded by the King of Belgium. For the last eight years this gentleman has been in the employ of the Chilean government, having the government bands of the army and navy under his direction. He held a commission in the Chilean navy and was receiving a large salary, but desiring to see something of the United States, he sailed in the ship Alvarez for Tacoma, arriving at that port about three weeks ago. Since that time he has been stopping in this city, until engaged by the opera company last Tuesday. He carries letters of recommendation from the President of Chile. During his stay in this city he gave a select circle of musicians a number of opportunities to witness his performance on the cornet, and all unite in calling his execution on that instrument truly wonderful. In playing the "Carnival of Venice" the melody was most beautifully executed in a low key, while the variations were as distinctly sounded at a high pitch, giving the appearance of two instruments. All performers on wind instruments know how difficult it is to skip rapidly from a low to a high key. His imitation of birds is excellent; he can also readily render all of the leading operas from memory. Those who listened to his brilliant executions in this city were so well pleased that a request, signed by about 30 persons, has been forwarded to the manager of the opera company, asking that Mr. Savenieres be allowed to perform the "Carnival of Venice," with variations, at the appearance of the company in this city next week, which request will, no doubt, be granted.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—In the Oregonian we find the particulars of a railroad accident which occurred near that city last Tuesday. The train was proceeding to St. Joe, and had reached the summit, about four miles south of Portland. About 25 passengers were on board. The conductor had just passed through the coach, collecting fare and was entering the baggage car when he felt a sudden jerk. He very correctly surmised that a car had jumped the track, and ran back to the rear end of the baggage car to "down with the brakes." When he reached the platform he saw the passenger coach just going over on its side. The train was going so slow that by the time the coach came over on the ground everything had been brought to a halt. Of course the capsizing of the coach caused the passenger to suddenly and in a very unceremonious manner change positions. So gradually did the coach settle down on its side that even the coupling was not broken. This was a most providential circumstance, for a deep gulch extends along parallel with the track which is nearly 100 feet deep. The side is quite steep and rugged, and had the coupling been torn loose, no human power could have prevented the coach from rolling down to the bottom. The momentum acquired in the descent would have crushed the light frame work of the coach, and would have certainly killed outright and mangled a number of the passengers. As soon as possible, the conductor entered the car and assisted the passengers in extricating themselves from their very uncomfortable position. He expected, on entering the coach, to find a number wounded and several killed, but was gratified to know that the injuries were very slight. Only one passenger was found to have sustained severe injury and that was Mr. Thor, Baird, of Hillsboro. One of his legs had been caught in some way between the seats, and was badly jammed below the knee. No bones were fractured, but the flesh was bruised and painfully cut by glass. The train at once proceeded to Hillsboro, leaving the capsized car, and Mr. Baird was cared for. His injuries are not considered dangerous. The other passengers were considerably shook up, but none of them injured.

FINE SAFE.—One of the finest safes ever sold on this part of the Pacific coast by Macneale & Urban, was received by L. P. Smith & Son, per steamer Alaska. Its weight is 3,100 pounds, space inside, 28 inches wide by 43 high and 14 deep. It is beautifully finished, and cost \$500. Being made to order, it is furnished with receptacles for cases of jewelry, and for books, coin, etc.

The Richmond Whig says that butchered Virginia has a right to look to her destroyer, the United States government, for relief from paying the old State debt incurred before West Virginia was taken from the territory. The relief asked is that the general government perform a duty incident to war by readjusting the terms of separation so that West Virginia may have its part of the debt.

THE CATTLE NUISANCE.—Cattle roaming about our streets at night are becoming a growing nuisance. Our produce dealers on the wharves find it almost impossible to guard their hay and vegetables from them; two cows are now confined in the corral on Yesler's wharf because of their repeated attacks on the merchandise. The owners of fine lawns and shrubbery find it almost impossible to guard against the midnight attacks of cattle roaming our streets, and it is no uncommon sight of a morning to see the beautiful shrubbery of some of our lot owners torn and trampled by these rangers. A number of vegetable gardens have been destroyed during the past week. An ordinary gate, well secured, is no hindrance to the average city cow who once determines to nip the tender grass or crisp cabbage beyond. Ever so substantial fences sometimes fail to protect the enclosed premises, and yield to the pressure brought to bear by these experienced foragers. What a cow, educated to the business, does not know about finding the weakest point of attack on an enclosure, can be told in a very small space. The only remedy is for people who have cattle running at large in our city to have them secured at night. Let them run on the commons in the day time, when they can be watched, but do keep them at home nights.

BREED CATTLE.—The Astorian enters protest against the cruelty attending the shipments of cattle from Eastern Oregon and Washington to ports on Puget Sound, Victoria and Astoria, citing an instance where a band of cattle was delivered at the latter port that had not tasted food or water for forty-eight hours. This species of brutality was practiced in the Eastern States to such an extent that it was found necessary to enact stringent laws to protect the animals in their transit to market, and at present on all the Eastern railroads the cattle cars are so constructed that the animals have not only plenty of standing room but are properly fed and watered at regular intervals during their passage. We have frequently seen bands of cattle landed at Kalama and packed into cars so thick that it was difficult for them to breathe. Transported hundreds of miles without food or water, tortured with goad and lash, the animal reaches its destination mad with pain and terror, and in that condition is driven to the slaughter pen and the most irrefragant with fever and distemper, fed to our people. No doubt many of the prevalent disorders which afflict humanity can be traced to this source, and we trust our present legislature will enact a law to prevent its recurrence in the future.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.—At present there is a bill pending in the legislature for the abolition of capital punishment. The death penalty is a relic of barbarism that must surely pass away before the march of enlightenment. The great thinkers of this as well as other countries have come to look upon capital punishment as simply judicial murder, arguing that the law which prohibits the individual from taking the life of his fellow does not license the community to take the life of the individual, and we have no doubt that if an expression of the public sentiment of this Territory was had to day it would be found to largely preponderate in favor of the abolition of the death penalty.

DISEASED POTATOES.—A lot of potatoes received from Snohomish by W. Graham & Son, produce and commission merchants of this city, were found to be affected with rot, and were returned. Last week a large consignment of potatoes from White river were rejected by S. Baxter & Co., who are shipping potatoes to San Francisco. The conclusion of dealers seems to be that potatoes raised on river bottom land are more or less diseased this season, while those raised on up-lands are generally of good quality and sound.

PACIFIC CORNET BAND.—The Pacific Cornet Band last night incorporated, or prepared articles of incorporation, one copy of which was sent to the Secretary of the Territory at Olympia to day, and one copy being filed with the County Auditor. This looks as though the band would be one of the permanent organizations of our city. Music is being practiced for a concert to be given by the band sometime in November next, when our citizens and music critics will have an opportunity to judge of the grade of musical talent in this band.

THERE are at the wharf about 500 bundles of hazel hoop-poles, split and shaved, awaiting shipment to San Francisco. Shipping hoop-poles from the Sound is becoming one of our important industries. The production of barrels by our coopers is also largely on the increase and will doubtless rank with our leading manufactures in another year, owing to the rapidly increasing demand for barrels in which to pack salmon.

THE Seattle Intelligencer reprints the legislative reports from the Oregonian.—Oregonian. Yes, and its telegrams too, and then calls them "exclusively to the Daily Intelligencer." Its locals are compiled from the Evening Dispatch, making it a second-hand concern all around.

BRISK.—Since the arrival of Superintendent Shattuck from San Francisco, work at the Seattle coal mines has received a fresh impulse. The company's steamer on Lake Union now makes four trips daily, instead of one, as heretofore, bringing the full complement of loaded cars each trip. In consequence of this, there is much rejoicing among the colliers at Newcastle.

A PERSON who recently returned to this city from a trip to Oregon, says when he came down the Columbia river one of the steamships sailing from Portland to San Francisco was aground, and had already remained in that condition for 36 hours. The disconsolate passengers were anxious to "get out of that" in some way.

GOING BELOW.—Mr. A. A. Smith, of the firm of L. P. Smith & Son, goes below on the Alaska for a new stock of goods, and will be absent about 30 days. This firm have so increased their business by giving entire satisfaction in every instance, as to warrant them in making large additions to their stock.

OYSTER SUPPER.—Elaborate preparations have been made by the ladies of the M. E. Church to make the supper to be given under their direction at Yesler's Hall this evening an occasion of enjoyment to all. Admittance at the door free. Supper 25 cents, and oysters extra. All are invited to attend.

IN the case of the Territory against Cochran for malicious mischief, in Justice Andrews' Court yesterday, the jury brought in a verdict of guilty at nine o'clock last night. Fined \$8 and costs, which amounted to \$80.

ENLARGED.—Fred Barker, of the Front street fruit and cigar store, finds his business so increased as to render an addition to his store building necessary. Carpenters are at work building an addition in the rear of his store.

THERE is talk of a course of lectures in this city during the winter under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association. The move, if made, will doubtless be well sustained by the public.

MR. D. BURROUGHS, late of this city, has bought out the stock of notions in the store of Mr. A. Moses, at Tacoma, and will continue business in the same place, also keeping fruit and tobacco.

A PORTLAND newspaper says the large Berkshire boar which was on exhibition from the Chehalis, was from the pen of S. G. Reed of that city.

THE bark Montana is at the extension of Yesler's wharf unloading ballast, which is being used for filling in, making this extension as durable and solid as our streets.

THE sunshine during the last week has rendered the roads in the country passably good, by drying off the mud.

AN Opportunity for the Afflicted. Dr. J. M. Hinkle, of the National Surgical Institute, with a competent corps of assistants, will visit Portland, Oregon, Rooms at St. Charles Hotel, October 22d, to November 1st, 1877, inclusive. No other institution in the world has successfully treated so many cases of Spinal Curvature, Diseases of the Joints, Paralysis, Club Feet, Piles, Fistula in ano, Scrofula, Nasal Catarrh, etc. Patients from almost every county in the United States have applied to it for relief, either at the home Institute at Indianapolis, Indiana, or to one of its Grand Divisions at Philadelphia, Pa., Atlanta, Ga., or San Francisco, Cal. The afflicted cannot afford to miss this opportunity of being cured at home. The Doctor makes no charge for consultation and examination, and his terms for treatment are within the reach of every one.

YESLER'S HALL. Mrs. Caroline Richings-Bernard, Manageress. Pierre Bernard, Musical Director. OCTOBER 26TH AND 27TH, 1877.

RETURN OF THE Grand English Opera Troupe. —FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY— (Prior to their departure for the East) The Queen of English Opera

CAROLINE RICHINGS-BERNARD (The Granddaughter of the Discoverer of Peget sound) and her GRAND ENGLISH OPERA TROUPE. —CONSISTING OF— THIRTY ARTISTS!

FRIDAY EVENING—IL TROVATORE. SATURDAY EVE'G—BOHEMIAN GIRL. SPECIAL NOTICE.—Notwithstanding the enormous expense attached to this performance, the following are the popular prices of admission: Admission.....\$1.00 | Gallery.....50c Reserved seats 50c extra. Reserved Seats for sale at Jack Levy's Grotto Cigar Stand. oct10

Special Notices. You that want Cheap Work done in the way of Plumbing, Steam or Gas Fitting, be sure and see the firm of HENDRICKS & CURTIS, as they are doing work at Eastern prices. They have iron pipe for gas, water or steam, and a great variety of pumps. Also, they do Well Digging and pipe driving for wells, having the Celebrated Perforated Drive Wells points, which take so well East. oct5

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

GOLD, SILVER AND GREENBACKS bought and sold at the Express Cigar Store and Exchange Office, by L. B. HARKNESS. Best Cigars and Tobaccos always on hand. oct31

WILL CURE CONSUMPTION. To all suffering from the following diseases a ray of hope is offered through the kindness of a missionary friend who has sent me the formula of a purely vegetable medicine which has long been used by the native medicine men of Hindostan—for the positive and radical cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, Dyspepsia, Throat and Lung difficulty, General Debility, Loss of Manhood and all Nervous Affections, its power has been tested in hundreds of cases without a failure. I now feel it my sacred duty as far as possible to relieve human misery and will send the recipe—FREE OF CHARGE—to any person who may desire it with directions for using. Sent by return mail by addressing with 2 stamps naming this paper, Dr. O. R. Brigham, Drawer 23, Utica, N. Y.

Ab, my friend, if you like to see superb glass of beer, take so promenade to see Centennial Saloon. Eh, bliz, zat is magnifique!

TO ADVERTISERS.—Book of 100 pages, complete List of Newspapers and Advertising Rates. By mail 25c. Address Geo. P. ROWELL & Co., NEW YORK.

