

# Puget Sound Dispatch



VOLUME VII.

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1877.

NUMBER 2.

## Telegraphic News.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—The Times' London special says: it is believed Turkish resistance is approaching an end. The annihilation of the Turkish army in Armenia substantially ends the campaign in Asia, although it may be a few weeks before the Russians occupy all the principal points. It is so patent to all parties that the Turkish power is broken that the terms upon which Russia will make peace are now the subject of discussion in the London journals. The Turcophile organs claim that the subjugation of Armenia is more dangerous to British interests than the Russian occupation of Constantinople; for while the latter effects continental Europe, no power except Great Britain is affected by the Russian advance in Asia. A very strong united effort is being made to stir up a war feeling in England. It is argued every town in India will be unfavorably affected by the Turkish downfall in Asia, and that the result will be most dangerous to the English hold on the Indian population. The Russians have concluded the investment of Plevna with a force of 130,000. It is impossible for any supplies to get in or for Osman to get out. Unless the Russians commit some very great blunder, the capture of Osman and his army is a near certainty. His very line of retreat across the Vid is securely held by the Russians with an overwhelming force. Once across the river, he would have to fight his way through forty miles of country, every foot bristling with Russian earthworks. The terms of peace being discussed are Russian occupation of the principal sea ports of Armenia, the autonomy of Bulgaria under rule of a Prussian prince, and ample guarantees to Christians of European and Asiatic Turkey against Turkish oppression.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The cabinet contemplate a prosecution of Victor Hugo for insulting the army in his recently published history of the *coup d'etat*, but abandoned the idea after sounding Duke De Audifret Pasquier as to the probability of the senate authorizing the prosecution of one of its members.

PARIS, Nov. 8.—There is great excitement in political circles. The *Moniteur* is almost the only conservative journal which recommends a conciliatory policy. This journal asserts that President MacMahon has no intention of resigning, as he is convinced such a course would expose the country to the greatest peril.

## EASTERN STATES.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—It is stated that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company is about closing an arrangement for the absorption of the Panama Transit Co.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 9.—Benjamin B. Groom of Clark county, a well known stock raiser, filed his voluntary petition yesterday afternoon. His liabilities are \$278,000, of which \$125,000 are unsecured. Assets \$130,000 in land, personal property, etc.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 9.—Alexander (colored) murdered a white man named T. Doughty near Reddy Mill, Rutherford county, yesterday, and escaped. A posse of citizens has gone in pursuit.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—Six car loads of cattle, shipped through by a Kansas dealer without the food and changes which the law prescribes, were seized by the U. S. Marshal at Washburn, Ill., to-day, under the statute.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 9.—The sugar makers' strike continues. Fifteen manufacturers have agreed to pay the increased wages demanded. Indications are that the strikers will be successful.

COLUMBIA, Nov. 10.—The jury this morning returned a verdict of guilty in the case of Congressman Smalls.

The trial of L. Cass Carpenter, on a charge of forgery, begins to-morrow.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 10.—A reporter just returned from Columbus says Carl Strahl made a confession to the officers who took him from here last night, the purport of which is that he first shot and killed Henry Goetz some distance from his home, and then went to the house and killed Mrs. Goetz, took Goetz's mules and wagon, robbed the house and premises of everything of value, and started for St. Louis. When this was made known this morning, a party of 100 citizens determined to lynch the fiend. After consulting him to show them where he had secreted the bodies of Goetz and his wife, they took him to the woods and suspended him to a tree. Robbery seems to have been the man's motive.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 11.—Senator Morton's will was admitted to probate to-day. He leaves his entire estate to his wife, requesting that she assist his sons in their education and otherwise.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The resignation of Gen. La Grange, superintendent of San Francisco mint, was received yesterday. It was determined by the

president, after communication with Sherman, to accept it, to take effect Dec. 31. His successor has not yet been agreed upon, though it is now stated on good authority that the president has given up the idea of appointing Gen. Rosecrans.

A letter appears in one of the Sunday papers here to-day, written by the secretary of a new organization called the Invincibles, at the instance of a committee of that body, and addressed to Professor Langston, recently appointed minister to Hayti, in which complaint is made that the African race is not sufficiently recognized by the administration. It is said the organization is already 700 strong in this city, that, though young, it has rapidly spread throughout the United States, and that by the next presidential election every true black man will be enrolled in its ranks on the platform of justice and recognition according to merit.

## PACIFIC COAST.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 9.—The usual crowd of agitators met at city hall to-day evening to listen to the stereotyped tirades of their orators. Most of the leaders being locked up on a charge of misdemeanor, the speaking lacked its usual vigor and interest and flagged somewhat. The most interesting incident of the evening was what appeared to indicate the fatal fall of J. C. Day from his position in the affection of the crowd. It was announced that bondsmen had been found for part of the amount required to bail out imprisoned leaders, and the question had arisen whether action should be delayed until enough had been procured to obtain the release of all prisoners at once, or whether Kearney, the acknowledged chief, should be first set at liberty. A deputation waited on the caged orators, to whom Kearney expressed his ardent desire to be released from duress vile at once, and let the others take their chances. This Day strongly opposed, and claimed that all should either stay in or come out together. When the speaker informed his auditors of this state of affairs, three groans for Day were at once proposed and given with a will, while Kearney was cheered. The meeting broke up early, without any incident of note.

Don Platt's paper, the *Washington Capital*, publishes under the heading of "Startling Disclosures for a Democratic Congress," a communication from San Francisco making serious charges against the management of the Alcatraz military prison. It says, editorially, there is a responsible name back of this communication and advises the House military committee, the chairman of which is Platt's brother-in-law, to investigate the matter. The writer, who signs, "Old Californian," charges that soldiers are often imprisoned at Alcatraz in order to save an officer's reputation, and says the prison is in charge of an officer once himself a prisoner there.

## Queer Birds.

At the Academy of National Sciences, New York, on the 20th ult., Professor Marsh delivered a brief lecture on "American Cretaceous Birds." The oldest birds known to man, he said, are of the Jurassic period. Of these two species were found in Europe. The next oldest are of the cretaceous age, many of which are found in Kansas. At least twenty species have been found in that State, and in such a perfect state of preservation that almost every bone is known. The most surprising fact is that all these birds had teeth, which no other known birds ever possessed, which were thought to be confined to reptiles and mammals. In New Jersey there are a few species of cretaceous birds, but none have been found with the skull complete; so it is impossible to tell whether they had teeth. In Kansas there are two well marked types—one of large birds, which I shall call the hesperornis, and one of small, including the ichthyornis and the aptornis. The hesperornis is nearly six feet in length, and was a swimming bird and had no wings, or, if any, they were rudimentary and hidden under the skin. Their teeth, strange to say, were fitted in sockets. Of these there are about twenty or thirty specimens, five or six being nearly complete. With these come others, many of them having teeth in single sockets, which is common in fish and reptiles but never before known in birds. They also have large wings. This species is comparatively abundant, nearly fifty specimens having been found—a sufficient number to make an almost complete restoration. From the formation of the feet it would be natural to say that this bird was related to the modern diving birds, such as the loon. This I thought at first, but subsequently studying the head (a more important part than the feet) I found that it was related to the ostrich, the peculiar formation of the feet being merely an adaptation to swimming. Indeed it is essentially a swimming, carnivorous bird, closely allied to the ostrich, which in its turn is more nearly related to the reptiles than any other living bird.

DEPARTURE OF THE LACKAWANNA.—The Lackawanna, Capt. McCann, U. S. N. commanding, left Port Townsend at daylight on Sunday morning, the 4th inst. for San Francisco and Mare Island, where she will undergo some slight repairs and then probably cruise for a few months along the southern coast of California. During the time the ship has been in port, her crew who have been well taught in infantry practice, have on several occasions been on shore for the purpose of drilling. The exact military precision of all their movements would do credit to veterans in the army. The sailors did so admirably, that many people supposed they were really soldiers. The only soldiers on board were a corporal's guard of marines who performed police duty on ship board, and did not parade on shore.

The whole of the ship's company, captain, officers and crew, have enjoyed themselves very much during their stay in our harbor, and regretted leaving. It is the general impression of them all that the ship will visit Puget Sound early next summer, and particularly, as the Navy Department is adopting the English Admiralty rules of sending the men-of-war vessels, which have been stationed in hot climates, to the cool regions of the north. This the reason why the English vessels are ordered from the South seas, and China, and East India waters to Esquimaut, and the same argument will hold good for our naval vessels being sent to Puget Sound, instead of rotting at Mare Island. The practice of sending naval vessels north for sanitary purposes, has already commenced on the Atlantic, and we hope that the visit of the Lackawanna will inaugurate the custom on Puget Sound. Should she come here again, as is expected, it is probable that the present crew will be mostly exchanged for sailors who have been on some of the stations in hot climates.—*Argus*.

A Paris special to the *New York Herald* says one of the most significant and characteristic incidents of the crisis is an article, published in *La France*, by Emile de Girardin, under the title of "Les Deux Presidents." It is written in the famous journalist's peculiar style and he makes use of the presence of the ex-President of the United States to draw a parallel between Grant and MacMahon. "Grant," says Emile de Girardin, "quitted the White House without trying to renew his lease of power the moment he understood he was no longer sustained by the popular sentiment." The article concludes by asking, "Why does not MacMahon follow Grant's example and then go travel in America? No matter how much he knows he will always be able to learn something there." Had Emile studied American politics he would not talk in this way. Grant did his handsomest to renew his lease, and only stepped down and out when Hayes pulled the White House bell.