THERE WILL BE A BALL every Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday night of each week, at the Casuar Fruit Stand. Oct. 1-1m

FOR TACOMA, STEILACOOM AND OLYMPIA. THE FAVORITE STEAMER ZEPHYR

Leaves Seattle for Olympia Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 A. M.; returning on alternate days.

SADDLE ROCK Oyster Chop House

VAN WIE & SARGENT, PROP'RS. COMMERCIAL STREET. Next door to Matt Keith's

The undersigned have opened a chop and oyster house at the above stand, where they will furnish every delicacy that the market affords.

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

GROTTO SALOON. ALGAR & W'XON, Proprietors.

South side Seattle Mill street, Wash. Ter. All kinds of Liquors, Cigars, Etc. Constantly on hand. Open at all Hours

Office Saloon! AND BILLIARD ROOM, SOUTH SIDE MILL STREET, OPPOSITE YESLER'S MILL, SEATTLE, W. T.

WM. LAWRENCE, PROPRIETOR. IS THE PLACE TO GET GENUINE J. H. Cutter, Old Golden and Gaines', Old Hermitage Eye Whiskies, Three Star, Hennessy and Martell Brandy, and the Best Wines and Cigars; also to have a game of Billiards on a first-class table.

N. B.—We have a number of private Club Rooms for the accommodation of guests.

G. W. BULLENE, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEER & MECHANIC

FIRST ST., SEATTLE, W. T. PREPARED TO DO ALL kinds of Mill, Steamboat and Logging Camp Work in Iron, Brass, Steel and other metals. All kinds of Blacksmith Work done to order.

EASTWICK, MORRIS & CO., CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS, (Room No. 6 Burnett's Building) Cor. Commercial & Washington sts. SEATTLE, WASH. TER.

Coal, and other Miners' Lands, and mines. Surveyed, examined and reported upon. Plans and estimates for mining improvements. furnished. Special attention given to land survey and to the location of City Lots and Blocks. Maps and mechanical Drawing executed. November 2, 1877.

New Produce Store! WALTER GRAHAM & SON, Commission Merchants, General Produce & Provisions, Yesler's Wharf, Seattle, W. T.

We are prepared to receive consignments, and will give prompt attention to orders in our line of trade from all parts of the Sound. WALTER GRAHAM & SON. sept1

DENTISTRY. D. Locke, M. D., Will practice his profession in all its branches Permanent location. Room No. 1, up stairs, in Franzen's Block. sept5-M

VANITY FAIR SALOON. VAL. WILDMAN.

ASK FOR RILEY'S SODA WATER AND ROOT BEER! HAVING new block tin lined generators, our drink has none of the verdigris poisons of the inferior Soda Waters in the market. Delivered to any Part of the City. Location of Works—Front street, in Rear of Washthoff & Wald's, Seattle. sept1st

W. A. JENNINGS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Choice Groceries, Provisions, Hardware, Fine Teas, Crockery, Glassware, Flour, Feed, Etc., etc.

IMPORTED AND CALIFORNIA WINES, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS, CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

All Goods Guaranteed as Represented. Goods delivered in the city free of charge. Commercial Street, Seattle, W. T. aug4

M. A. KELLEY & CO., Wholesale and Retail

DRUGGISTS SEATTLE, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Our Stock is very complete of Pure and Fresh Drugs and Choice Perfumery.

Orders from Abroad Promptly Attended to.

S. BAXTER & CO., IMPORTERS And Commission Merchants. DEALERS IN FOREIGN & DOMESTIC

WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS. —AGENTS FOR—

J. H. Cutter Whiskies, White House Whisky, Universal Whisky.

A full assortment of Wines, Liquors and Cordials always on hand sale at low rates. We call special attention to our extensive stock of

Cigars for sale at San Francisco Prices FRONT STREET, SEATTLE, W. T.

The Highest Price Paid for Hides and Skins.

To Farmers and Loggers! THE LIGHT DRAFT STEAMER WENAT

CAPTAIN.....L. GREEN. Will tow Rafts and Lighters in all the streams flowing into Puget Sound, at rates that defy competition. The farmers of Snohomish and Whatcom counties are respectfully informed that we will carry grain to market for them at schooner's rates. SAUT GREEN, CHAPMAN & BAILEY.

Eastwick, Morris & Co., CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS, (Room No. 6 Burnett's Building) Cor. Commercial & Washington sts. SEATTLE, WASH. TER.

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WEEKLY DISPATCH.

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B. L. NORTHUP.

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

THE WEEKLY DISPATCH, published every Saturday morning. Three dollars per year. All business, news letters or telegraphic dispatches must be addressed to EVENING DISPATCH.

SATURDAY.....OCT. 20, 1877.

New York Politics.

There is a singular state of affairs in New York politics, as developed in the action of the two State Conventions recently held in that State. The Republican Convention, packed by Federal office-holders, in contempt of the President's order, declared open hostility to the Administration in all its parts and to the President's Southern policy and civil service reform. The Democratic Convention, under the lead and direction of "Tammany," was carried against Tilden and his friends. In both cases the spoilsmen triumphed over the advocates of reform.— If the Republicans succeed in the election, their influence goes to the re-establishment of the old spoils system which Hays is laboring so earnestly to put down. If the Democrats succeed, it restores to power the "Tammany Ring" and the "Canal Ring" of spoils-gatherers, who will spare no effort to put down Tilden and defeat his candidacy in 1880. Their honesty and consistency is exhibited in the fact that they have been the loudest in declaring that Tilden was fairly elected President and deprived of his just rights by fraud. It is difficult to understand how any honest man, who believes that Tilden was swindled out of his just and legal rights, can desert him until his rights have been vindicated; to do so would be to consent and become a party to an acknowledged fraud. It is the height of audacity to speak of Hays as a "fraudulent President" while conspiring to defeat Tilden, the "rightful President." The device is too transparent to deceive any man of sense. But spoils-hunters are too intent on the end to pay much regard to the character of the means.

Neither of these Conventions, it is reasonable to conclude, represented the sentiment of a majority of the voters for whom it assumed to act, and the only remedy is that suggested by a leading Democratic paper in New York, that the friends of reform, without party distinction, make common cause against the spoilsmen of both political parties.— This would bring the supporters of Tilden and of Hays together in one party, upon the only practical issue now before the American people—civil service reform against the spoils system. Horatio Seymour, Charles O'Connor, Samuel J. Tilden, and many other leading Democrats, made common cause with Republicans to break up the "Tweed ring," which embraced members of both parties and controlled the city and State governments. We believe there is yet sufficient patriotism in the country to maintain the policy which has been so bravely inaugurated by the President and defeat the designs of the spoilsmen of both political parties.

Presidents have not shown any greater inclination to abdicate than emperors and kings. An exception, however, must be made in the case of the President of Costa Rica, who has just thrown down the reins of power. Costa Rica is one of those happy spots where it is sometimes prudent to abdicate.

Reform and Toleration.

The Olympia *Courier*, published by a U. S. Deputy Collector and Public Printer, passes the following sharp criticism upon the President: "We wish the President of the United States would get through with his junketing and go back to business. We wish he would stop making foolish speeches in country villages to gaping wench and clown."

The cause of this unjust and ill-natured attack upon the President is, that the editor who gives it currency is opposed to the policy of the Administration in regard to Southern pacification and civil service reform. He believes in and openly advocates the doctrine that "to the victors belong the spoils," and that political offices are the legitimate rewards for party services. Under the policy which he advocates it was always held that opposition to any Administration measure was held and treated as treason to the party, subjecting any Federal officer to summary removal and political degradation. We well remember that under the Administration of Mr. Buchanan every "Anti-Lecompton" man, or supporter of Douglas, was hunted out of office, from members of the Cabinet to cross-roads postmasters; though there were scarcely enough supporters of the "Lecompton fraud" in the Northwestern States to fill the Federal offices.

The same rule prevailed under the Administration of Mr. Lincoln. No man was regarded as loyal or trust-worthy who was not a personal supporter of the President. Senator Williams, in a public speech pending his election, exclaimed: "The President is the government; the very flesh and bones of Abraham Lincoln are the government. No man is loyal to the Union who is not loyal to the President."— That sentiment was generally endorsed and acted upon by the then dominant party.

Under the Administration of President Grant, personal attachment and fidelity to the President was held paramount to all other considerations in the appointments to Federal offices. Senator Conkling, who now opposes President Hays, in the N. Y. Republican State Convention of 1876—which elected and instructed Delegates to the Cincinnati Convention in favor of himself—declared: "Support of the Administration is the only true test of party fidelity."

When Grant was President our friend of the *Courier* would not have presumed to have criticized his acts in the same spirit he does those of President Hayes, for he knew full well that if he did it would cost him his official position. Some party time-server would have immediately represented the fact at headquarters and superseded him in office. Now, under the system which he deprecates, he enjoys an independence which he never could have been permitted to do under the old system. When it was represented to the Post Master General that one of his subordinates was hostile to the policy of the Administration, as a reason for his removal, the reply was that the department only required the services and no control over the opinions of its subordinates. But the liberty thus extended does not and ought not to be construed as covering licentiousness. When the appointees of the President use the position to vilify and abuse him, the dignity of the office and the honor of the country demands that their places should be supplied by others less factiously inclined. The Administration

is entitled to decent civility from its subordinates, if it does not demand servile homage. A disagreement in sentiment does not necessarily imply personal hostility, such as is exhibited by our friend of the *Courier*. No one would more regret than we the removal of a faithful and competent officer for an offence against the Administration, though we fully recognize the right and duty of the Administration to defend itself against insult from its subordinates.

Regulating Tolls.

There will be few if any matters coming before our Territorial Legislature of greater interest to a large portion of the people of the Territory than that of regulating tolls on the railroad portages on the Columbia river. It is now demonstrated that the company monopolizing the continuous navigation of the river by means of these railroad connections, have not furnished facilities for transporting to market one half the marketable products of the country lying east of the Cascade mountains in Oregon and Washington, and no one else can engage in their transportation for the reason that the company hold the portages exclusively for their own use, which enables them to rule out competition and secure the entire carrying trade on their own terms. Thus the producers are entirely at the mercy of this company for four or five hundred miles of river navigation necessary to the marketing of their surplus products, their sole resource for the maintenance of themselves and families. Most of those producers settled in that country and opened and cultivated farms under an implied guarantee of facilities for the transportation of their products to market on equitable terms. The transportation company exercise their special franchise only upon condition that it shall not be made an instrument of oppression to others or used in opposition to public policy. In such cases it becomes the duty of the law-making power to "shut down the brakes;" to see to it that the rights of the people are protected. That their jurisdiction covers such cases has been determined by the highest judicial authority in the land. We do not believe there is another State or Territory in the Union which would tolerate the monopoly of any thoroughfare within its borders to the exclusive use of any one individual or company. Suppose the N. P. R. Co. should determine to take no freight over their road from Kalama to Tacoma which had not first paid tribute to the O. S. N. Co. on one side or the Star line on the other; would it not be the bounden duty of the Legislature to interfere for the protection of the rights of other freighters? That is precisely what the O. S. N. Co. is doing with its railroads which make the portages on the Columbia river. No freight is taken over them but from the boats of the company, except at such prices as will effectually crush competition in carrying on the river. If the N. P. R. Co. should get an extension of its charter, the purpose is to make the connection with the east from the head of navigation on the Columbia river, holding the construction of the line from thence to Portland in abeyance for the benefit of the O. S. N. Co. The stake would then be too high and the monopoly too heavily backed to be broken up without a mighty effort to which the Legislature might not deem itself adequate. Now a simple and concise enactment, fixing the rates of toll at

a fair compension, and compelling the company to take and give dispatch to all freight offered, without partiality or unequal discrimination, the thing is done without much danger of its being undone. The vast sums appropriated by the Government to the improvement of the river now inure solely to the benefit of a monopoly. The opening of the navigation of the river to free competition would be worth to the people east of the Cascades more in amount than the sum total of their annual taxes.

A portion of Peter B. Sweeney's real estate, held conjointly with Hugh Smith, was sold recently for the benefit of the city of New York. It brought six hundred and fifty-five thousand dollars, subject to mortgages amounting to three hundred and forty thousand. Sweeney was one of Boss Tweed's confederates in the robberies made in that city.

The Supreme Court of the United States maintains in an elaborate opinion that Congress has the right to prohibit the sale of whisky to Indians in States bordering on reservations, as well as on reservations.

Letter from Seabeck.