At a meeting of the New York Press Club, Rev. J. De Witt Talmage told a story which reflected somewhat upon the members of his own profession. An old fisherman once told him, he said, that the reason so few sinners were converted lay in the manner in which the ministers angled for them. "When I go to catch fish," remarked the disciple of Walton, "I use a delicate pole, an almost invisible line, a hook of the most artistic workmanship, and at the end of all, a tempting bait, which I softly drop into the stream; but when you preachers start out you take for a pole a weaver's beam, to which you attach a cart rope, with a pot hook attached and a snapping turtle for bait. This you throw into the water with a splash, and shout, 'Bite or be damned!'"

Boss Tweed, alluding the other day to Jay Gould and Jim Fisk, said: "Gould has not his equal in America as a financier. Jim Fisk was a pleasant fellow, full of anecdote. Nothing discomfited him. He was never ashamed. He always had a fresh story. I liked his company. I remember when he was before the Committee of Congress and used that expression, 'Gone where the woodbine twined.' He explained that to me. He said that when he used to peddle around the country he noticed that the country outhouses always had a sprig of vine climbing over them. He simply meant by that illustration that the investment had gone up the spout—gone to nothing."

Race prejudice is unknown in France and places of education and places of resort are freely open to blacks as well as to whites. Mr. Caraby, a Louisiana of color, is an esteemed lawyer of Paris.

## Seattle and Walla Walla R. R. Aid Act.

The following important Act, sent us for publication, was received too late on Saturday for insertion:

"An Act to aid in the construction of a railroad from the city of Seattle, in King county, through the city of Walla Walla, in Walla Walla county, and the town of Dayton, in Columbia county, to the town of Colfax, in Whitman county.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Washington, That it shall be lawful for the several counties in this Territory to subscribe as herein set out to the capital stock of the Seattle and Walla Walla Railroad and Transportation Company to aid in the construction of a railroad from the city of Seattle, in King county, through the city of Walla Walla, in Walla Walla county, and the town of Dayton, in Columbia county, to the town of Colfax, in Whitman county.

SEC. 2. The county of King is authorized to subscribe to said capital stock the sum of one hundred thousand dollars; the county of Walla Walla, \$100,000; the county of Yakima, \$50,000; the county of Columbia, \$75,000; the county of Whitman, \$60,000; the county of Knap, \$10,000; the county of Stevens, \$20,000; the county of Klickitat, \$10,000, and the remaining counties of this Territory, save San Juan, Chittam and Wahkiakum, the sum of \$5,000 each; and the said counties of San Juan, Chittam and Wahkiakum the sum of \$2,500 each.

SEC. 3. Before any such subscription shall be made, a special election of the legal voters of each of said counties shall be held on the 9th day of April, 1878, and at said election it shall be submitted to the said voters whether the county in which they vote will subscribe the sum set out in section two of this Act to the stock of the Seattle and Walla Walla Railroad and Transportation Company, and if at said election a majority of the legal voters in such county are in favor of subscription, then the Board of County Commissioners of said county shall appoint an agent to subscribe to the capital stock of said company to the amount set forth in section two of this act and also an agent to negotiate a loan or loans in the name of the county so voting at a rate of interest not exceeding eight per cent. per annum, for paying such subscriptions of stock, and said Board of Commissioners shall be and are authorized to issue the bonds of the county for said loan, coupon or registered, for the amount authorized in section two of this act, running from two to twenty years; and the said Board of Commissioners shall at the time when county taxes are assessed and fixed, assess and collect additional taxes upon the taxable property in said county sufficient to pay interest on said loans and final extinction of the principal thereof.

SEC. 4. The stock so subscribed and purchased shall be preferred stock and non-assessable, and for every one hundred dollars in value thereof the said county shall be entitled to one vote in the Board of Directors of said company, and the Board of County Commissioners of each county owning stock in said railroad company shall at their meeting in May of each year appoint a person to represent and vote for said county in the meetings of said Board of Directors.

SEC. 5. Before said stock is subscribed the said railroad and transportation company shall file with the Secretary of the Territory an amendment of their charter extending said road through Dayton, in Columbia county, and shall further amend their charter or act of incorporation so as to accept and agree to the terms of this act and the terms upon which said subscription is made. And provided further that a sufficient sum of the amount paid for said capital stock in said county by the counties of Walla Walla, Columbia and Stevens shall be first expended in constructing the eastern portion of said road from or near Wallula, on the Columbia river, along the proposed line of said road.

SEC. 6. If Walla Walla or King county should refuse to vote said subscription, no further county, notwithstanding their vote to subscribe, shall subscribe to said stock. And if the county of Columbia refuse to vote their subscription, the said road need not be extended to Dayton, and if the county of Whitman refuse to subscribe said stock said road need not be extended to Colfax, and if the county of Columbia refuse to vote said subscription the county of Whitman, notwithstanding its vote may be in favor of subscribing, in that event shall not be required to subscribe to said stock unless the Board of Commissioners shall elect so to do.

SEC. 7. The vote on the proposed subscription shall be by ballot, and if cast in favor of subscription shall contain the words, "For Railroad Subscription," or words to that effect; and if against said subscription the words "Against Railroad Subscription," or words to that effect.

SEC. 8. The judges appointed to hold the election for members of the constitutional convention shall be the judges of said election, and the returns of said election shall be made to the county Auditor of the county in which the election was held, in the same manner as in the election of county officers, and he shall canvass and make known the result to the Board of County Commissioners of his county.

SEC. 9. This act to take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

## Attorney-General Devens.

The following letter was first addressed to Hon. Thomas Russell, ex-Collector of the Port of Boston, and former Minister to Venezuela, but after a telegraphic consultation between the President and Attorney-General Devens, it was decided to have it addressed to Speaker Sanford:

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24, 1877.

DEAR SIR:—It will be impossible for me at present, while Congress is in session, to visit Massachusetts so as to speak during the campaign. The utmost I can do will be to reach home in order to vote, and this I shall certainly do unless something unexpected occurs. I feel deeply interested that Massachusetts should sustain the President in his resolute effort to give the country a faithful, economical administration, and one which should be calming the late domestic troubles and aid our people in regaining their former prosperity. Her disposition to do this can be exhibited in no better way at this time than by the re-election of Governor Rice, who has been nominated by a convention which has cordially indorsed the President, and whose merits entitle him to the highest consideration.

I learn with surprise and regret that any of the Republican officials hesitate either to speak or vote, alleging as a reason the President's civil service order. In distinct terms that order states that the right of officials "to vote and to express their views on public questions, either orally or through the press, is not denied, provided it does not interfere with their official duties." If such gentlemen choose not to vote or not to express or enforce their views in support of the principles of the Republican party, either orally or otherwise, they at least should not give a reason for such a course which is not justified by the order referred to, and which is simply a perversion of it. If they decline to act or vote for Gov. Rice because they are not Republicans that is a different matter. Very respectfully,

CHARLES DEVENS.

Hon. John E. Sanford.

These are scientific days in which we live, and it may happen that theology will have to be entirely reconstructed in order to suit the critical taste of some people. Professor Draper says that instead of the "finger of Providence," we ought to say "mechanical force." The truth is we must reason the Almighty out of the universe at all hazards. The idea that our scientific men can ever bow down to anything which they believe greater than themselves, is simply preposterous, and to ask them to believe something which they do not fully understand is a direct implication that there are things which they do not understand, and therefore an insult. In the meantime, however, ordinary men accept even the mysteries of religion, and are deluded enough to feel that they are the happier for it.

Major Labelliere was an eccentric man, but not entirely wrong in some of his conjectures. He insisted on being buried head downward, because the whole world is at present topsy-turvy; and he reasoned that when things come to be straightened out, as they undoubtedly will be by and by, he will find himself right side up. If people would live with their heads a little down instead of holding them up so high in the air, we should not have to wonder when they are buried whether they will be found wrong side or right side up in the day of reckoning.

When a man presents himself before a public audience it often happens that his body is inclined to sink, while his head swims.

## A Colossal Project.

Under the head, "A Colossal Project," the *New York Herald* says a ripple of unusual interest was excited in Wall street by the reports of the establishment of a syndicate or association composed of prominent banking firms, for the funding of these Southern bonds. Ex-Secretary McCulloch, being interviewed in relation to this matter said, in substance, that for some time past, both in Europe and America, the creditors of American States, counties and cities whose bonds were in default, had made up their minds that something should be done to make these communities pay their honest debts, and hence the organization of the association under discussion. As yet the organization was not complete, numerous details would have to be arranged; it had not even yet been decided whether the association would assume the form of a syndicate or become an incorporated body. Whatever form it might assume, however, it would act as the intermediate between the debtor States, cities and counties and the creditor bondholders, who were all over the world. It was a mistake, however, to think that it was a movement intended only to operate upon the Southern States in default. It would affect first and primarily the cities and counties in many of the Western and Northern States. Any number of them had failed to provide for the payment of interest on their bonds, and a stop should be put at once to this wholesale repudiation, unless indeed all of them desired to follow the bad example of the State of Minnesota, which had virtually repudiated its entire debt. The association about to be organized will find it difficult to bring States to terms; States are sovereigns in this country; they cannot be sued as such. You can hold a State responsible in a court of law for the negligence of its agents, but as a State you can sue it no more than you can the United States. The case is different with cities and counties. You can sue them and take their property away or make them come to terms. So, you see, while with one class of debtors the association may have to fight through the courts, with the others they will have to act diplomatically. I anticipate that their work will not be very plain sailing; there will be contests and opposition; but if the association is once firmly established it will gain the confidence of all bondholders and become ultimately a blessing to all those cities those counties and counties that have been borrowing money fast and loose.

On the 25th ult. Captain A. H. Markham, of England, the second in command under Sir George Nares in the last polar expedition, arrived in St. Louis. After reaching Smith's Sound the ships were abandoned and Captain Markham made an extended expedition personally over the frozen ocean to within 400 miles of the pole, having approached nearer to the object of so many previous efforts than any other mortal man, having reached 83 deg., 20 min., 26 sec. Captain Hall reached 82 deg., 11 min., so Capt. Markham went seventy miles further. On the return journey of Capt. Markham's sledge party to the ships they suffered, in addition to the extreme privations and cold, the affliction of scurvy, and had it not been for relief sent from the ships they would never have got back. As it was Captain Markham and three men were only the ones on their legs, dragging the remainder of the party, having buried one. They were absent seventy-three days from the ships. Capt. Markham, speaking in reference to the open Polar Sea seen by Morton, the companion of Dr. Kane, remarked that where Morton saw the open Polar Sea they found a channel thirty miles wide, and went through it, Capt. Markham knew Morton, he having been out four years ago—in 1873—on the ship which picked up the Polar's men, among whom was Morton.

A LECTURE in the Swedish language will be delivered by Prof. Cedarstrom in the Brown church to-night.

Tickets for sale at the usual places for the lecture of Judge M. P. Dundy before the Y. M. C. A., in Yeiser's Hall next Saturday evening.

An artistic night sign, gotten up by W. H. Shoudy, has been hung out at the office of Dr. Sparling.

An idea was discovered in an *Intelligencer* editorial this morning. It was fearfully lonesome, however.

One of the sisters of Mercy who went from New York to nurse the yellow fever patients at Port Royal has fallen a victim to the disease.

# WEEKLY DISPATCH.

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## State Government.

The Oregonian says: "Now Washington Territory will wish more than ever that she were a State, and had two Senators in Congress to look after her interests in connection with railway matters. Even if she were a part of Oregon, her voice would be more potent on this question than it can be now. To have a share in the election of Senators would make her influence respected on questions that vitally concern her interests, as this railway matter does."

"This true, 'tis pity, pity 'tis 'tis true."

Under the rule which has heretofore prevailed in this government the Territories have been held as wards of the Government, under the guardianship of Congress. The taunt in the above paragraph is: "Don't you wish that you had attained your majority, so that you might have a voice in the disposal of your own patrimony, which your guardians are now squandering in total disregard of your rights?" The maxims of law and the theory of popular government are utterly ignored and the power to will and to do is set up as the rule, as in an absolute monarchy or military despotism. The right of eminent domain is essential to sovereignty, and the people being sovereign, this is one of the rights which necessarily vest in them. The right of self-government is inherent and inalienable; this right is subject to no conditions but obedience to law, and cannot be taken away from any man but by legal trial and condemnation of a jury of his vicinage. There is no reason, no authority in any of the powers delegated to Congress to deprive the settlers in a Territory of the inherent and inalienable right of self-government; there is no such anomalous condition specified or hinted at in the Constitution, as "Territorial government," under the direction and control of Congress, except in the single sentence: "Congress shall have power to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States." Nothing but property, it will be observed, was included in this grant of land; and another point is, that the United States was the first constitutional government that ever recognized other rights in unappropriated lands, than the right of eminent domain, or royalty in its mineral products. Grants were made of territory to companies and individuals, subject to the crown, for purposes of settlement, but no land was ever before disposed of as property, to citizen or subject. The right of eminent domain in the territories was only conceded to the Federal Government during the nonage of such territory, reverting to the State, when admitted, as a necessary element of sovereignty in the State. Under the assumed powers of Congress to govern the people of the territories, under the clause authorizing the control of property, the Territories have been required to specifically relinquish to the United States all title to the public domain as a condition of admission as a State; it being conceded that such relinquish-

ment is necessary to continue the title in the United States.

It will be said that these are mere abstractions without any practical bearing upon the question, as these principles have been constantly ignored in the government of the Territories. They are, nevertheless, fundamental principles, and the exercise of assumed powers by the central government, if acquiesced in, can only end in central despotism. Already have the people of the Territories come to be regarded as having no rights not derived from Congress, and the interests of the future State are subjected to the tender mercies of those who have votes; and the public domain is squandered in private speculations, in building up monster monopolies to dominate the country and subjugate labor.

Forced payment of campaign subscriptions by government employees is at an end. Assistant Secretary McCormick decided, upon the application of a number of clerks who had received Mr. Appleman's circular, that the department would take no cognizance whatever of the matter. Mr. McCormick told the clerks who applied to him that if any of them regarded their subscriptions as honest debts, he supposed they would pay them, but he said explicitly that they would incur no penalty in the department through their failure or refusal to do so, and in this he has the full sanction of Secretary Sherman. The unpaid subscriptions of the treasury clerks are principally balances due, and aggregate nearly \$10,000. It is not probable that the committee will be able to collect much of this sum. The clerks generally feel that the assessment of 1876 was made under an implied threat of discharge if they refused. Now that they are protected from robbery, they naturally do not care to deprive their wives and children of a part of their living. There is strong talk of passing a law making the levying of political assessments, such as those in question, infamous, by making it a penal offence to solicit them. Here the joke comes in: Appleman, treasurer of the Republican Congressional Committee, on the strength of these assessments, borrowed upwards of \$10,000 to carry on the last Presidential campaign, and under the ruling of McCormick will have to liquidate the debt himself.

The United States Consul at Honolulu has transmitted to the Department of State official copies of the imports from the United States into the Hawaiian Islands during the year ending September 9, 1877, as compared with two preceding years, showing a large increase in the trade, which is claimed to be the result of the treaty of 1875. The total imports for the year have amounted to \$1,545,136, an increase of \$597,876 and \$775,729 over 1875 and 1876 respectively.

In the avalanche of bills introduced in the House of Representatives was one offered by Mr. Hunter, of Indiana, to authorize an expedition to the Arctic Seas. This is the same bill that was favorably reported upon by the Naval Committee through Mr. Willis, of New York, at the last session, and embodies what is known as the Howgate plan. It is strongly indorsed by scientists, geographers and explorers in this country and Europe.

Pierre Lorillard offers to match Parole against Tenbroeck or any horse in the country for from \$10,000 to \$20,000 for a race of two or three miles in Jerome Park, at Louisville.

## Our Position.

The Oregonian says: "It so happens that the North Pacific railroad terminates at Tacoma, not at Seattle. Perhaps the company made a mistake here. But that need not now be discussed. Deeming the Northern Pacific an enemy of Seattle, the DISPATCH appears to oppose renewal of the grant to it, and to entertain a desire that nothing more shall be done to aid the road."

There is a constant effort made by the organs of the managers of the N. P. Railroad, to make it appear that Seattle is hostile to the railroad from envy and jealousy solely. It is not true that Seattle is hostile to, or envious of, any other town, or is opposed to any improvement calculated to benefit any section of the Territory. The opposition of Seattle is not to the railroad but to its management. The fact that Tacoma, reported by the authorized agents of the company as destitute of the advantages necessary for a commercial city, over Seattle, conceded by all to be the most available point on Puget Sound for such terminus, has been alluded to as only one of the incidents which prove the faithlessness of the managers of the company to their trust, and that it was solely through their mismanagement that the credit of the company was destroyed and the grant forfeited, as a reason why an extension of time to the same company should be guarded by provisions calculated to prevent a repetition of manifest wrongs.

The original survey by Gov. Stevens, upon which the grant was based, was from Superior Bay to Elliott Bay—Superior City at one end and Seattle at the other—it being 1,700 miles; the shortest portage connecting the navigable waters of the Atlantic with those of the Pacific, in the line of trade between Asia and Europe; a fact which was made the chief argument in urging the sale of bonds and stock in this company. Instead of carrying out this plan, with its implied pledges, the managers, for purposes of their own, have extended the line over 300 miles. They have expended not less than \$4,000,000 upon this coast without advancing the construction a mile towards the point originally designated. Had that money been expended in building the road from Seattle towards the eastern terminus, it would have completed not less than 200 miles, which would be not less than 350 miles more gained in distance than by their present route; Seattle would today have a population of not less than 25,000 inhabitants, the eastern portion of Washington Territory would have had an accession of not less than 50,000, they would have had the best paying line of railroad upon the continent, and could have commanded in the money markets of the world all the means necessary to complete the whole line of road within the time prescribed by their charter. All these advantages were sacrificed to the supposed interests of a ring of speculators in town lots, composed exclusively of the managers of the railroad company.—The construction of the road was commenced at a point 130 miles south-west of Seattle, which lies on the most easterly projection of Puget Sound, and was constructed to Tacoma, over a line which could add the least possible advantage to the commerce of the Territory, and out of any possible connection with any other line of communication to which access was not as easy before as since the completion of this

road. These are some of the reasons why we object to an extension of time to a company which has proved faithless, without guarantee of better conduct for the future.