SEABECK, Oct. 7, 1877.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DISPATCH: As the business of this town is increasing, the size of the town is increasing, and the population is increasing, and the number of married men is increasing—consequently there is a very large increase of school children. But the old school house, which was built by Marshall Blinn some years ago, has not increased a bit, and is not large enough to-day to accommodate more than one-third of the scholars in this district. Guess there must be a scarcity of lumber, as the mill company have been shipping large quantities to a foreign market of late, using the surplus for building dwelling houses for their employees. And another thing—neither the owners nor their agent here have any children going to school in this district; so it doesn't matter much whether there is any school house or not, even if the law does require the property holders of a district to build school houses. Who are the principal property holders in this district? The W. M. Co., of course. What do they care whether there is a good school or not?—the boys will be able to handle just as much lumber for them when they are a few years older as they would if they received ever so good an education; and another thing, an ignorant, uneducated person can be handled to better advantage where there is nothing but muscle required. However, there was a school meeting called last evening (which was pretty well attended) for the purpose of discussing the propriety of turning out one-half of the scholars for two months, and then take in the other half. The discussions, which took place at the time, were too numerous and various for me to describe here, in fact things got so hot at one time that one of the directors tendered his resignation to the meeting in a very informal manner, by putting on his hat and leaving the hall, telling the whole meeting to go to h—l. Probably this is an illustration of the manner in which school meetings are conducted down our way in Missouri. After the very abrupt departure of the director, above alluded to, a question arose as to the propriety of building a school house on land which does not belong to the school district. The question was soon quashed, however, by the Mill company's agent informing the meeting that they were not expected to have any interests in this town that the Mill company were not directly interested in. Wonder if the Mill company don't have some interest here which they don't want the people interested in? Guess they have lots of it. More anon.

Boston Transcript:—"You are as pretty as a picture" is no longer the correct compliment to pay a lady. Simply say, "You put me in mind of a chromo."

Territorial Fair.

OLYMPIA, W. T., Oct. 11.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DISPATCH: To-day the weather is more favorable than yesterday, and in consequence the attendance is larger, not less than 1,000, perhaps 1,200, persons being present at the grounds this afternoon. But it is apparent to all that the exhibition is not what it should have been, nor what it could have been had the weather been more favorable, for many of our citizens who take a lively interest and feel its disappointment to be away, found it impossible to be here and make an exhibition of either stock or grain.

Class No. 1, grain and seeds. The exhibit was light. Thurston and Chehalis counties being about the only ones represented.

Class No. 2, fruits and grain. Display chiefly from Thurston county. Class No. 3, vegetables. But for King and Lewis counties, the display of vegetables would have been a failure.

Class 4, manufactures. Noticeable in this department was the marble work from Mr. Keenen, of Seattle. The specimens of rag carpet also attracted considerable attention. Class 6, dairy products, etc. Lewis and Chehalis were creditably represented in this line.

Class 8, flowers. A very good display.

Class 11, fancy work. The display in this class was very good and added much to the appearance of the exhibition.

Class 15, Horses. Quite a number on the ground; but with two or three exceptions, were not what we should expect to see at our Territorial Fair. Of Division 2 of this class, cattle. The display was not what it should have been. Division 3 and 4, sheep and goats. There were none. In Division 5 of class 14, the exhibition was good. We noticed a Berkshire boar weighing 600 lbs.; also a sow weighing 525; pigs five months old, not overly fat, weighing 125 lbs, besides others of different breeds.

The races attracted quite a crowd to-day. There were three entries, Hoppicker, by Wollery, of Pnyalup; Gilmore by Gilmore of Portland; Golden Warrior by McNaught of King county, half mile heats. Hoppicker was withdrawn after the first heat, which was won by Gilmore in 59%. Second and third heats won by Golden Warrior, time second heat, 52%; third heat, 54%.

Financially the fair is likely to prove a success, and for whatever lack there may seem to be in connection with the fair this season, certainly the officers and managers should not be held responsible, for they have done all that could have been done by them to further the interests of the association. The chief cause of the seeming want of success, is in the fact before stated, that the weather has been such that the people could not be present with their farm products.

A correspondent, reviewing the diseases consequent on the famine in India, says: "The registered deaths of the present year up to the end of June were 370,000 above the average. According to the opinion of the district officers, this does not represent more than two-thirds of the actual mortality, and we have further to add the deaths which have occurred since and have not yet been officially reported."

The correspondent's conclusion is that not less than 750,000 persons have fallen victims, and even these figures will probably be largely increased before the famine and its after wave of suffering has finally passed away.

The Hon. Cassius M. Clay sends the New York *Herald* a dispatch in which he says that he shot the negro White in self-defence. The deceased was a bad character whom he had ordered off his land, and who had in consequence threatened his life.

Yellow fever has unfortunately appeared at Port Royal. In Fernandez the situation appears to be growing worse.

FATE OF A CONFIDENTIAL CLERK.

—A New York correspondent writes: I stood on the stoop of some offices, on a public thoroughfare, talking to some gentlemen. A young man passed who recognized my friend. The passer was small and thin and had a foreign look, and his age could not have been thirty. "You see that man," said the gentleman. "He is the smartest young man in New York. He had a fine position in one of our largest importing houses. He was confidential clerk of the house and would have been trusted with uncounted gold. The house was underselling the market, and dealers wanted to know how it was done. They approached this young clerk, and he gave his employers away. He gave the private papers to the rival houses, and at night opened the counting-house to inspection. It cost the firm \$250,000 to settle up matters; somebody paid the clerk \$50,000 on condition he left the city. The money burnt in his pocket. He went into speculation. From that he went into gambling. He is now poor as a church mouse, with no business, and nobody to trust him.

A plentiful rain has fallen in many of the worst famine districts of India. Agricultural work is active, and crops are making rapid progress. There can be no reasonable doubt that the tide of the great calamity has been turned, but vast numbers of those who survive the actual famine must still succumb from their enfeebled condition.

The Philadelphia *Chronicle* says: The manufacturers of a burglar-proof safe have engaged Gen. Butler to travel through Ohio. Whenever he announces his intention of stopping in any town, the owners of silver plate buy one of the safes to lock their valuables in.

The long strike in the coal fields is practically ended. In the Wilkesbarre region work has been resumed, and the reports indicate that the workmen of the other sections will follow the example in a few days.

There is great distress everywhere in China, caused by the short crops and ravages of locusts. Heavy floods have occurred in the southern provinces.

Five thousand striking miners in Pennsylvania have returned to work. The backbone of the long strike seems to be broken.

DIED.

In this city, October 15th, Albertina Evelyn We fare, aged 19 months.

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

MANUFACTURED BY THE PERLESS MFG CO. OF PHILADELPHIA,

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

HIGHEST AWARDS AT CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION. THOUSANDS OF FAMILIES USING THEM

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

DENTISTRY.

D. Locke, M. D., Will practice his profession in all its branches Permanent location, Rooms No. 7, up stairs, in Everett's Block

CITY AND COUNTRY.

From Daily of Saturday.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.—The San Francisco *Alta* says: It is reported that the Northern Pacific Railroad people will apply for an extension of their charter, or rather, it should be said, for a re-enactment of the charter of that road, since it has expired by reason of non-fulfillment of its terms. Should Congress listen to and grant the prayer of their petition, they give out that they will commence the work of railroad construction and push it westward from Bismarck into Montana; and on the Pacific side, commencing at Oregon, build easterly toward the eastern portion already built and in process of construction. It may be possible that by uniting the Northern railroad forces and interests with Tom Scott's Texas Pacific Railroad influences and make a united fight for the two roads before Congress, as the Americans and French united a hundred years ago, they may succeed. But the day for great railroad gifts of land and guaranteed railroad bonds on which the Government contracts to pay the interest, has passed, and the next Congress will scarcely agree to any such public expenditure.

EXPLORING.—Mr. M. Nichols returned to this town on Tuesday after an absence of four months on a prospecting tour for gold. He says he started in at the head of Sequim Bay where he discovered indications of coal and iron, and half way between Dungeness and Port Angeles he struck gold on the bed-rock, and was only able to work when it was low water. The gold discovered was of a very fine quality. Mr. Nichols also discovered gold on White's creek, Morse's creek and Port Angeles creek. The most ever taken out in one day was \$2.50. This gentleman is now at Dalgarno's Hotel, and by calling on him he will show the specimens of gold he has taken out of these creeks. He went over the mountains to Gray's Harbor prospecting and reports good agricultural lands in the valleys, but found no gold.—*P. T. Press.*

A NARROW ESCAPE.—This week, while the mate of the Bark Lizzie Marshal was quieting a drunken sailor on board that vessel, the latter suddenly drew a sharp knife and made a quick blow at the former. Fortunately the mate's hand was over his breast and received the blow which otherwise would have reached the heart. As it was the knife passed directly through the wrist, making an ugly and painful wound. Before he was secured the man with the knife opened up the captain's coat sleeve in a manner more unceremonious than pleasing.

A NEW SHIP.—Orders have just been received at Seabeck from the San Francisco Office of the Company to prepare for the construction of another vessel at that place. The Cassandra Adams, 1,100 tons, was the last large vessel built at Seabeck and though she is one of the finest barks afloat, the enterprising builders, Adams, Blinn & Co., are determined to outdo themselves in their new ship. The new vessel is to be ship rigged and of about 1,500 tons measurement.

On Monday night the steamer Mastick arrived at Port Discovery with a fine boom of logs which she had towed all the way from Pischet river. At this season of the year, such an undertaking is somewhat risky, on account of the frequent severe weather out in the straits, and the owners of this boom may be congratulated on the safe arrival of their property.

The land advertised of the Bankrupt Estate of Thos. Cranny at Utsalady to have been sold on Tuesday last, was not sold for want of bidders. We are informed by the assignee that it will be sold at private sale. Those desiring to purchase will take notice accordingly.

The *Press* says that Major E. W. Blake, Inspector of Customs, has been, upon his own application, transferred from San Juan to Neah Bay. We believe no one's brother-in-law has, as yet, been appointed to fill the vacancy at San Juan.

The visit of the Legislative Assembly to the Territorial University in this city, has for some reason been postponed for one week.

DIED IN JAIL.—This morning in the county jail Ri Lee, a Chinaman who was serving a term of three years for burglary, was engaged in sweeping the corridor, being assisted by another prisoner. Ri Lee was bending over the drain at the water-pipe, when his fellow-prisoner spoke to him. Not receiving a reply, he approached Ri Lee and found him dead, his head resting against the wall and him continuing in a stooping position. As the other prisoners were locked in their cells in full view of the two, and as they all confirm the story as told by the prisoner who was assisting Ri Lee, no doubt his statement is correct. Dr. Bagley was at once called, and as nothing unusual was discovered in the case, the doctor decided. No further examination was necessary, as to all outward appearance Ri Lee died of heart disease. The Chinamen in the city are expected to take charge of the remains of their dead countryman.

JOHN MOSS.—While at the county building this morning our reporter looked in at the cell of Moss, who is charged with the crime of shooting Peterson. Moss bears his confinement very impatiently, complaining that he is only allowed in the corridor just long enough to swallow his food, which he thinks is none too good, and then remanded back into the dark, damp cell. He is very anxious to know the condition of Peterson. From some cause the prisoner bears a very anxious and haggard expression. Here is an opportunity for the good people who comforted Thompson in his last hours to repeat their acts of humanity.

PROBATE MATTERS.—In the Probate Court to-day, an order was made by Judge Burke directing notice for settlement of final account in the matter of the estate of J. H. Jones, deceased. In the matter of the estate of George W. Hardin, deceased, a decree was made settling final account. An order was also issued by the Judge directing J. R. Robbins, former guardian of the minor heirs of O. W. Weaver, deceased, to turn over the property of the wards to his successor, C. D. Young.

An insane man, named George Shultz, was taken up to the Asylum this morning on the Messenger in charge of Sheriff Wyckoff. His insanity was not the result of intemperance, as heretofore stated. The cause of the burning of the Constitution has been traced to the spontaneous ignition of Seattle coal which had remained seven months in her bunkers, the vessel having been laid up that length of time.

SALMON are jumping in Port Discovery Bay in great numbers. They seem to be as plentiful there as in some localities made notorious by extensive fisheries.

DISPATCHES from the State Fair at Salem yesterday say the receipts at the gates were \$1,600; from licenses, enteries, etc., \$870; grand total for four days, \$11,000.

The attention of Justice Andrews was occupied this afternoon in trying the party arrested for keeping a squaw dance house.

From the Daily of Monday.

PERSONAL.—Dr. Weed, our worthy Mayor, returned to this city Saturday from San Francisco, where he has been sojourning for some weeks past. The doctor reports times dull in California, caused by the excessive drought of the past season. Thousands of people are out of employment, with no means of subsistence, causing a most deplorable state of affairs. This fact, however, has tended in a great measure to divert the tide of immigration, which heretofore has rested in that State, and every steamer leaving San Francisco is crowded to its utmost capacity with people seeking homes on the North Pacific coast. The steamer Elder, on which the Doctor took passage, was so full that the floor of the cabin had to be utilized for sleeping accommodations. The majority of the immigrants landed at Portland, strike out for Eastern Oregon and Washington Territory, but a considerable number find their way to the Sound country. They all have more or less money, and are a healthy addition to our population.

The case of the Territory vs. Taylor Tillie, on trial before Justice Andrews on Saturday, was dismissed for want of sufficient proof.

DROPPED DEAD.—About 2 o'clock to-day a man approached Mr. Crawford, who was standing in front of his store, on Front street, evidently with the intention of speaking to him on some subject, but was unable to articulate, and appeared confused. Mr. Thornton, who was standing near at the time, asked him if he wished him to write out his communication for him. The man made no answer, but suddenly turned round and fell against the door, but was caught by Mr. Crawford before he had reached the floor, when it was discovered that he was dead. Heart disease was probably the cause of death. Deceased was named William Stroug, and had recently been working in Burns' logging camp, and has the appearance of a man about 40 years of age. The body was conveyed to Russell's undertaking rooms, where an inquest was held by the Coroner.

ARRIVALS.—Saturday night last there arrived in this city, off the steamer Alida, a number of families from Michigan, who intend to make this Territory their future abiding place. We have frequently noticed the arrival of immigrants from the Eastern States, in this neighborhood, but certainly never so healthy or generally well preserved a company as this. They number forty-one, men, women and children, the latter preponderating, and are destined for the rich country bordering the Skagit river. The company embrace the necessary amount of mechanics, lumbermen and farmers to fully utilize the varied resources of that section, and have sufficient capital on hand to keep them until returns are had from their labors.

A QUEER CUSTOM.—A number of persons witnessed at the cemetery yesterday, the Chinese ceremony of feeding the dead. A bountiful repast was placed in front of the graves of the defunct Mongolians, consisting of roast pork, biscuits, rice, tea, apples, etc., and small bonfires were lighted near by. Although we observed no inclination on the part of the silent tenants to partake of the repast, the attendants appeared to be satisfied that their deceased brethren had enjoyed a hearty meal, and quietly removed the remnants of the feast, and the ceremony was ended.

THE NEW GRADES.—We publish elsewhere in this issue the new ordinance of the Common Council establishing grades. The ordinance goes into effect five days after publication. The base or datum line at which the grades of the city shall be referred is established at an elevation of 9 6-10 below the top of the granite step in the door of Dexter Horton & Co.'s bank. The public will appreciate the fact that the DISPATCH is the only paper in the city publishing the ordinances of the Common Council.

A CHANCE FOR ALL.—Arrangements have now been completed by the proprietors of the DISPATCH, by which subscribers along the line of the S. & W. W. R. R. can be served with their papers regularly every day on the arrival of the train. This will undoubtedly be a great convenience to our numerous subscribers on the line of that road, and an incentive to many others in that section to subscribe for the best paper—locally, editorially and otherwise—in the Territory.

SETTLED.—A compromise has at last been effected by the city of Vancouver with the St. James (Catholic) Mission, whereby all claims of the Mission upon the townsite is to be relinquished for the sum of \$6,500. The terms have been fully agreed upon, and the necessary papers will be signed and executed as soon as they can be prepared by the attorneys.

A BIG ONE.—Burard Inlet has furnished a magnificent lumber tree. As it stood up, the distance from the ground to the first limb was 174 feet, and it measured six feet in diameter at the ground and three and a half feet at the first limb. It furnished seven saw logs, each twenty-four feet long, and which made 24,540 feet of lumber, all free from knots.

The supports of the flagstaff in Occidental square having rotted through age, workmen were engaged to-day in replacing them with new braces. It is a good job, and the pole had really become shaky, and liable to fall at any time.

A GOOD BILL.—The bill introduced by Whitson, of Yakima, providing for the payment of a bounty for the destruction of predatory animals in the counties east of the Cascades, will doubtless afford the Indians of that section profitable employment every winter, and be a source of great benefit to the farmers. One-half the crop of Kittitas Valley was destroyed this season by the voracious gophers or ground squirrels, which are swarming into the valley in thousands. In some places they left not a spear of grain, mowing it down as clean as if a fire had passed over it. They also destroyed large quantities of vegetables, etc.

From Seabeck comes the following cheering note, accompanied by a list of new subscribers: "Mr. Editor:—By to-day's mail we have taken the opportunity, without any solicitations from any one connected with your office, to send in our names to you as subscribers to your valuable paper. We not only wish to show our appreciation of your journal as a valuable newspaper, but also our admiration of talent and force combined in conducting a public journal. Yours truly, SEVENTEEN SUBSCRIBERS."

An old man stood by a groupe of representatives in Olympia the other day, and drew forth a bag of fine cut with which to regale himself. A portly assemblyman asked the sage for a chew, and the little stock went around. A tear glistened in the old man's eye when the empty bag was returned to him. "Ah," said he, and the remark may be borne on the breeze to posterity, "too much legislation!"

Soon after leaving here last night an accident occurred to the Annie Stewart, by reason of her colliding with the Seattle coal bunkers. A dense fog hung over the bay at the time, and the accident was unavoidable. The steamer sustained no serious injury, however.

We learn that Capt. Jackson has resigned his place at the wheel of the Otter, intending for a time, to engage in another pursuit. His place will probably be supplied by Capt. Browner.

JULIUS DICKENS, editor of the *Express*, died on Friday at Steilacoom. Consumption was the cause of his death.

MISS STELLA GALLIHER, Engrossing Clerk of the House, was declared by vote to be the handsomest girl at the Olympia Fair.

QUITE an audience witnessed a quiet little game of siwash poker on Front street yesterday.

The steamer Colfax was in to-day after a lot of castings for the mill at Seabeck.

From the Daily of Tuesday.

HALO CUMTUX.—During the progress of a case in Justice Andrews' Court on Saturday, a klootchman summoned as a witness when testifying endeavored to make the Court believe she did not understand English. The Judge knew better, however, and said to her, "mica halo cumtux Boston wawa?" when she answered that she did not understand it. Finally after being threatened with imprisonment and with being severely punished for perjury the stubborn aborigine concluded she'd better reveal what she knew about the case, and readily exclaimed, in good English, "All right, go ahead," much to the amusement of the spectators.

PUMPED OUT.—A special telegram, dated San Francisco, Oct. 14th, says that "for several days divers have been endeavoring to close ports and the holes cut in the hull of the steamer Constitution, preparatory to raising her. Late last night they finally accomplished the object and to-day the water was pumped out. The ship was floated again and towed to the foot of Second street. It is impossible at present to ascertain the amount of damage by fire and water, as the hold is full of mud, debris and water-soaked cargo."

The ladies of the M. E. Church will serve supper and oysters at Yesler's Hall next Friday evening, Oct. 19, for the benefit of the Church and parsonage. All are cordially invited. A good time may be expected. Admittance free. Supper 25 cents; oysters extra.

SOCIAL.—Bailey Gatzert, Esq., and Mrs. Gatzert, entertained a large number of their friends, at their home-like residence, last evening, with a ball and supper, which was a most enjoyable affair. We believe the entertainment was originally intended to include Capt. Seabury and his officers of the steamship Alaska, and also the members of the Legislature; neither of whom arrived as expected. Mr. and Mrs. Gatzert are not at all "stuck up" like Judge Hilton, but extend their hospitality to Christians on equal terms with "Princes of the house of David."

BURIED.—The body of William Strong, the unfortunate man who fell dead on Front street yesterday, was buried at 10 o'clock to-day from Russell's undertaking establishment. Deceased had lived on the Sound many years. He was a native of Ireland, and was aged 43 years. Although well known hereabouts, his remains were carted to the cemetery in a common express wagon, with not even a solitary follower—"and none too poor to do him reverence." Such is life.

ANOTHER RACE.—Billy Neville was the rider of McNaught's winning horse, Golden Warrior, at the Olympia Fair last week, for a purse of \$200. We understand that preparations are being made for another trial of the same horses, Golden Warrior and Billy Gilmore, at the race track near this city, to come off a week from Saturday.

ARRIVED.—The steamship Alaska, Capt. Seabury, arrived here about 3:40 to-day, having left Port Townsend at noon, where she was detained by the dense fog. She brought but few passengers for this port, and a large cargo of miscellaneous merchandise. The Alaska will leave here for San Francisco on Saturday.

CHEAP.—By reference to our advertisements it will be seen that Mr. J. A. Fountain is offering his superior dry maple wood for sale at the extremely low price of \$2.75 per cord. There are 84 cords of this wood on the wharf of Crawford & Harrington, who are the agents for Mr. Fountain here.

RAPE.—A well known married man in this city who has hitherto born a respectable character, was arrested and taken before Justice Scott this morning charged with committing the crime of rape on a girl 13 years of age. After a preliminary examination the hearing of the case was continued for one week.

MONEY.—Money goes. No one knows; where it goeth, no one showeth. Here and there, everywhere, in and out, round about, run, run, dun, dun, spend, spend, lend, lend, send, flush to-day, short tomorrow; notes to pay, borrow, borrow, so it goes—no one knows; where it goeth, no one showeth.

SAYS the Coos Bay News: "The steamer Empire will hereafter run to Seattle, at least until the Eastport mines resume work, she called in last Sunday on her way up, and left on Monday. She has run here ever since she was built and we are sorry to lose her even temporarily."

ADJOURNED.—Both houses of the Territorial Legislature adjourned yesterday, out of respect to the Hon. Joseph Foster and wife, who recently sustained such a heavy affliction in the loss of their children by diphtheria. The House and Council probably convened again to-day.

Two squaws in Tacoma gave a boy a dollar to get them a bottle of whisky, and the boy forgot what he went for. The squaws did not get the whisky or see the boy again. Good little boy. He will grow up to be an Indian agent.

A SELL.—Some waggish fellow fired off a cannon last night about 9 o'clock—the hour the Alaska was expected to arrive here—and dozens of anxious persons hurried down to the wharf, but were doomed to bitter disappointment, as no sign of the expected steamer could be discerned through the enveloping fog.

MRS. WELFARE, a sister of John Moss, came over from Port Madison yesterday to visit her brother. She was accompanied by her two young children sick with diphtheria and in a dying condition. One of the children has since died.

APPOINTED.—Mr. H. H. Tibbetts has been appointed postmaster at Renton, vice Geo. W. Tibbetts, resigned. Mr. H. H. Tibbetts is a brother of Representative Tibbetts, of this county, and will make a popular and efficient postmaster.

BEAN & McCALLISTER received, this morning a large invoice of the celebrated premium butter, manufactured by Browning, of Lewis county; also a lot of excellent cheese from the same manufacturer.

At the meeting of the tax-payers at the central school house on Saturday evening for the purpose of voting on the question of levying a tax of two mills for school purposes the measure was voted down.

A DISPATCH from Washington states that the secretary of the treasury has assigned the new steam cutter Corwin to duty at the mouth of the Columbia river, with headquarters at Astoria.

The heaviest fog of the season settled over the bay last night, and did not entirely clear off until after noon to-day.

MR. GILLESPIE came over from Kittitas this morning bringing with him a handsome stallion, which will be taken to Whiddy Island.

CAPT. GUARD, formerly mate on the Annie Stewart, is now master of the steamer Alida.

MARSHAL THORNDYKE returned from Salem last night.

ELI MAPLES will winter in Kittitas, where he has a large band of cattle.

The Alaska will arrive this evening.

New Advertisements.

Dry Maple Wood for Sale!

THE undersigned has on hand a large quantity of excellent Dry Maple Wood, from White River, which he offers for sale at the very low price of

\$2.75 Per Cord,

On the Wharf. J. A. FOUNTAIN.
CRAWFORD & HARRINGTON, Agents,
Seattle, W. T.

DR. G. A. WEED.

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

Pacific Mail S.S. Co

SPECIAL NOTICE.



The Large and Commodious Steamer

Alaska -- 4,500 Tons,

Will leave San Francisco on

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10th, 1877.