"It," says the Oregonian, "the DISPATCH takes ground with those who oppose all subsidies, and would have the northwest do without all railway communication for another quarter of a century, we have no more to say."

The grounds upon which we stand are identically embraced in Mitchell's bill, granting the proceeds of the sales, instead of the lands in fee, which the Oregonian opposes. We approve of Mr. Mitchell's bill also in the provision of allowing the grant to relapse to another company in case of forfeiture, as that is the only means by which Portland can secure the construction of the road. If that provision had been placed in the first charter, both in regard to the main line and a branch, Portland and Seattle would by this time each have had a road connecting with the Union Pacific. If they depend upon the Northern Pacific neither of them will ever have a railroad connection with the east.

## Immigration

James Benton informs the Walla Walla Statesman, of recent date, that he counted one hundred persons heading for Colfax. He states that nearly all the bottom lands are taken up, but back toward the mountains there is an amount of good land open to settlement. They have five saw mills on the Palouse, three of them operated by steam power, and yet such is the demand for lumber that the mills refuse to take new orders. Four flouring mills are now in operation, and two more mills will be ready for grinding in a few weeks. Immigrants coming in have means, and many of them desire to purchase improved farms. As a rule the settlers are satisfied with their claims, and it is very rare that a man is found willing to sell. At the present rate of progress Whitman will soon be the empire county of the Territory.

This is only a small indication of what Washington Territory will become with the completion of the Seattle and Walla Walla Railroad, and what it might have been at this time, had the managers of the N. P. Railroad Co. carried out the design of the munificent grant of land to construct a line of railroad on the "shortest and most direct line to Puget Sound." In that case the magnificent country lying in Eastern Oregon, between the Cascade range and the Rocky Mountains, would now be in direct and cheap communication with a sea-port market, from which it could receive in return an abundance of coal and lumber at cheaper rates than any of the prairie regions of the old Northwestern States can be supplied, making the lands in Eastern Washington more valuable than the same number of acres in any of the States a thousand miles from the sea-board. The transportation from this port to Liverpool is less per ton than over any five hundred miles of railroad in the United States, and two hundred miles of railroad from Seattle would reach the heart of the grain growing region of Eastern Washington; a distance only equal to that from the city to the centre of the State of New York, where much inferior farming lands command from \$60 to \$150 an acre. Had that railroad been completed and the lands opened to sale and settlement when it should and

might have been, the immigration to Eastern and Western Washington, would by this time be numbered by tens and hundreds of thousands, from the grass-hopper regions of the west and the drouth-desolated portions of California, for no other section of the Union presents so great natural advantages to settlers.

The managers of the N. P. R. have used their mighty power to obstruct and repress immigration to this Territory. In advance of the railroad survey, their agent, Gen. Sprague, selected and entered 40,000 acres of the most available public lands in the market, for their own private speculation. By a gerrymandering survey, reaching nearly around Puget Sound, from the Columbia river to the borders of British Columbia, they managed to have withdrawn from market not less than one-half the lands embraced in the area between the Cascades and the ocean the Columbia river and the British possessions, leaving the balance of the lands unavailable for settlement on account of their isolation by the withholding from sale and settlement of the alternate sections; so that the settler or settlers upon government lands have an intervening mile of railroad lands between them and their nearest neighbors in either direction, making any neighborhood organization for road, school, religious or social purposes, impracticable. Settlers upon unsurveyed lands have lost their improvements and the labor of years by being found upon railroad lands; others who had not acquired title have had their lands and improvements seized by the company to make up deficiencies for lands sold by the government and covered by the grant. For eight years this Territory has suffered under this terrible incubus without a single compensating advantage. Immigrants have sought homes here by the thousand, and we have had no homes to offer them not hampered by a heartless, soulless, monopoly. And now, after eight years of this worse than Egyptian bondage in repressing private enterprise and personal independence, this company formally propose to abandon the only line of railroad that can be of any material use in developing the resources or promoting the commercial prosperity of the Territory; and let us be thankful for that, as it carries with it the restoration to the uses of the people a considerable portion of the public domain so long held in abeyance; and leaves us free to improve the advantages which we so abundantly possess. Now, by a united effort between the East and the West, we can, within a few years, make the State of Washington the most prosperous State in the Union. With the will there will be found a way.

E. B. Washburne is about to bestow a work of art, bought in Paris, upon Whiteside county, Illinois. This is the portrait painted by Catlin, of the amiable old Indian Chief, Prophet, whose village once stood upon the site of the present village of Prophetstown, named in his honor. The presentation of the portrait is to be the occasion of a great mass meeting, a picnic, dinner, toasts, and many speeches by delighted officials.

No trait of character is more valuable than the possession of a good temper. Home can never be made happy without it. It is like flowers springing up in our pathway reviving and cheering us. Kind words and looks are the outward demonstrations; patience and forbearance are the sentiments within.

In accordance with the request of the Sioux Indians it is understood that the Benedictine fathers, together with lay brothers and sisters of that order, are to be allowed to establish missions at the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies. Other Catholic missionaries are anxious to co-operate in aiding the Indians to establish themselves on a permanent peace footing, and the Administration, it is understood, will favor them in their efforts.

## MARRIED.

At Duncannon, W. T., Nov. 15th, by Rev. T. Maugh, Allen Weir and Miss Ellen Davis.  
At the Congregational parsonage in this city, Nov. 15th, by Rev. J. F. Ellis, Mr. Oscar M. Fuller of Olympia and Miss Sarah L. Johnson, of Rockford, Ill.

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 not a full sized sewing machine, with table and treadle, for only Eighteen Dollars,

MANUFACTURED BY THE PEERLESS MFG CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.

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

HIGHEST AWARDS AT CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION. THOUSANDS OF FAMILIES USING THEM

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

## To Farmers and Loggers!

THE LIGHT DRAFT STEAMER  
**WENAT,**  
Will leave Seattle for  
**Duwamish & White River**  
EVERY MONDAY AND FRIDAY,  
—AND FOR—  
**SKAGIT EVERY WEDNESDAY.**  
For freight or passage apply on board. Will also water vessels, and tow rafts or lighters.  
GREEN & BAILEY,  
Capt.

THE STEAMER  
**FANNY LAKE,**  
J. S. HILL, MASTER.  
Will leave Seattle for  
CENTREVILLE, UTSALADY,  
SKAGIT AND LA CONNER,  
—EVERY—  
MONDAY AND THURSDAY.  
oc31

**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.

**T. P. FREEMAN,**  
OCCIDENTAL SQUARE,  
Invites attention of housekeepers to his extensive stock of

## HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS!

... SUCH AS ...

**Grocery and Glassware,**  
BEDS AND BEDSTEADS,

**Stoves and Tinware,**  
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

**CARPETS and MATTING**  
CHAMBER SETS,

**Chairs, Tables and Stools,**  
And everything else usually found in a general house-furnishing establishment. Give him a call, and if you don't see what you want ask for it. No trouble to wait on customers.  
oc30 tr

### The Canine Madness.

[From the Chicago Times.]

A bare-headed girl, barking like a dog, and frothing at the mouth like a tired and chased-down deer, startled the usually quiet and unromantic section of the city located at Orchard street, between Sophia and Centre streets, Chicago, recently. It was at the particular hour when there was quiet along the thoroughfare. The laborers had not returned from their work, but the homes, humble in their appearance, were waiting their approach. Beves of children scurried about the diminutive yards, and the whole scene was one akin to village simplicity. Suddenly this bareheaded thing—a girl with a face that has been rather prepossessing at some time—dashed around the corner, her hair down to her waist, her eyes glaring as if they had been forced from their sockets, her mouth snapping, and her tongue, swollen and blackened, protruding, and startled the whole vicinity from its almost Sunday quietude. The poor creature must have been blinded, for she staggered against the palings, struck against the houses, and seemed to be endeavoring to end her existence by forcing herself against everything that came in her pathway. The sight was one so strange and sudden that even the men who happened to be in the vicinity shrank back like scared hares and looked upon the unfortunate and maddened girl from behind their window blinds, unwilling to stand in her way.

Thus, unmolested, the snapping, maddened, frothing creature swept down the street until she was overtaken by officer Scanlon. He did not dare place himself in front of her, but cautiously slipped up in the rear and seized her by the arms. The efforts of the girl to free herself or pounce upon her captor, became painful. Her barking continued, almost startling, and she snapped as ferociously as ever did an infuriated cur. The officer, stalwart and courageous as he was, was unnerved, but he kept the face from him and clutched the girl with all the strength he possessed. Thus pressed, she was taken to the Webster avenue station, quite a walk for an officer with a maddened human. All along the whole route the captive kept up her heartrending bark. At the station she continued to rave. One would have thought that so young and frail a thing would by this time have been weakened down from exhaustion, but she gave no evidence of anything of the kind. She was confined for about an hour in the station, during which time efforts were made to ascertain who she was and whence she came. The officer learned that her name was Mary or Augusta Klein, and that she was a German girl, whose parents live at No. 28 Sullivan street. But at what time she was bitten or where, could not be ascertained. About a week ago a mad Spitz dog was shot by an officer in the vicinity where she lives, and it is supposed the same animal came in contact with her, as it was reported at the time that several persons had been bitten by the dog.