For Victoria, Port Townsend, Seattle, Olympia and Tacoma. Shippers will please take notice and have their freight ready.

H. L. TIBBALS, Agent.

DR. G. V. CALHOUN,

OFFICE—JAMES STREET, OPPOSITE THE OCCIDENTAL HOTEL.

Seattle. - - Wash. Territory

Residence, Third st., near Episcopal Church Seattle, W. T., July 31, 1875.

LA CONNER HOTEL.

J. J. CONNER, Prop'r.

This Hotel is situated in the thriving town of La Conner, at the mouth of the Skagit river and in the center of the great agricultural district of Puget Sound. The house is well established, and has

First-Class Accommodations

For Families and the Traveling Public. Parties on

HUNTING EXCURSIONS

will find this Hotel most centrally located.

PUCET FOUNDRY,

WHITE & TENNY, PROP'RS.

(Successors to J. F. & T. WILSON.)

All kinds of Iron and Brass Casting done at San Francisco prices.

Orders from all parts of the Sound will be filled with promptness and dispatch.

From the Daily of Wednesday.

TOO MUCH ZEAL.—The *Intelligence* this morning, in its zeal to encourage home industry and the natural productions of our "side," professes surprise and sorrow that any paper in this city should have so forgotten its mission as to attribute the fire in the ill-fated Constitution to the spontaneous combustion of old Seattle coal which had laid in her after bunkers for over a year. We hasten, on the part of the offender, to make with proper correction, and can with safety say that the direct or even probable cause of the fire is a matter of pure conjecture. Whether it was occasioned by the ignition of Seattle or Nanaimo coal can never be determined. The Seattle coal we are sorry to say, is not exempt from the chemical properties which pervade first class minerals of its kind, and no doubt would ignite if subjected to certain atmospheric influences. There are no parasites on our salmon, and the old settlers are not shylocks.

UNFORTUNATE.—Samuel Calhoun suffered another severe loss by the disaster to the P. M. S. S. Constitution. Mr. Gaches had shipped for him 1,000 sacks of oats, which are said to be uninsured. Mr. Calhoun is one of the most extensive grain producers of Western Washington, but scarcely a season passes but he meets with some unforeseen reverse. Two years ago he lost heavily by the ill-fated Steamship Pacific and last year by the careening of the Str. Dispatch at La Conner while loading with a cargo of his grain. We hope this shipment will not prove a total loss, and that some relief will be afforded by the Steamship Company.

WON AGAIN.—George Rudge, Seattle's champion foot racer, achieved another victory at the Olympia Fair on Friday last. He ran against James A. Day, the same party with whom he contested in this city in July last. The race was for a purse of \$30, which was easily won by Rudge, who distanced his competitor several feet. We understand that arrangements are now being made for another race to take place in this city shortly, between Mr. Rudge and a young man from Cowlitz, for a purse of \$100.

MARBLE WORKS.—Carkeek Bros., of this city, are constructing a handsome monument, to be erected over the grave of the late Capt. Fowler, at Port Townsend. The structure will rest on a sandstone base three feet square. The pile is two feet square and two and one-half feet high, on top of which is placed a shaft eight feet in height. The monument is carved from Italian marble, handsomely polished, and will cost when finished about \$650.

APPEAR THIS EVENING.—This evening our citizens will have an opportunity of witnessing the Richings-Bernard opera company, the largest and most complete troupe of English opera artists that has ever visited Puget Sound. They appear this evening in Von Plotow's beautiful opera of *Martha*, with an excellent cast, and will doubtless receive an ovation. After leaving here the company proceed to Victoria.

A large Berkshire boar was exhibited at the Territorial Fair by Mr. Long, of Chehalis. At the close of the exhibition the animal was started for home, but was intercepted at Tacoma by a telegram from a person wishing to purchase it. The hog is now on board the Messenger at the wharf, and will be returned to Olympia to-morrow.

The monster steamship Alaska left at one o'clock to-day for up-Sound ports. A number of our citizens are enjoying a trip up-Sound on this immense floating-palace. She will call at this port on her return unless prevented by the fog.

Mr. Smith is expected to arrive from the Kittitas valley this week with about 250 head of beef cattle for Foss & Borst. This will probably be the last drove this firm will bring across the mountains this season.

It now appears that the immense amount of sacked grain which was piled around the Walla Walla depot, was but little damaged by the recent rains. The principal losses have occurred in the up-Sound country.

TUG BLAKELY.—The repairs to the tug Blakely being completed, she was to-day at the wharf for the purpose of having her boilers tested. In the language of inspector Bullene, "She is all O. K." There have been in the neighborhood of \$25,000 expended on her in repairs, including a fine new cabin, elegantly painted. The work on her machinery was superintended by Geo. W. Bullene, of our city, who has the happy faculty of shaping iron into any desired form; the boilers, smoke-stack, etc., were manufactured by Messrs. Foster & King, who do about all the work in their line there is done on the Sound. The work on the Blakely is all first-class, and to use the expression of the people who were at the wharf admiring her to-day, "she is as good as new."

THE NEAH BAY TROUBLES.—Rev. C. A. Huntington, the deposed Indian agent at Neah Bay, came down from Olympia last night, and will shortly proceed to Washington to vindicate himself in the matter of the alleged "crookedness" at the agency, which he states is without any foundation whatever, but was merely hatched up against him by designing enemies; and that instead of illegally appropriating government funds, he has paid out a considerable sum of his own funds to sustain the school at the agency.

FINE WOOL.—At the wharf are two Spanish Merino ewes and a buck, consigned to Col. C. H. Larrabee, from California. This is the second lot of fine woolled sheep the colonel has purchased for his Whidby Island farm; the former lot proved to be of an inferior grade, but the lot now on the wharf have every mark of the genuine. The enterprise of the colonel is commendable; but if there is profit in keeping ordinary sheep for their wool, there certainly is profit in producing the silk-like coat of the Spanish Merino.

GOES TO WASHINGTON.—Hon. J. J. McGilvra leaves on the Alida to day en route for Washington, to labor for the reversion of government lands illegally withheld from settlement by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. We trust his efforts will be successful.

A man from one of the Sound mill ports last evening assaulted a Second street grocer and succeeded in escaping from the city before a warrant could be sworn out for his arrest.

METROPOLITAN.—The appearance of our wharfs to-day, lined with shipping, including the Pacific Mail steamship Alaska, of 4,500 tons burden, and our warehouses crowded with merchandise.

C. N. Pring, who was here recently as agent of the Richings-Bernard company, has retired from that position, and opened the White House, near Portland.

The services of the Pacific Cornet Band have been secured to furnish music at the festival to be given by the ladies of the M. E. Church at Yesler's Hall next Friday evening.

ROBERT GREENLAW, of Port Discovery, on the 7th inst., shot and killed a bear which weighed—when dressed—711 lbs.

A large number of articles that were on exhibition at the Territorial Fair at Olympia, came down on the Messenger this afternoon.

The sawmills of Sonoma county, California, saw annually 57,000,000 feet of lumber.

The Zephyr will not run to Snohomish any more but will continue on the Olympia route.

A trip around the world is not an undertaking of the magnitude it was in the days of Capt. Cook. It is becoming an every-day occurrence. The tour will shortly be made by the Woodruff scientific expedition—a scientific school afloat—in which a number of cadets enjoy the pleasures of travel and sight-seeing, as an offset for the irksomeness of the study, and the benefit of instruction imparted by a corps of first-class professors.

The whisky bell punch has proved so successful in Virginia that Louisiana and Arkansas are thinking of adopting it.

From the Daily of Thursday.

HOW IT WAS DONE.—The two inseparable and notorious characters, Dowd and McDonald, who were fresh from King county jail, visited the Oregon State Fair at Salem last week, and as usual succeeded in victimizing a large number of persons. One individual from Polk county alone was robbed of \$1,678. The manner of the little game was as follows: One of their (Dowd & McDonald's) confederates observed this man on the street, engaged in conversation with him, found out his name and became acquainted with his occupation and place of residence. He then left him, and finding Dowd informed him of all that had passed, and showed him the victim on the street. Dowd rushed up to him grasped his hand, called him by name and inquired how all the neighbors were over in Polk county, declaring that he was an old acquaintance. After conversing for a short time Dowd showed him some lottery tickets purporting to have been issued by some orphan's charitable institution, and saying that he was going right up to their office to try his luck. Said he had just seen a friend of his who had won \$500 from the lottery. He then urged the farmer to accompany him and see how he would succeed. The man consented, and they together went up stairs and into a room where there was a young man behind a table, upon which was a pile of money, and tickets with certain figures on them. The table was so arranged that the tickets could be changed at the will of the "dealer." Dowd began betting upon the turn of certain figures, and at first lost several small sums. His luck soon changed and he whispered to his newly found acquaintance that he had found out the secret, and could win every time, at the same time explaining to him how it was. His friend became very much excited as he kept winning, and under his instruction began betting. He won several sums, Dowd telling the "dealer" that his friend could win every thing he would put up, when the "dealer" became angry and offered to bet \$2,000 they could not. The gentleman from Polk at once staked all he had, a check upon a Portland bank for \$1,678, and—lost. Dowd then swore it was a swindle, and that he would watch the room while the farmer went out to get a policeman to arrest the lottery man. In this the victim readily consented, and hurriedly ran down stairs for an officer, Dowd standing watch at the door. When he came back with the policeman he found the door locked, and no one in the room. The check was cashed at the bank in Salem, so that there is no hope of obtaining any part of his money.

H'AMERICA VICTORIOUS.—By a special to Jack Levy we learn that in the race yesterday between the gigs of the U. S. S. Lackawanna and H. M. S. Opal, at Victoria, five miles, for \$500 a side, the Lackawanna won by fifteen seconds. The excitement in Victoria was intense. The winning crew have won a number of races in China, and are said to have never been beaten.

WILL RETURN.—At the request of some of our music-loving citizens, the Richings-Bernard Opera Company will return and give two performances Friday and Saturday evenings of next week. The operas of *Il Trovatore*, with anvil chorals, and the *Bohemian Girl*, are selected. Reserved seats can be secured of Jack Levy.

HERE TO-MORROW.—Agent Tibbals sent a telegram down from Tacoma this afternoon, announcing that the steamship Alaska would call in here to-morrow on her way down. Shippers and passengers will govern themselves accordingly. The Alaska will probably arrive in the forenoon.

Mr. Thomas Hughes, whose leg was amputated some weeks ago, is now able to be out on crutches. His many friends in this city and at Newcastle are pleased to know that he is doing so well.

In the show window of L. S. Rowe is a 70 pound jar of tea direct from Japan. The jar is a very attractive one.

THE HOLMAN SHOOTING CASE.

From a Walla Walla paper we gather the following particulars of the Holman shooting case. It seems that Holman was very jealous of his wife, and as his neighbors think without any cause. Last week Monday Holman had been drinking to excess, and going home at night beat his wife severely. To escape from his brutality, Mrs. Holman took refuge in a neighbor's house and remained there over night. Tuesday morning, about 10 o'clock, Holman went after his wife, and after some words drew a pistol, at the same time declaring his intention to kill his wife. Fortunately Mrs. Waggoner, the lady of the house, had a broom in her hand and with this she struck the pistol aside. This time the pistol was aimed directly at the woman's head. He made a second attempt, this time shooting his wife through the body, the ball entering in front and coming out at the back. By this time the neighbors were alarmed, and Holman, leaving his weapon behind, beat a hasty retreat. Col. Kraft, chief engineer of the fire department, happened to be in the neighborhood, and summoning J. B. Thompson, the deputy sheriff, pursuit was made. The fugitive was traced to a corn field, and after a slight search was found hid in a corn shock. Mr. Thompson had his pistol on him before he had time to move, and so Holman surrendered and was escorted to the county jail, where he is now in quarters. Dr. Bingham, the attending physician, pronounces Mrs. Holman's wound dangerous, but not necessarily fatal, and thinks it probable that she will recover.

FOG.—The fog has been so dense on the bay for the last few mornings that persons could discern objects only a short distance. This morning sleep was almost impossible after three o'clock, on account of the continued whistling of steamers out on the bay. The difficulty is in finding the wharf; steamers leaving here can proceed on their several routes readily after clearing the wharf, by occasionally whistling, to avoid collision with other vessels, and to get their reckoning by listening to the echo of the whistle as it reverberates over the hills lining the Sound.