Chicken rearing by machinery has reached its last and most glorious period—it even supplies an artificial mother hen for the guileless chicken to brood under at night and fly in moments of peril during the day. The hydromere is a French invention, and strikingly resembles a real hen in all but one particular: beneath its downy breast, instead of a warm heart, there is only warm water. Thus, one after another, by the chicken-hatching machine, by the chicken-food-erammer machine, and now by the heartless hydromere are the innocent joys of chickenhood vanishing.

White, one of the men who robbed the Downieville, California stage in July last, made a full confession at Marysville recently, and delivered up the arms used on that occasion.

Disorder in a drawing room is vulgar; in an antiquary's study, not; the black battle stain on a soldier's face is not vulgar, but the dirty face of a housemaid is.

The litigation over the Singer estate has been amicably settled, and every one is happy except the lawyers.

## Telegraphic News.

### EASTERN STATES.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—The Times' Washington special says: Col. Ingersoll has arrived. He is the choice of the Illinois delegation for minister to Germany.

Mrs. Evelyn Stuart, wife of Robert Stuart, son of the late naval officer, committed suicide to-day at the Berkeley House, a private hotel on 5th av. The couple had only been married six months.

ATLANTA, Nov. 12.—Foster Blodgett died this morning.

FRANKLIN, Ill., Nov. 12.—Last night John H. Duncan, being refused liquor at the drug store of Wright Bros., returned, after the store was closed, and entering through the back window, distributed a keg of powder over the floor, turned the taps of the coal oil barrels and set the whole on fire and attempted to escape, but before he had succeeded a terrific explosion occurred entirely demolishing the store and setting fire to an adjoining grocery, which was also destroyed. Duncan was fatally burned. Loss, \$15,000; insurance, \$3,500.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 12.—Some months ago Mack Williams and some of his friends, residing some four miles north of Raleigh in this county, were engaged in a row with some colored men and shot two of them. Since then a reign of terror has existed in that section. A number of colored men have been shot at by night, resulting in driving away a number of hands from the plantations, law-abiding citizens being overawed by the ruffians. Last Saturday night, Scott Smith, a worthy negro, residing on Taylor's plantation, was called to the door by 15 or 20 men, among whom he recognized Williams, and fired upon with a volley and wounded in the head and arm. The gang believing they had killed him, left. Smith came to the city to-day to seek redress and protection.

GALVESTON, Nov. 12.—A News' special report reaches Fort Clark that Lt. Bullis, with a small party of scouts, crossed the Rio Grande near the mouth of Pecos river, was attacked by a body of 500 Indians and compelled to retreat. Loss not stated. Col. Young has left Fort Clark with 200 cavalry to reinforce Bullis.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—The case of Mrs. Lebau, who sues to revoke the will of Cornelius Vanderbilt, came up for trial before Surrogate Calvin this afternoon, the amount for which she seeks being one million, and the amount of the estate one hundred millions. Mr. Lord, for Mrs. Lebau, daughter of the testator, said ninety-five million dollars was given to one son by indulgence, delusion or disease of the testator's mind; that he was unduly influenced, and his desire to perpetuate his great wealth in the name of Vanderbilt overruled his judgment. Daniel P. Allen, son-in-law of the late commodore, testified that the commodore had spoken of his wife as weak physically and mentally, and then sent her to a lunatic asylum. That Wm. H. Vanderbilt had said when talking of the governess who had gone away and been written for, "the old man is bound to fall under the influence of some woman, and if she don't come back I am bound to replace her." He named a woman who came to the house and remained until Mrs. Vanderbilt returned from the asylum. Witness further testified that the commodore would speak disparagingly of William and the latter would speak of his (the commodore's) stinginess.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—It is extremely probable that congress will speedily take some definite action either for or against the Chinese. A number of bills having in view the prohibition of Chinese immigration into America will be introduced at the regular session. Page of California has already introduced a bill to prohibit immigration of the subjects of the Chinese government into the United States. The preamble of the bill recognizes existing treaty obligations as to the rights of the citizens of America and China in each of the respective countries, and claim that Chinese immigration is injurious to the people among whom they settle, and that the provisions of the treaty granting reciprocal rights to subjects of either nation to reside in the other, can be abrogated by concurrence of the two countries within one year, if at all. The bill enacts that on and after January 1, 1879, it shall be unlawful for any subjects of China to enter the jurisdiction of the United States unless he files upon the day of his entry a certificate signed by a U. S. minister in China, and dated not more than sixty days prior to its presentation, certifying that the possessor thereof comes to engage in mercantile business or as representative of mercantile business in China. For violations of this section of the act, any Chinese subject upon conviction in the United States district court, shall be fined \$100, and in default be imprisoned at hard labor for 5 months.

The master or owner of any vessel bringing such offender is to be punished by a fine of \$100 for payment of which the vessel shall be liable. The marshal of the United States district court said I cause the return to China of all its subjects convicted under the act and to defray the expenses thereof out of the fund created by the recovery of fines from violations of the act.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—Henry Hausman of 19 Christy street, to night shot his three children and himself. The intemperance of his wife is attributed as the cause.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 12.—Ex United States Marshal Shaff-nburger of Colorado, who has been in the Kansas penitentiary the past eight months for robbing the U. S. government of \$10,000, was pardoned by President Hayes last Saturday.

OMAHA, Nov. 13.—Yesterday morning east of Grand Island a well dressed young lady threw herself from the platform of a Pullman car on the east bound Union Pacific express which was running rapidly. The train did not stop till next station where trainmen of the west bound freight were directed to search for her as they proceeded on their way. The girl was found with her shoulder dislocated and otherwise bruised and was taken back to Grand Island to be cared for. Her traveling companion was one Dr. Hudson who as the express train was moving on from the scene of the accident stated that her name was Miss Winteringer, of Stockton, California, and that her brain had been affected by severe study and that he was taking her to a Chicago asylum. The doctor, it is reported, seemed to manifest very little concern about his charge, stating that she must have been killed, and declared his intention of going right on east. Passengers could not stand this and would not allow him to proceed, and he therefore got off at the station to return to his patient.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13.—The agent of the Russian government is endeavoring to make a contract for an iron bridge across the Danube to be 2,100 feet long, have a single span, and cost about \$3,000,000. As the time for its construction is limited to the opening of the spring campaign, no contract has yet been made.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 14.—In the United States District Court to-day, Fonce Rines, one of the recently captured road agents, was found guilty and sentenced to 14 years in the penitentiary.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—The Vanderbilt will case was resumed. Dr. Lindsey, the commodore's physician, was recalled for further examination. Said he selected all other medical attendants subject to the commodore's approval. Wm. H. Vanderbilt did not interfere. During his last illness I frequently heard Vanderbilt talk with William H. about his will. On one occasion I remember sitting in the commodore's room and William H. entered. Father and son began to talk business and I rose to leave the room. The commodore motioned me to a chair and said sit down. I did so, and he said: Billy, after I am dead, there will be a great responsibility on you. You will find a piece of paper. It is my will. I charge you to carry it out faithfully. William acquiesced by nodding his head. He afterwards pointed his finger to William and said: You will have a great load on your shoulders when I am dead; see to it that you carry out my will faithfully. I remember he asked me at one time to come and live with him. He said: If I had died during my illness in New Jersey the world would have never known me. I believe I have been spared to accomplish a great good. That good was the Central road. He said he would like to leave \$5,000,000 to one of his daughters, because all his children would get into the road and turn Billy out and put Torrence in, and they would put the stock on the market and run the price down to 40. The commodore told Mrs. Lebau, the contestant, that he had done the best he could in his will, and in speaking of the will of 1874 he stated that the bulk of his property was to go to Wm. H. and to George. The latter died fifteen years ago. His mind was clearer, and he had more fortitude than most men. His mind was entirely sound within two months of his death. He told Mrs. Lebau, in the presence of witness, that he had made the best will he could, and witness thought it was in her presence he said it he made his will a hundred times he would not make it different.

### WEST INDIES.

HAVANA, Nov. 12.—Via Key West, Nov. 13.—On the 31st ult. an engagement took place at Pimademyer between about 400 insurgents and 300 Spanish regulars. The Spaniards were surprised while breakfasting, and lost 22 killed and 53 wounded. The insurgents it is reported were repulsed with loss, but the number killed and wounded are unknown.

Distressing tidings of imprisonments, banishments and executions increasing in number have been received from Puerto Plata. Nearly 100 Cubans were sent in chains on two schooners to the city of San Domingo. Among the prisoners was the Peruvian consul. Some were forcibly taken from the consulates, where they had taken refuge.

The New York Herald's Washington correspondent says it is a curious fact that in the Republican speculations about the elections, a Republican victory in New York is regarded as a defeat for and rebuke of the administration.

### BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

ROME, Nov. 13.—There is no foundation for the alarming rumors current at Paris yesterday about the Pope, who still suffers from weakness, but whose condition has not recently changed.

ROME, Nov. 13.—The Pope is better to-day. He gave audience to several persons.

Zanardelli, minister of public works, resigned, disapproving of the convention with railroad companies negotiated by the rest of the cabinet. De Pretis, president of the council and minister of finance, will take the portfolio of public works temporarily.