The Walla Walla Statesman calls the "Snoqualmie Road Bill" the "Snoqualmie Road Swindle," and says if passed it will only benefit a few men in King county. We are of the impression that the opening of a road over the Snoqualmie pass will benefit the entire eastern portion of the Territory, by furnishing a cheaper and more direct route to the seaboard than that now controlled by the O. S. N. Co. But the Statesman must say something, or it will no longer be subsidized by the said company.

The bath room of the barber shop of Dixon & Duncan, on Commercial street, has recently been improved by the addition of a new tank and heating apparatus, by Hendricks & Curtis. The tank has a capacity of 1,700 gallons, and can be heated in a very few minutes by means of a coil heater, the water passing out of the tank into a pipe which coils in a box stove, and the water becoming heated passes back into the tank.

MESSRS. WHITE & TENNY are removing their material from their old shop to the new foundry building erected for their increasing business. Their old quarters were much too small, and a portion of the street had to be appropriated for their use. Now however, they will have plenty of room in the new building.

The Indian who has been confined in the city calaboose for some days past for larceny, has been removed to the county jail, and ornamented with a set of the county jewelry.

DR. STEELE, the Pain Eradicator man, was in our city yesterday. He left this morning for Victoria.

It was a Boston man who went home early in the morning, and meeting the sad, reproachful eyes of his wife, apologized, "My darling, I think you'll be sorry for this when you get sober."

Last night a man took lodging on the street corner in front of Mr. Uhlfelder's store, much to the annoyance of early pedestrians.

A STUMP PULLER.

We take the following description of a useful invention from the B. B. Mail:—"Messrs. E. S. Whittier and A. C. Marston have now in operation on Judge Eldridge's land a machine capable of pulling up, in a few minutes' time, the roots of the stoutest tree. It has a lifting capacity of 60 tons, and consists of a screw about five inches in diameter suspended from a triangular frame about 20 feet high. The tree must be cut off at about six feet from the ground, (the lower the better,) the roots excavated so as to admit a strong chain which is fastened overhead to the screwing apparatus. A horse is hitched to the lever attached to a nut on top of the screw which, as he walks or trots in a circle outside the triangular frame, furnishes the power to work upward the machine, snapping the roots with ease. This invention is of the simplest construction, and really may be operated by one man, if necessary, a slight push of the hand being sufficient to lift the stoutest stump. Its use will effect a great revolution in the old fashioned manner of clearing a ranch. The original cost, freight, and expense of putting it in operation, will scarcely exceed \$250. A half dozen settlers might club together and get one and in a few years they could have their land cleared at comparatively little expense. For instance, Whitier and Marston have taken the contract of clearing that 9-acre lot Eldridge's, near Bennett's, of about 60 stumps for \$150, to remove some of which by the ordinary process of digging and blasting would cost \$25 a piece. We believe this is the only machine of the kind on the Sound, and Messrs. Whittier and Marston deserve great credit for introducing so useful an invention among us.

Gilman's Fall—Its Lesson.

We yesterday published an account of forgeries to the amount of \$250,000, committed by W. C. Gilman, a prominent broker of New York. The *Herald* comments upon the crime as follows:

When a man like W. C. Gilman falls into crime the community is naturally shocked, because for the moment it knows not whom to trust. Here was a man who had about him almost all the safeguards which exist in a well regulated orderly society. He came of a good family and has relations and connections upon whom his crime falls as the gravest of calamities. He was at the head of an honorable business created by his father and left to him together with the highest reputation for probity. He had not only a family but large social relations. He was a man of uncommon culture and therefore had many interests in life besides mere money getting. So far as is known he had no vicious habits.

And yet he fell. "Let him who thinketh he standeth take heed lest he fall," says the Scripture. When such a crime by such a man is discovered men are pardonable if they regard its author with irritation and vindictiveness. For a case of crime like this is so great a shock that for the moment it makes even the most strictly honorable men think with a kind of dismay of possibilities in their own careers; and we doubt not that yesterday multitudes of honest men, men of the most rigid and spotless integrity, paused as they read of the Gilman frauds, and asked themselves the humiliating question, "What security have we that we, too, may not some day become rogues?"

Perhaps it is not entirely unwholesome that, in the rush and strife of business, men shall be forced occasionally to look themselves squarely in the face and ask themselves this question. It is one of the benefits of the great publicity given to crimes of all kinds by the modern newspaper that it forces men often to study their own careers, aims and passions, and warns them away from evil courses by the tale of guilt brought to light. "Let him who thinketh he standeth take heed lest he fall." That seems to us one lesson of Gilman's crime.

The oldest savings bank in Allegheny City is the latest addition to the melancholy list.

Wm. Lane Booker, British Consul at San Francisco, arrived at Victoria on the Alaska.

The Latest Applicant for Admission.

(From the San Francisco Bulletin.)

The people of Washington Territory have taken the initiatory steps for applying to Congress for admission into the Union. At the last election, a vote was taken upon calling a Territorial Convention. The result was an affirmative vote by a large majority. It therefore devolves upon the Legislature now in session at Olympia to take the requisite action for the election of delegates and the convening of such convention. In all things except the prime requisite of population, Washington Territory possesses all the qualifications for a commonwealth co-ordinate with the other States of the American Union. The Territorial government is one of the oldest organizations of its kind in the country, having been established by Congress in 1853. The area of the Territory is estimated at 70,000 square miles. Three years ago the population was set down at 40,000, but the immigration since that period has probably brought it up to near 60,000 at the present time.

There can be no question as to the future of this Territory. It will one day be one of the important State commonwealths this side of the Rocky mountains. It possesses all the material resources necessary in building up a great State. Some of the most magnificent harbors on the Pacific coast are within its area. It produces the best coal hitherto found in either of the Pacific coast States and Territories. The lumber interests of Puget Sound have a world-wide reputation. The tall and gigantic trees on the shores of Puget Sound furnish masts and spars for Eastern and foreign shipyards. In agricultural matters, Washington Territory is likewise greatly favored. It has been estimated that the valleys in the eastern and western portions of the Territory are equal to the production of fifty million bushels of grain yearly. At the present time, large stock in forests exist in the Territory. And in addition, there is the salmon industry, located on the Columbia, in which it divides honors with the State of Oregon.

SMALL FRUITS IN GARDENS.

A few people seem to know the value of small fruits to a family, when grown in their own garden. You commence with strawberries; they continue about a month. You pick, perhaps, from six to twelve quarts a day. You have them on your table as dessert, if you please, at noon, and your tea table is loaded with them at evening, and you want little else but bread and butter. Your family consume, in one way and another, about eight quarts a day, and while they last no medicines for bodily ailments are required, as a quart of strawberries daily will generally dispel all ordinary diseases not settled permanently in the system. After strawberries, raspberries come to continue about three weeks; then we have blackberries where the climate is not too cold for the cultivated varieties; then the currants ripen, which remain until the early grapes mature; and taking the season through any family with a half acre of land in a garden can grow small fruits that make country life delightful, and at the same time hundreds of dollars can be saved in the supply of the table.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S START IN LIFE.

A letter from Mansfield, Ohio, says: In the Sherman family there were eleven children, dependent upon the meagre income of their father's legal practice. A young man named Ewing, who had worked his way through college, and had come from the salt works, where some money had been earned, settled in Mansfield to practice law. His ability was recognized by Mr. Sherman, who assisted him and when upon the bench turned over much employment to Ewing. Upon the death of the father the young lawyer had become Hon. Thomas Ewing, and for kindness received wished to make some substantial return. He resolved to take one of the boys and give him a thorough education. At a stated time he visited the family, when the five lads were brought before him. He turned to the eldest sister, saying, "Which had I better take?" She replied, "There is little 'Camp'; he's the smartest." The suggestion was received, and the boy "Camp" has become the General of the United States Army.

The Nellie brought a quantity of hay to W. Graham & Son this afternoon.

EASTERN STATES.

St. Louis, Oct. 14.—A special to the Times from Mexico, Mo., says James Berry, supposed to be one of the Union Pacific railroad train robbers, was captured to-day in Calloway county. He had \$2,800 on his person and was badly wounded in the leg. He sold \$9,000 gold in Mexico a few days ago and left for Texas. This gold is said to have been identified as part of that taken from the train at Big Springs.

New Orleans, Oct. 15.—Capt. Prescott, of the schooner Jennie Wood, from Ruatan, reports a heavy gale there September 26th, lasting twenty-four hours. Great damage was done to plantations all along the coast of the bay island. Many thousand houses were blown down and several coasting vessels were lost.

Chicago, Oct. 15.—The Tribune's Washington special says whatever other Republicans may think, it is already evident that the president's civil service views do not meet the approval of a very considerable number of Republican congressmen at either end of the capitol. No manifestations are made of a desire to embarrass the president or antagonize his views, but there are very strong desires expressed for a radical change of the cabinet, and a modification of some of the president's positions.

New York, Oct. 15.—The Sun's special from Washington says Randall's nomination by such a tremendous vote on the first ballot means simply and only that the Democratic party is not going to abate its opposition to standing armies, extravagant appropriations and the corrupt system of subsidies to corporations. Randall was firmly opposed by all these interests and by all rings and organized lobbies represented here, and his triumph is a triumph of the better element of the country.

An Ohio gentleman now here, says prior to the election in that state Senator Thurman informed him in the event of the Democrats obtaining the legislature, he would resign his seat in the senate in order that both Pendleton and Ewing might be chosen. Thurman said he would do this because he believed it would be the means of preventing any division among Ohio Democrats in consequence of the senatorial struggle, and would leave him in good condition for the national campaign in 1880, when he expects the Democracy to unanimously present him for the presidency.

Louisville, Oct. 15.—A special to the Courier-Journal says David Hall, of Franklin county, was whipped Saturday night by masked men. Hall met John Thompson this morning and recognized in him one of the assailants. He at once shot him, wounding him severely, and was afterwards arrested. He readily gave bail. It is thought the result of this affair will be the unearthing and bringing to justice of a band of so-called Ku-Klux who have been disturbing Franklin county for years.

Leavenworth, Oct. 15.—John M. Crowell, special agent of the postoffice department, reached this city last evening, having in charge Charles W. Prescott, assistant postmaster at Great Bend Kansas, whom he arrested last Saturday for filing registered letters. Prescott confessed to taking several hundred dollars. He stood highly in the community, and has many relatives amongst prominent respectable people in that portion of the state.

San Francisco, Oct. 16.—A Nez Perce Indian, called Buffalo Blanket, aged about 16, was brought heavily ironed, to the city prison last night by Captain Spurgin, of Howard's command. He is said to be one of the crew who committed many of the murders in Idaho which laid the train for the present Indian war. After committing these murders he fled to the Crow reservation, where he concealed himself. He was given up by the Crows a short time ago to the authorities at Fort Ellis and was sent to this city en route to Portland, Oregon, where he will be tried by a commission on a charge of murder.

An experienced farmer recommends, for the securing a large yield of rich milk from a cow, that she should be supplied with water, slightly warm and slightly salted, in which bran has been stirred at the rate of one quart to two gallons of water. The amount of the drink necessary is an ordinary water-pail full morning, noon, and night. For those who stable and soil their cows this will be found a good practice.

ROBBERIES by day-light are becoming fashionable in Boston. The waylaying of a bank director, with the sun high in the heavens, and at the point of the revolver compelling him to hand over several thousand dollars, is at once novel and enterprising.

The Memphis Appeal proposes the whipping post for tramps. Now, reasonably, what is a tramp to do with himself?

President's Message.