The St. Louis Republican says there lies at the morgue in that city a corpse, the appearance of which is just a little more shocking than that presented by any which has been exhibited there in many months. Its trunk is intact and bears not even an abrasion. Its head is where the horror comes in. The top part of it has been crushed entirely off at a line just above the upper lip, and the expression of the mouth and chin, as they remain, would cause one's flesh to creep. The man was seen walking among the railroad cars of the North Missouri road in the vicinity of Wright street, and now that he is dead some of those who at first saw him remember that he seemed very much preoccupied in mind. Switch engine No. 21 was running at a moderate rate of speed on one of the tracks between Wright and Palm streets, and the man stood by the side of the track and watched its approach. He was bent on self-slaughter, but no one suspected it. It would hardly be a sure thing to throw himself in front of the pilot, as he might only be crippled and shoved off, so he waited till the pilot had passed and then plunged headlong forward. His head alighted on the track just in front of the ponderous driving wheels, there was a horrible crunching of skull bones, the blood and brains spurted across under the engine to the other track, the arms and legs worked convulsively a second, and all was over. The engine ran a few yards before the shocked engineer succeeded in bringing it to a standstill, and then its works were besmeared in a disgusting manner.

A correspondent in the field gives a detailed account of the atrocities of the Turkish soliers, in which occurs the following:

When it is considered that in all the engagements fought in Bulgaria in which the Turks have been victorious, there have been no Russian wounded brought into the Turkish hospitals, the inference is obvious; either the Russians invariably succeeded, even in the haste and confusion of retreat, in carrying off all their wounded, or else the wounded were killed by the victors. After every battle that has been fought, on this side of the Jantra at least, the bashi-bazouks who swarm around the Turkish regular army have overrun the field immediately after the close of the engagement. I was informed by an eye witness that on one occasion he saw the bashi-bazouks go up to three wounded Russians in a wood and mercilessly cut their throats. During the battle of Karahassan a Russian officer was taken prisoner in the village by the Nizims or regular troops, who relieved him of his sword, revolver and watch, but offered him no personal injury; soon afterwards some redis, the soldiers of the second ban, or reserve, came rushing up the street, mad with fury, and instantly killed the unfortunate officer. So far as I can ascertain there have been no instances in which the soldiers of the regular army have broken loose from the control of their officers, even in the heat of battle, although probably even they have occasionally wreaked their vengeance on the dead bodies of their enemies. It seems to be a Mussulman failing to cut off the heads of their foes after death.

It is said that one of the largest grapevines in the world is at Montecello, near Santa Barbara, California. It is estimated to be over one hundred years old, is nearly five feet in circumference, and rises eight feet erect from the root, where it branches out in every direction. It is said to have produced six tons of grapes in one season.

A Salisbury (N. C.) paper tells that Mr. Hinton James challenged W. H. Kestler, Esq., to settle a difficulty between them by "the code of honor." Mr. Kestler accepted, and chose brickbats, the distance four miles.

Two women who stole the livery of the Sisters of Charity to obtain money from the people of Providence have been arrested in that city.

## W. H. SHOUDY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

### White Lead, Linseed Oil, Putty,

TURPENTINE, VARNISHES (all kinds), SHELLAC, CAN COL-  
ORS, DRY COLORS, full assortment of GLASS, WHIT-  
ING, PARIS WHITE, KALSOMINE and GLUE.

Also, a Full Assortment of Brushes, Gold Leaf and Bronzes.

### WALL PAPER Ready Trimmed.

I have the largest and best assortment on the Sound, at prices to suit the times. Constantly on hand RUBBER PAINT, acknowledged to be the best paint in the world by all that have used it.  
Prompt attention paid to orders from abroad. sep14tf

## CRAWFORD & HARRINGTON

Importers and Jobbers,

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Groceries, DEALERS IN Provisions,

Wines, Liquors, Teas, Hardware,

Cutlery, Glass and Crockery Ware,

Hemp and Manilla Cordage,

Agricultural and Mining Implements,

Paints, Oils, Blacksmith & Carpenter Tools,

Cumberland Coal, Iron, & Steel, Flour,

FEED, ETC., ETC.

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

CALL AT THEIR STORE,

COMMERCIAL STREET, SEATTLE, WASH. TERR.

AGENTS FOR THE

Imperial Fire Insurance Company of London.

## CRAWFORD & HARRINGTON

OPENING AT THE

### NEW BRICK STORE,

—BY—  
FRAUENTHAL BROTHERS.

Commercial St., Seattle.

A LARGE AND FINE STOCK OF

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Blankets  
Wall Paper, Carpets, Oil Cloth, Millinery Good,  
Trunks, Valises, Furs, Etc., Etc

We shall endeavor to be known for the Best Goods and Lowest Prices.  
Seattle, November 1st 1876. FRAUENTHAL BROS.

GEO. W. HARRIS.

R. K. ATTRIDGE.

## HARRIS & ATTRIDGE,

SUCCESSORS TO

### J. F. Morrill,

CITY DRUG STORE

Wholesale & Retail Druggists

A COMPLETE STOCK OF

Trusses, Supporters, Toilet and Fancy Articles

## GROTTO SALOON.

ALGAR & 'XOM, Proprietors,

South side Seattle  
Mill street, Wash. Ter.

All kinds of Liquors, Cigars, Etc.,  
Constantly on hand.

Open at all Hours

## Renton Coal Company.

THE OFFICE OF THE ABOVE COMPANY is in Room No. 6, Stone & Burnett's new building, where the stock books are open. All are invited to call and examine the plan.  
C. H. BURNETT, Secretary.  
Seattle, March 6, 1876.

## CIDER APPLES WANTED.

2,000 Bush'ls Apples

## SEATTLE SODA WORKS

nov6 dtw

Notice!

OFFICE CITY TREASURER,  
SEATTLE, W. T., Nov. 1, 1877.  
The tax list of the city of Seattle for the year 1877 is now in my hands and due. All taxes not paid on or before December 6th, 1877, will be returned delinquent, and percentage added.  
H. W. ROWLAND, City Treasurer  
Office at Maddock's Drug Store. nov14

## New Restaurant.

WASHINGTON, NEAR SECOND ST.  
JACK CEE, Proprietor.  
MEALS, 25 CTS.; OYSTERS, 25 CTS.  
oc11tf

## UNDERTAKING.

The undersigned is prepared to do all styles of UNDERTAKING. And all orders left with  
MUSKIE, HALL & PAULSON OF HOLMES & GLO  
will be promptly attended to. I also have charge of the Masonic Cemetery.  
Residence, Front street, Seattle.  
m23-1m T. S. RUSSELL

## A Great Invention.

LOCKWOOD'S

### Portable Steam Oven.

(PATENTED FEB. 2, 1876.)

The Best Cooking Utensil Ever Invented. Turning and scorching of food impossible.

The Juice and Flavor Retained in the Food.

Rice, Beans, Custards, Fruits, Cracked or whole wheat, hominy, oatmeal, brown bread, puddings of all kinds cooked to perfection. Especially nice for cooking for the sick. It gives universal satisfaction. None who have used it would be without it. The very moderate price places it

WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL.

I shall canvass the town for the sale of this indispensable cooking utensil. Orders can also be left at McAleer's store.

Price, \$2.75. Territory for Sale.

B. F. BROWN,  
Proprietor of Patent for California, Oregon, and Washington Territory. nov14

# WEEKLY DISPATCH.

BERIAH BROWN & CO.,  
PROPRIETORS.

BERIAH BROWN, A. W. DE LANEY, F. M. WALSH,  
B. L. SOUTHWICK.

Office—Dispatch Buildings, James Street.

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

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

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

SATURDAY ..... NOV. 17, 1877.

## Public Lands.

Senator Mitchell has introduced a resolution calling upon the Northern Pacific Railroad Co. to report the amount of land to which it had acquired title under the grant, the amount realized from the same, and the present assets and liabilities of the company, or in words to that effect; all of which the *Oregonian* regards as a declaration of hostility to the company and its projects, saying: "Just so soon as the statement regarding the amount of land patented to the company, and the other facts called for, obtain publication, a text will be furnished to those who oppose aid for railways and to all enemies of this particular enterprise, from which they will begin to preach a fresh crusade against all grants and all renewals, and to urge the old nonsense that lands must not be given even in part for construction of thoroughfares through them, but must be kept exclusively for settlers, though in fact settlers can never use or even reach these remote lands unless railroads are built."

There could be no more definite admission that the previous management of the grant will not bear investigation; that the truth must not be told lest it should ruin the credit of the company and defeat its projects for the future. It will not be claimed that the facts called for are not necessary to a proper understanding of the merits of the proposition for a renewal of the grant to the same company which had the management of it heretofore. The renewal of the grant without a full investigation of the manner in which the trust has heretofore been administered, and how it came to be forfeited, would show a reckless disregard for the public interests, and afford strong presumptive evidence of bribery and corruption in Congress, and to protest against such investigation is to admit faithlessness on the part of the company.