WHY THE EXTRA SESSION IS CONVENED. Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

The adjournment of the last congress without making appropriations for the support of the army for the present fiscal year, has rendered necessary a suspension of payments to the officers and men of sums due them for services rendered after the 30th day of June last. The army exists by virtue of statutes which prescribe its numbers, regulate its organization and employment, and which fix the pay of its officers and men and declares their right to receive the same at stated periods. The statutes, however, do not authorize the payment of the troops in the absence of specific appropriations. Therefore the constitution has wisely provided that no money shall be drawn from the treasury but in consequence of appropriations; and it has also been declared by statute that no department of the government shall expend in any one fiscal year any sum in excess of the appropriation made by congress for that fiscal year. We have therefore an army in service authorized by law and entitled to be paid, but no funds available for that purpose. It may also be said as an additional incentive to prompt action by congress, that since the commencement of the fiscal year the army, though without pay, has been constantly and actively employed in arduous and dangerous service; in the performance of which, officers and men have discharged their duty with fidelity and courage, and without complaint. These circumstances, in my judgment, constitute an extraordinary occasion, requiring that congress should be convened in advance of the time prescribed by law for your meeting in regular session. The importance of speedy action upon this subject on the part of congress is so manifest that I venture to suggest the propriety of making the necessary appropriations for the support of the army for the current year at its present maximum numerical strength of 25,000 men; leaving for future consideration all questions relating to an increase or decrease of the number of enlisted men. In the event of the reduction of the army by subsequent legislation during the fiscal year, the excess of the appropriation could not be expended. In the event of its enlargement, the additional sum required for the payment of the extra force could be provided in due time. It would be unjust to the troops now in the service and whose pay is already largely in arrears, that payment to them should be further postponed until after congress shall have considered all the questions likely to arise in the effort to fix the proper limit to its strength. The estimates of the appropriations for the support of the military establishment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, were transmitted to congress by the former secretary of the treasury at the opening of its session in December last. These estimates, modified by the present secretary so as to conform to the present requirements, are now renewed, amounting to \$32,436,764 98, having been transmitted to both houses of congress, are submitted for your consideration. There is also required by the navy department \$2,003,861 27, and this sum is made up of \$1,446,888 10 due to enlisted officers and men for the last quarter of the last fiscal year, \$31,913 50, due for advances made by the financial agent of the government in London for the support of the foreign service; \$50,000 due to the naval hospital fund; \$150,000 due for arrearages of pay to the officers, and \$45,219 58 for the support of the marine corps. There will be needed also an appropriation of \$262,565 22 to defray the unsettled expenses of the U. S. courts for the fiscal year ending June 30 last, now due to attorneys, clerks, commissioners and marshals, and for rent of courtrooms and support of prisoners, and other deficiencies; and as part of the interior department was destroyed by fire on the 24th of last month, some repairs and temporary structures have in consequence become necessary, for which estimates will be transmitted to congress immediately. An appropriation of the requisite funds is respectfully recommended. The secretary of the treasury will communicate to con-

gress in connection with the estimates for the appropriation for the support of the army for the current fiscal year, estimates for such other deficiencies in the different branches of the public service as require immediate action, and cannot without inconvenience be postponed until the regular session.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION. I take this opportunity to invite your attention to the propriety of adopting at your present session the necessary legislation to enable the people of the United States to participate in the advantages of the international exhibition of the agricultural industry and the fine arts which is to be held at Paris in 1878, and in which this government has been invited by the government of France to take part. This invitation was communicated to this government in May, 1876, by the minister of France at this capital, and a copy thereof was submitted to the proper committees of congress at its last session, but no action was taken upon the subject. The department of state has received many letters from various parts of the country expressing a desire to participate in the exhibition, and numerous applications of a similar nature have also been made at the United States legation at Paris. The department of state has also received official advice of the very strong desire on the part of the French government that the United States should participate in this enterprise, and space has hitherto been reserved in the exhibition building for the use of exhibitors from the United States, to the exclusion of other parties who have been a pliant heretofore. In order that our industries may be properly represented at the exhibition an appropriation will be needed for the payment of salaries and expenses of commissioners; for the transportation of goods and for other purposes in connection with the object in view, and as May next year is the time fixed for opening the exhibition, if our citizens are to have the advantages of this international competition for the sake of other nations the necessity for immediate action is apparent. To enable the United States to co-operate in the international exhibition which was held at Vienna, in 1873, congress then passed a joint resolution making an appropriation of \$200,000 and authorizing the president to appoint a certain number of practical artists and scientific men who should attend the exhibition and report their proceedings and observations to him. Provision was also made for the appointment of a number of honorary commissioners. I have felt that prompt action by congress in accepting the invitation of the government of France is of so much interest to the people of this country and so suitable to the cordial relations between the governments of the two countries that the subject might properly be presented for attention at your present session.

THE PRISON CONGRESS. The government of Sweden and Norway has addressed an official invitation to this government to take part in the international prison congress to be held next year. The problem which the congress proposes to study, how to diminish crime, is one in which all civilized nations have an interest in common, and the congress of Stockholm seems likely to prove the most important convention ever held for the study of this grave question. Under authority of a joint resolution of congress, approved February 16th, 1875, a commission was appointed by my predecessor to represent the United States on that occasion, and the prison congress having been, at the earnest desire of the Swedish government, postponed to 1878, his commission was renewed by me. An appropriation of \$8,000 was made in the sundry civil service act of 1875 to meet the expenses of the commissioners. I recommend the reappropriation of that sum for the same purpose, the former appropriation having been converted into the treasury and no longer available for the purpose without further action by congress. The subject is brought to your attention at this time in view of the circumstances which render it highly desirable that the discharge of his important duties immediately. As the several acts of congress providing for detailed reports from the different departments of the government require their submission at the beginning of the regular annual session, I defer until that time any further reference to subjects of public interest.

[Signed] R. B. HAYES. WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 15, 1877. The best rat and mice exterminator for use around piggeries, granaries, cow-stalls, etc., is a mixture of two parts of well-bruised common squills and three parts of finely chopped bacon, made into a stiff mass, with as much meal as may be required, and then baked into small cakes, which are put down for the rats to eat.

The old Spanish coins found by the Brooklyn bridge workmen may be part of Capt. Kidd's treasure. If the company is only enterprising, it may find enough to finish the bridge.

SWITZERLAND'S Silk interests are suffering severely, owing to the growth of the industry in this country. The best thing the Swiss can do is to transfer their interests to this side.

According to a letter from Havana, the claws of the old Spanish wolf are loosening their hold on Cuba, and the King is ready to grant peace on any terms.

GENERAL NEWS.

New York, Oct. 16.—Geo. T. Plume, a broker at No. 67 Exchange place, is charged by connections of the Lamont family, with having misappropriated nearly \$400,000. Charles A. Lamont, formerly a sugar refiner, and afterwards a Wall street broker, left an estate of near \$800,000 to the care of his wife as executrix, and Francis Skiddy and Geo. T. Plume as executors. There was no suspicion that Plume was faithless to the trust until last week, when connections of the Lamont family say he confessed to Mrs. Lamont that he was unable to account for securities placed in his hands.

Chicago, Oct. 17.—A Washington special to the Times, by a warm friend of Bristow, says Harlan's appointment would be disgraceful as it would be the result of a lying intrigue and dishonest betrayal of a friend who has never been angry but the kindest man to Gen. Harlan. The correspondent then alleges that Harlan has given the president to understand through friends that Bristow would not accept the position himself, but personally desired his (Harlan's) appointment. By these representations Bristow has been grossly betrayed, but has been prevented by pride from unveiling Harlan's duplicity. A special from the Sitting Bull commission, dated Milk river, states that information reaches there that Sitting Bull is now at Fort Walsh with thirty warriors, awaiting the commissioners. The latter will probably reach Fort Walsh on the 18th inst. Sitting Bull's village is some forty miles from the fort and comprises three hundred and fifty lodges, representing about 1,000 warriors, some of whom are escaped Nez Perces.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The president has sent the nomination of Harlan as associate justice of the supreme court to the senate.

The democratic caucus has resolved to push the Louisiana cases to a speedy conclusion.

Senator Patterson's case was adjourned by Judge Humphries till the 31st.

Among the President's nominations to the senate, made to-day, were the following ministers: Edward F. Noyes, France; James Russell Lowell, Spain; John A. Kasson, Austria; Thomas A. Osborn, Chili; Henry W. Willard, Brazil. Ministers resident of the United States—John L. Stevens, Sweden and Norway; James M. Conley, Hawaii; J. M. Lurgan, Haiti.

PACIFIC COAST.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 16.—A Scotchman named David Mitchell committed suicide at St. George House, 812 Kearney street, some time during the day by taking laudanum. He was found by the landlord lying dead on the floor in his room about 8 o'clock this evening. He was an accountant by occupation, aged about 40 years.

At 10 o'clock this evening Col. Balfauden, while walking with his wife on Jackson street, between Dupont and Stockton, suddenly drew a pistol from his pocket, placed it to his right temple, fired and dropped dead on the sidewalk.

OROVILLE, Oct. 16.—This evening, about 7, as five Chinamen from Laporte were entering Oroville in a wagon a man with a rifle in his hands stopped them and demanded their money. The driver said he had no money, whereupon the man fired, killing Chinaman who tumbled off the wagon to the ground. The horses started to run and the man continued firing at the Chinamen in the wagon. On the body of the dead Chinaman was \$1,000 in money which the robber obtained.

TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE.

Twenty-first Session. OLYMPIA, Oct. 17. [From the Oregonian.]

A bill to create a district court for the counties of Whatcom and Island.

Bill providing for removal of Territorial library to the capitol.

Bill to enable the Territorial auditor to compel counties to make equitable settlements of indebtedness.

Bill providing for the preservation of fish in the Territory.

Bill relating to the navigation of Samamish slough.

Bill to provide a system of common schools.

Bill to repeal the quartz mining act as to Stevens county.

Bill to amend section 33 of the probate practice act of 1873.

Bill to amend section 4 of the probate practice act so as to read, "the fourth Monday in each month."

Bill to regulate the sale of intoxicating drinks.

Bill directing the sale of the University Dec. 23, 1877, the proceeds to be divided among the school districts.

Memorial praying Congress to establish a land office in Yakima county.

Adjourned.

A dispatch to the New York Herald, dated New Orleans, Oct. 6th, states that a dispatch had just reached there, via Galveston, from Fort Davis, which says that a Mexican mob over 400 strong have taken possession of the towns of San Elizario and Isletto, in Texas, arrested the officials, and are parading the streets, shouting "Death to Americans!" with cheers for Mexico. The officers of the county, El Paso, are also in the hands of the mob. There are no troops in the neighborhood, and fears are entertained of a general massacre.

Another link in the chain of good will has been forged by the election of President Hayes as a trustee of the Peabody fund. The South was entitled to the vacancy.

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR

—AT THE—
STARR MILLS,
CORNER OF FRONT AND SENECA STREETS, SEATTLE, W. T.
I. W. BUZBY, Proprietor.

Extra Family Flour, Graham, Cracked Wheat, and Corn Meal always on hand. Ground Feed, Bran, shorts, Middlings, and Chicken Feed.
sep24tf

HUGH McALEER,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

STOVES, TINWARE, COPPER SHEET

Iron and Granite Ironware,
Wood and Willow-ware.

Particular Attention Paid to General Jobbing and Tin Roofing

Orders Promptly and Satisfactorily filled.

Commercial Street, Seattle.

SCHWABACHER BROS. & CO.,

Seattle, Washington Territory.

General Merchandise Jobbers.

READ, REFLECT, AND THEN RUSH

TO THE WELL KNOWN STORE OF

Schwabacher Brothers & Company,

In order to secure your business we are now enabled to sell goods at a discount

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes

immensely reduced rates, to which we call the attention of the public.

CALL EARLY, SECURE YOUR BARGAINS

And take the Goods Away

In order to make room for an IMMENSE SPRING STOCK now on the way.

Schwabacher & Bros.

CHILBERG BROTHERS,

Jobbers and Retail Dealers in

Choice Groceries, Oregon Flour,

CORN MEAL, RYE MEAL, BUCKWHEAT FLOUR,

RICE FLOUR and FEED. Also, a Well Selected Stock

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, and TABLE CUTLERY,

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

OYSTERS!

—AND ALL THE—
Delicacies of the Season,

SERVED IN THE BEST MANNER,
At PIPER'S.

W. M. TIRLOT,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SNOHOMISH CITY,

Washington Territory.

W. H. WHITE
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SEATTLE, W. T.
Prosecuting Attorney 3d Judicial District.
sep24tf

TO PRINTERS!

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

SUPER ROYAL HAND PRESS,
50 lbs. METAL FURNITURE, \$15 15.

ONE IMPOSING STONE & FRAME,
(28x50 inches, \$22 00.)

11 JOB CASES, \$1 50 EACH,
And a large assortment of news and job type. For specimens and prices, address

AUSTIN A. BELL, Seattle.

F. M. ELLSWORTH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SEATTLE, W.

Will practice in all Courts of the Territory. Special attention given to bankruptcy cases.
sep19tf

MARKET REPORT.

Home Produce Market.
 SEATTLE, Oct. 16, 1877.
 WHEAT—Quotable at \$1 00@2 50 per cental.
 FLOUR—Quotable, best brands at \$3 50@5 00.
 OATS—Choice, 55¢@5c.
 POTATOES—New, 45¢@50c.
 HAY—Choice timothy, baled \$15 00@16 00.
 LARD—14 1/2@15 1/2 per lb.
 DRIED APPLES—In sacks, 20¢@25¢ per lb.
 DRIED PEAS—15¢ per lb.
 DAIRY PRODUCTS—Butter 25¢@30¢ per lb.
 Cheese, 17¢ per lb.
 BACON—15¢@16¢ per lb.
 CHICKENS—\$1 50@5 50 per doz.
 EGGS—35¢@40¢ per doz.
 FRESH MEATS—Fresh Beef, wholesale, well.
 #4 at 4¢ per lb; Mutton, 6¢ per lb; Pork, 8¢ per lb.
 BARLEY—\$30 00; chopped, \$42 50@45 00 per ton.
 HIDES—7¢ per lb.
 WOOL—For good, 20¢@22¢ per lb.