But we allude to this matter mainly for the purpose of protesting against the sentiment which characterizes as "old nonsense," opposition to the grant of the public domain to private corporations. The unoccupied lands are the natural heritage of the people; as inalienable as the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; as free to all as the air we breathe or the water we drink. When the Almighty sentenced man to till the soil by the sweat of his brow, he gave him soil to till, and it is as much his by divine right as the right to live. Any conventional system which permits a monopoly of land, or establishes the relation of landlord and tenant is as much adverse to human equality and popular government as the system of African servitude, which it cost rivers of blood and millions of treasure to abolish. The slavery of necessity—wages slavery—has caused much greater human suffering than chattel slavery. In one case the property is solely in the labor, and the motive is to procure the greatest amount of toil from the smallest amount of expenditure, with no responsibility

for the care or keeping of the laborer or his family; in the other case, the property is in the person of the laborer, and the motive is to maintain the property against such physical want and suffering as would impair its value or usefulness. The monopoly of the soil, as in England or in portions of New England, is the surest means that can be devised to reduce the masses to the condition of slaves of necessity, dependent for their bread upon the arbitrary will of those who monopolize the means of subsistence.

"Agrarianism!" exclaim the advocates of special privilege.—Nothing of the kind. We ask no division of the property accumulated by industry and thrift with the indolent and improvident. We but ask that every man be secured in his natural right not only to live, but to a portion of the common soil, not already occupied by another from which to make his living. President Jackson truly said: "It is not in a splendid government, surrounded by aristocratic privileges that the people are to find happiness or their liberties protection." If the Government desires to do anything for grandeur, let them supply the means from the surplus accumulations of the rich instead of alienating the heritage of the poor; from the abundant flocks and herds of the wealthy, rather than the one ewe lamb of the humble citizen. Congress has more right morally, more legal authority under our constitution and system of government, to levy a forced contribution upon the capitalists of the country to construct railroads, than it has to vote away to private corporations, the public domain held in trust for the use and occupancy of the people.

We do not deny the right of the people, in cases where there is a necessity for improvements to make the lands available for settlement, to condemn or appropriate the proceeds of the sales of such lands to the needed improvements, and confining the sales to actual settlers in limited quantities; all other public lands to be absolutely free to actual settlers. The people of the community, State or Territory in which such improvement is projected should be the sole judges of the necessity and have the absolute control of such improvement. The first grants of land made by Congress for purposes of internal improvement, were uniformly to the State or Territory in which the same was situated, to be regulated by local laws by which the rights of the people were protected. For Congress to concede the right of eminent domain over one half of this Territory and a considerable portion of Oregon to a foreign corporation, is a monstrous invasion of the rights of the people to control their own domestic government.

The Post-office Department has directed that all the employees connected with the postal railway service must be uniformed. The object of the order is to secure greater safety in the service, and is a very proper one.

Senator Patterson, of South Carolina, stands a very good chance of being invited to step down and out. Fifty ex-members of the Legislature that elected him have testified that he bribed them.

This time the tables are turned. The husband sues for divorce on the ground of cruel and inhuman treatment. Mr. Dengle, of King county, New York, in his complaint sets forth that his wife has been in the habit of beating, kicking and dragging him over the floor as if he were a mop. He alleges, also, that she frequently armed herself with a butcherknife and threatened to use it on him; in fact she was along her too lively for an agreeable life-partner.

## County Aid to the Seattle and Walla Walla Railroad.

In another column will be found the transcript of an Act of the Territorial Legislature authorizing the several counties to take stock, in a specified amount, in the Seattle and Walla Walla Railroad, provided a majority of the voters in each county shall so determine by their suffrages. As a rule, we are opposed to the principles of this bill; to the partnership of the government in enterprises under the control of private corporations; to recognizing the right of the majority to compel the minority to invest their own private means in stock or contribute to the capital of an incorporated company.—This is a safe and salutary rule; but like most good rules in the uncertain conditions of human affairs, at times the exception becomes the paramount law, and the higher law of self-preservation—the law of necessity, to which all other laws are subservient—rightfully prevail. In the conditions of war, civil laws are silent; the rights of person and property guaranteed to every citizen by the government, must be held subordinate to the public defence, and both person and property liable to conscription and seizure by arbitrary power. These are among the exceptional conditions of organized society, and the necessity of transcending the abstract rules of personal rights are liable to occur under civil as well as military rule; the condemnation of private property for public uses; the destruction of private property to stay the devastation of fire or the spread of disease, are acts which can only be justified by the higher law of necessity.

We are willing to endorse the Act authorizing a majority of the voters of each county to tax the property of the same, believing it to be fully justified by the higher law of necessity; as a necessary means of repelling invasion and defending the rights of the people against a common enemy.

Our Territory is divided into two nearly equal parts by a natural barrier which can only be overcome by artificial means, and the project which this Act is intended to aid, is the only one which promises any practical result to that end. Without our political unity will be but the shackles which hold two discordant bodies, with separate interests and intercourse, in bondage to each other, each responsible for the acts of the other without any community of interests, which must inevitably result in interminable envy, jealousy, bickering and strife, fatal to the general prosperity of the commonwealth. This thoroughfare would form a ligament of perpetual unity between the now divided sections, a main artery of personal and commercial intercourse, and the facilities for commercial interchange such as is enjoyed by no other railroad of the same length upon the continent; opening the immense grain and grazing fields of Eastern Washington to a convenient market, and furnishing to that section what it most needs, lumber and fuel from our inexhaustible forests and coal fields, at reasonable rates, thus developing resources of commercial wealth possessed by the Territory of Washington to a greater extent than any other State or Territory in the Union.

The common enemy of the whole Territory, whose hostile actions and designs have created the necessity for this measure of self-defence, is the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, which procured the most munificent subsidies ever awarded by any

government to a private corporation, on condition of constructing a railroad on the shortest and most practical route between Lake Superior and Puget Sound, the points understood and implied being Superior Bay, on Lake Superior, and Elliott Bay, on Puget Sound, subject only to engineering obstacles which a more critical survey might develop. Subsequent survey established the fact beyond dispute that the points first indicated were the most practicable not only to the interests of the road but to the interests of the public. Both of these points were changed in the interests of an organized combination of land speculators bearing the same relations to the railroad company that the Credit Mobilier did to the Union Pacific—organized for plundering the stock-holders, the bond-holders and the people. The eastern terminus of the railroad was located for the land ring upon the bleakest and most exposed shore of Lake Superior, with a landlocked harbor but a few miles below. The speculation being over, the place is now practically abandoned, it being impossible to make a harbor there, and St. Paul, nearly two hundred miles in the interior, is now the objective point, connecting with railroads to Chicago; the road to Superior being only a branch by which to ship wheat during the summer months. The original survey of 1,700 was extended to over 2,000 miles; not on account of engineering difficulties to be overcome, but to cover that much more government land and to make towns upon lands owned by the land ring. Instead of commencing the construction of the road on Puget Sound, it was commenced on land owned by the ring, 130 miles south-west of Elliott Bay, and 105 south-west of the terminus on Puget Sound, where it was located on land belonging to the ring, no better adapted to the purposes of a commercial city than is Duluth. The road thus far constructed in this Territory has not advanced one mile towards Lak Superior; the divergence here and at St. Paul making it the longest instead of the shortest route across the continent. The whole power of the managers has been used to subjugate the people, depress private enterprise, destroy all established centres of trade and routes of travel and commerce, that all may be subjected to their will and be made tributary to them, and with the power that they wield, they will succeed if the people do not organize and unite for their own protection.

## Senator Mitchell's Bill.

The bill introduced by Senator Mitchell proposes to grant eight years extension of time for the construction of the line of the N. P. R. R. via Portland, Oregon, to Tacoma, on Puget Sound. It does not extend the time for the completion of the branch line across the Cascade mountains to Puget Sound. The lands hitherto withdrawn on the route of this branch, if not earned by the company within the time prescribed by the existing law, are to be restored to the public domain to be disposed of like other public lands under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, and in lieu of the amount of lands thus freed, an equal number of acres are to be granted to the Portland, Salt Lake and South Pass railway company (an Oregon company), along their line from Umatilla to Salt Lake, provided they commence work within six months of the enactment of this bill and construct 25 miles of road the first year, and not less than 50 miles annually thereafter, and complete the whole road within four years. The bill

provides that the road between Umatilla and Portland is to remain a common road for the use of both companies upon terms to be fixed, if necessary by the arbitration of a commission, to be appointed by the President of the United States. It is provided that the extensions and privileges to be granted to the N. P. Co. by this bill, shall be upon the express condition that it shall within six months of the passage of the act commence the construction of the road either at Portland or at some point between Umatilla and the mouth of Snake river, and construct and equip eastward in one year thereafter not less than 40, and at least 50 miles each succeeding year until completed. If these requirements are not complied with, the Oregon corporation is to have the right to build the common road above referred to, and be entitled to the aid now provided, by building 20 miles within the year after three months' failure on part of the Pacific road to commence it and 25 miles annually thereafter.—The bill further provides that all lands thereafter earned by the Co. shall be sold by Government, and proceeds placed in the U. S. Treasury to constitute a sinking fund with which to pay accruing interest upon the first mortgage construction bonds that shall be hereafter issued by the company for construction of any portion of the road. The moneys thus accumulated are to be paid out semi-annually as the road is completed and accepted in sections, as provided for by the existing laws, and limited in amounts to the value of the land grant opposite to and co-terminous with such completed and accepted sections of the road valued at \$2 50 per acre, which payment shall be made by the Secretary of the Treasury to holders of the interest coupons of such construction bonds pro rata if the sinking fund is deficient; but it is provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed as creating any liability upon the part of the United States to guarantee or pay any interest on any of the bonds of said company in excess of the moneys arising from pre-emption and sales of lands granted to such company and actually paid into the treasury as aforesaid. A preceding section of the bill provides that during five years after the expiration of the time prescribed by the existing law for the completion of the roads, all lands heretofore granted shall be disposed of only to pre-emption settlers at \$2 50 per acre, but after these five years have elapsed, the Government, if the company so request at any time during the further period of five years shall offer the odd-numbered sections opposite any portion of the completed road for public sale to the highest bidder, with a limitation of \$1 25 per acre as to price, and 160 acres as to the quantity purchasable by any one individual. The bill in other sections protects the rights of all persons who settled upon lands within the railroad limits prior to the receipt of withdrawal at the respective land offices.