ORDINANCE NO. 140.

Amending Ordinance No. 138, entitled "Ordinance No. 138 amending ordinance No 110, establishing grades in the city of Seattle."
 The City of Seattle does ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. That a base or datum line to which the grades of the city shall be referred, is hereby established, at an elevation of nine feet and six tenths of a foot (9 6/10), below the level of the top of the granite step in the doorway of Dexter Horton & Co.'s stone bank building on Commercial street, at the corner of Washington street.

SEC. 2. That the grades for the streets of the city shall be at the following elevations above datum:

ON MILL STREET.

At Commercial street	8 1/2 feet
Second street	15 "
The point midway between Second and Third streets	20 "
Third street	34 1/2 "
Fourth street	50 1/2 "
The point midway between Fourth and Fifth streets	61 "
Fifth street	79 "
Sixth street	117 "
Seventh street	155 1/2 "
Eighth street	194 "

ON WASHINGTON STREET.

At Commercial street	8 1/2 feet
Second	10 "
Third	12 "
Fourth	25 "
Fifth	47 "
Sixth	85 "
Seventh	123 1/2 "
Eighth	162 "

ON MAIN STREET.

At Commercial street	12 feet
Second	15 "
Third	10 "
Fourth	12 "
Fifth	25 "
Sixth	56 "
Seventh	94 1/2 "
Eighth	133 "

ON JACKSON STREET.

At Commercial street	11 feet
Second	15 "
Third	10 "
Fourth	10 "
Fifth	10 "
The point midway between Fifth and Sixth streets	11 "
Sixth street	24 "
Seventh street	58 1/2 "
Eighth street	97 "

ON KING STREET.

At Commercial street	10 feet
Second street	10 "
Sixth street	10 "
The point midway between Sixth and Seventh streets	11 1/2 "
Seventh street	22 1/2 "
Eighth street	61 "

ON WELKER STREET.

At Seventh street	10 feet
The point midway between Seventh and Eighth streets	24 "
Eighth street	43 "

ON LANE STREET.

At Seventh street	10 feet
The point midway between Seventh and Eighth streets	10 "
Eighth street	25 "

ON ALDER STREET.

At Sixth street	173 feet
Seventh street	250 "

ON TERRACE STREET.

At Fifth street	121 feet
Sixth street	190 "
Seventh street	280 "

ON JEFFERSON STREET.

At Third street	61 feet
Fourth street	86 1/2 "
Fifth street	127 "
Sixth street	175 1/2 "
Seventh street	261 "

ON JAMES STREET.

At the point midway between Front and Second streets	16 feet
Second street	35 "
Third street	78 1/2 "
Fourth street	112 "
Fifth street	140 "
Sixth street	165 1/2 "
Seventh street	217 "

ON CHERRY STREET.

At Front street	20 feet
Second street	41 "
Third street	70 1/2 "
Fourth street	123 1/2 "
Fifth street	172 1/2 "
Sixth street	180 "
Seventh street	205 "

ON COLUMBIA STREET.

At Front street	20 feet
Second street	52 1/2 "
Third street	86 "
Fourth street	124 1/2 "
Fifth street	175 1/2 "
Sixth street	210 1/2 "
Seventh street	211 1/2 "

ON MARION STREET.

At Front street	23 feet
Second street	65 "
Third street	105 1/2 "
Fourth street	132 1/2 "
Fifth street	183 "
Sixth street	234 "
Seventh street	240 "

ON MADISON STREET.

At Front street	25 feet
Second street	68 1/2 "
Third street	119 1/2 "
Fourth street	156 "
Fifth street	183 "
Sixth street	229 "
Seventh street	240 "

ON SPRING STREET.

At Front street	34 feet
Second street	80 "
Third street	130 "

Fourth street	163 1/2 "
Fifth street	192 1/2 "
Sixth street	225 "
Seventh street	225 1/2 "

ON SENECA STREET.

At West street	10 feet
Front street	48 "
Second street	80 "
Third street	125 1/2 "
Fourth street	170 "
Fifth street	192 "
Sixth street	213 "
Seventh street	203 "

ON UNIVERSITY STREET.

At West street	10 feet
Front street	60 1/2 "
Second street	85 1/2 "
Third street	120 1/2 "

ON UNION STREET.

At West street	15 feet
Front street	80 1/2 "
Second street	94 1/2 "
Third street	115 "
Fourth street	125 1/2 "
Fifth street	140 "
Sixth street	135 "
Seventh street	150 1/2 "

ON PIKE STREET.

At West street	45 feet
Front street	107 "
Second street	111 "
Third street	115 1/2 "
Fourth street	119 "
Fifth street	119 "
Sixth street	95 "
Seventh street	136 "

ON PINE STREET.

At West street	65 feet
Front street	138 "
A point midway between Front and Second streets	160 "
Second street	158 "
Third street	132 "
Fourth street	115 "
Fifth street	95 "
Sixth street	95 "
Seventh street	106 "

ON PINE STREET.

At West street	65 feet
Front street	138 "
A point midway between Front and Second streets	160 "
Second street	158 "
Third street	132 "
Fourth street	115 "
Fifth street	95 "
Sixth street	95 "
Seventh street	106 "

SEC. 3. That the area made by the intersection of any two streets shall be level, excepting where the streets of that part of the city lying north of Mill street intersect Mill street.

SEC. 4. That there shall be a uniform and continuous rate of grade in the streets between each and every two adjacent street intersections or points named in section 2 of this ordinance; provided, however, that no grade line is established on the following streets, viz: On Alder street, between Sixth and Seventh streets.

On Terrace street, between Fifth and Sixth streets.
 On Terrace street, between Sixth and Seventh streets.
 On Jefferson street, between Sixth and Seventh streets.
 On Union street, between West and Front streets.
 On Pike street, between West and Front streets.

SEC. 5. That the said ordinance No. 138 hereby amended is also hereby repealed.

SEC. 6. This ordinance to take effect from and after five days after its publication.
 Published October 15, 1877.
 G. A. WEED, Mayor.
 D. T. WHEELER, Clerk. oct15-1t

GOLD Great chance to make money. If you can't get gold you can get greenbacks. We need a person in every town to take subscriptions for the largest, cheapest and best illustrated family publication in the world. Any one can become a successful agent. The most elegant works of art given free to subscribers. The price is so low that almost everybody subscribes. One agent reports making over \$150 in a week. A lady agent reports 1 king over 400 subscribers in ten days. All who engage make money fast. You can devote all your time to the business, or only your spare time. You need not be away from home over night. You can do it as well as others. Full particulars, directions and terms free. Elegant and expensive outfit free. If you want profitable work send us your address at once. It costs nothing to try the business. No one who engages fails to make great pay. Address "The People's Journal," Portland, Me., oct10-dw 3m

\$777 is not easily earned in these hard times, but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country, who is willing to work steadily at the employment that we furnish. \$66 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. We have agents who are making over \$20 per day. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made so easily and rapidly at any other business. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and \$5 outfit free. Address at once H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. oct10-dw 6m

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STEAMER NORTH PACIFIC

THE UNDERSIGNED INVITES THE ATTENTION of the traveling public to his excellent stock of
Fine Bourbon Whiskies
 Choice Imported Brandy,
 Best French & Native Wines,
 Irish and Scotch Whiskies,
 English Ale and Porter.
GENUINE HAVANA CIGARS!
 All of which he warrants pure as imported.
 Agent for the
OLYMPIA OYSTER COMPANY.
 Hotels and Restaurants supplied at short notice
 m29-2m M. GLEASON.

NORTH PACIFIC IRON WORKS
IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS
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Pattern Makers.

ALL KINDS OF MACHINE WORK FURNISHED at short notice. Plans and specifications made and patterns furnished free of cost. All work warranted, at lowest rates.
 J. NATION,
 Superintendent. my 25-4

BEEF! BEEF!



BUY YOUR MEAT AT THE Union Market.
 A. W. MALSON.
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Peoples' Market.
 COMMERCIAL ST., SEATTLE,
 Opposite Schwabacher Bros. & Co.'s

FOSS & BORST.
 Proprietors and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
 Beef, Pork, Mutton, Veal, Cured Meats and Vegetables.
 Work Oxen kept for sale.
 Patronage respectfully solicited
 Aug. 5, 1874.

Pleasure Garden.
 My Public Pleasure Garden
AT RENTON.
 Will be open on Sundays, from 10 to 7; on week days, any time on application.

Flowers, Fruits, Ice Cream.
 Soda Water, Fancy Drinks,
 Confectionery, &c. &c.,
 Always on Hand!
 ADMISSION 25 CENTS.
 LARGE PARTIES LESS.
 je3-f W. P. SMITH.

COAL TAR
 COAL TAR, IN ANY QUANTITY, FOR sale at
Great Reduction on San Francisco Price.
 Apply at Works of
 SEATTLE GAS LIGHT CO.

FITS EPILEPSY,
 —OR—
Falling Sickness

PERMANENTLY CURED—NO HUMBUG—BY One Month's Usage of Dr. Goulard's celebrated Infallible Fit Powders. To convince sufferers that these powders will do all we claim for them, we will send them by mail, post paid, a Free TRIAL BOX. As Dr. Goulard is the only physician that has ever made this disease a special study, and as to our knowledge thousands have been permanently cured by the use of these Powders, we will guarantee a permanent cure in every case, or return you all money expended. All sufferers should give these Powders an early trial, and be convinced of their curative powers.
 Price, for large box, \$3 00, or 4 boxes for \$10 00, sent by mail to any part of the United States or Canada on receipt of price, or by express, C. O. D. Address:
ASH & ROBBINS,
 330 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. oct10-2y

CONSUMPTION
 Positively Cured.
 All suffering from this disease that are anxious to be cured, should try Dr. Kiesner's Celebrated Consumptive Powders. These powders are the only preparation known that will cure Consumption and all diseases of the throat and Lungs—indeed, so strong is our faith in them, and in order to convince you that they are no humbug, we will forward to every sufferer, by mail, post paid, a FREE TRIAL BOX. We don't want your money until you are perfectly satisfied with their curative powers. If your life is worth saving, don't delay in giving these POWDERS a trial, as they will surely cure you.
 Price, for large box, \$3 00, sent to any part of the United States or Canada by mail on receipt of price.
ASH & ROBBINS
 330 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. oct10-2y

WUSTHOFF & WALD
 —DEALERS IN—
HARDWARE.
 aug15-f

Dissolution Notice.
 Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between H. A. Bigelow and Walter Graham, under the firm name of H. A. Bigelow & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All bills due the firm, if not settled by the 1st of September, will be placed in the hands of an attorney for collection.
 Seattle, July 1, 1877. aug9-dw

W. H. PUMPHREY,

Mill Street, Seattle, W. T.,
BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER

—And Dealer in—
PIANOS AND ORGANS
 And Musical Merchandise.

STETSON & POST.
SEATTLE PLANING MILLS,
 Commercial St., adjoining S. and W. W. R.

Sash and Doors,
 Blinds, Frames, Shutters, & Wood Finish
 Of every Description. Seasoned Lumber of all Kinds Constantly on Hand.
 Our Cedar Doors the Best in America

ASK FOR
SLORAH & COMPANY'S BEER!

BREWERS AND MALTSTERS,
 FOURTH AND MILL STS.,
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 sep5-f

STEELE'S PAIN ERADICATOR.
 The Most Wonderful Discovery of the Age.

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

In offering this medicine it is not intended to deceive the people as a cure for every complaint on earth; but a really scientific article of the greatest merit, which will prove a boon to suffering humanity—both on account of its adaptability to both man and beast, its readiness of application, and the price being within the reach of all. It will actually cure
Rheumatism, Lameness, Neuralgia, Swellings, Contracted Cords, Gout, Contracted Muscles, Cuts, Stiff Joints, Sores, Sore Throat, Sprains, Lame Back, Bruises, Diarrhea, Cramps, Headache, Colic, Faceache, Burn and Scalds, Earache, Inflammation of the Kidneys,

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