On introducing the bill Mr. Mitchell stated that he expected that some of its provisions would be warmly opposed, but that he would support no bill for the extension of time to the N. P. R. R. upon any other conditions than those embraced in this bill. The *Oregonian*, as the organ of the N. P. Co., and the *Standard*, as the organ of the O. S. N. Co., express great dissatisfaction with this bill, because it is not in accordance with the schemes of either of those companies; it is

too guarded to favor their selfish designs. But that it is in accordance with the interests, and will meet the approval, of the people of Oregon, there can be no reasonable doubt, and we believe that the Senator will be supported by both his colleagues in Congress.

The alternative grant to another company is the only means by which Portland could secure the construction of the road to that city. It makes no provision for constructing the road between Portland and Tacoma. It immediately restores to the public domain the lands granted for the branch road to Puget Sound, leaving the field open for the Seattle and Walla Railroad, with two rival roads competing for its carrying trade with the east, and an advantage of 120 miles over Portland or Tacoma in an ocean port on the west, the construction of our road is made a necessity, with or without Congressional aid.

## DIED.

In this city, Nov. 12th, Arthur Evau, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Llewellyn, aged 5 years and 3 months.

Funeral at 2 o'clock to-morrow from the Presbyterian Church.

In this city, Nov. 10th, Clara, eldest daughter of Alfred D. and Mary A. Howks, aged 7 years, 4 months and 10 days.

## MARRIED.

At the residence of Mrs. Robbins in this city, Nov. 11th, by Rev. D. Bagley, Wm. McMillan, of White river, and Miss Emma Jordan, of this city.

## \$18.-SEWING MACHINE.—\$18

THE MOST WONDERFUL AND THE BEST.

HIGHEST AWARDS

—AT THE—

CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION!

DIPLOMAS, PRIZE MEDALS, Etc

A FIRST-CLASS FULL SIZED

SEWING MACHINE

—WITH—

Table and Treadle,

Only Eighteen Dollars.

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

WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.

## CAUTION!

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

Eighteen Dollars.

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

PEERLESS MANUFACTURING CO.  
714-17 2403 Ridge Avenue, Philadelphia Pa.

## GRAND BALL.



OF THE

Germania

Singverein,

At Yesler's Hall, Nov. 29th.

Committee of Arrangements:

B. GATZERT, L. REINIG, J. LEVY,

C. BREHM.

Floor Managers:

W. MEYDENBAUER, H. BIGELOW,

S. COOMBS.

Tickets, including Ladies, \$1.50.

To be had from the Committee of Arrangements.

## TOWN AND COUNTRY.

From Daily of Saturday.

**ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.**—An attempt was made by burglars on Thursday night last to effect an entrance into the wholesale liquor house of S. Baxter & Co., on Front street. At a late hour in the night a young man sleeping in the store was awakened by the noise of persons attempting to force open one of the lower doors. He arose at once and went to the door, and threatened to shoot the intruders if they did not leave, when the robbers incontinently fled. They returned towards morning and again tried the door, but did not get in. Mr. Lake, the young man in question, was unarmed, at the time the attempt was made, and therefore could have made but slight resistance to the predatory scoundrels. He keeps a small cannon under his bed, and is prepared to give his next visitors a warm reception.

**ODD FELLOWS' HALL.**—The building on Front street, the upper portion of which is being fitted up for occupation by Olive Branch Lodge, No. 4, Seattle Lodge, No. 7, Unity Encampment, No. 3, I. O. O. F., is nearly completed. The hall is being fitted up under the direction of committees especially appointed for the purpose, and nothing is omitted that will add to the convenience of the different rooms for the purposes for which they are intended. The hall will be furnished with carpet and when ready for occupation will be one of the finest society rooms on the northern coast. A glass front is being put in the lower portion of the building to-day. The contract for this building was awarded to Mr. D. L. McCowen, through Messrs. Starbird and Parker are associated with him in the work.

**STOLE A BOAT.**—The Press says that Ike Connick brought down to Port Townsend, on the steamer Phantom, from Gamble, four seamen belonging to the English bark Brieholm, of Maryport, England, loading at Port Gamble for Australia, for desertion and stealing a boat belonging to the Puget Mill Company. Their names were Henry Higgins, Richard Denton, Simon Ginemond and N. T. Phillips. When arrested, by the deputy sheriff, they were just on the point of making their escape. They were sent here for safe-keeping until the next term of the District Court, at Seattle, which convenes the fourth Monday in January.

**WILL REMAIN.**—The family of Judge Lewis will remain at Port Townsend until some time in January next. Mrs. Lewis is undergoing a course of medical treatment for a nervous affection of the face, which is the principal cause of their stay at that place. The Judge is at present in this city, and leaves for Snohomish City on Monday to begin the November term of the District Court, which convenes on Tuesday.

**DEAD.**—On Thursday intelligence reached Portland that Joseph Sutherland, a well known member of the sporting fraternity, had died at the Stine House, Walla Walla. Deceased was well known in Oregon and on the Sound. He was generally esteemed by all who knew him, for his generous nature and gentlemanly demeanor. He had none of the characteristics of the rough about him.

**TO BE SOLD.**—We understand that the damage to the steamer Constitution through her recent disaster is so great as to make it unprofitable to fit her up again as a steamship, and her hull, which is still staunch, will perhaps be sold by the company to some one who will make a sailing vessel of her.

Ex-delegate Garfield's ranch on Chimaque creek was sold by Sheriff Miller of Jefferson county, on Tuesday last to R. Twigs, for \$250. Garfield spends his time playing faro at Washington and has therefore abandoned the farm. Human "beats" always were more congenial to him than the vegetable variety.

**LECTURE TO-NIGHT.**—Prof. Cedarstrom lectures this evening at Reinig's Hall, on "Courtship and Marriage." This is a subject fraught with interest to all, and we have no doubt but that the Professor will do it ample justice. Seats free.

The public schools will not close until Dec. 21st, the teachers having agreed to wait the next apportionment for the balances of their salaries.

The only Probate business in Judge Burke's Court to-day, was concerning the settlement of final account in the estate of A. D. McKeckie, deceased.

## An Explanation.

UTSALADY, Nov. 6, 1877.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DISPATCH:

Reading an article in your paper of October 27th, clipped from the Port Townsend Press, concerning the Cranney bankrupt case, charging a certain party with "attempting to put through the court a fraudulent claim of some \$600, but was detected in his little game, and the proper officers cut it down to \$130, his just due," and furthermore this certain party is charged in general terms as a correspondent of the *Intelligencer* from Utsalady, reflecting in severe terms on the management of the Cranney bankrupt case, on the court and all connected therewith.

These reckless and false charges going the rounds of the public press filled me with grievous surprise and indignation. For these general charges was the first intimation that I had received that my claims had been cut down to the paltry sum of \$180 for nearly two years service, and money advanced in the capacity of a book keeper for a lumbering firm of this magnitude. The claim I filed for was an honest and just one, and what I was allowed at the time. I authorized Judge Dennison to act as my attorney, and collect for 10 per cent. Furthermore I have a bill of sale of spars and lumber given me some time prior to the attachment of the confirmation of the concern in bankruptcy, aggregating the amount I filed for, but surrendered the same back when the concern went into bankruptcy. Does this look like perpetrating a fraud? And should this not prove sufficient evidence to convince the public or interested parties, that the charge of fraud is false and malicious, and the cutting down of a just claim to that degree, the height of injustice, and without a parallel in equity, I can produce still stronger. And as to the other general charge of being the author of a communication to the weekly *Intelligencer*, reflecting upon the management of this complicated bankrupt case, is adding insult to injury, for the writer has never written a word to that paper, or any other, concerning this case, and have once written to the editor earnestly begging him to make reparation for the damage done the writer, by disclosing and publishing the author, but as yet have received no response and can conceive no better way to refute the charge than through the DISPATCH, trusting you will publish this statement in your next issue, and relieve an honest man from the odium of fraud. Yours respectfully,

Wm. R. GRIFFIN.  
Late book keeper of Grainger & Canney.

**A NEW STEAMER.**—A private letter received from San Francisco last night says there is a strong probability that the staunch and elegant steamer Mohongo will shortly be put on the route between port and Seattle, in place of the Alaska. Our correspondent says that the Mohongo is being fitted up in first-class style. We have received no intimation of the expected change from Agent Tibbals and merely give the report for what it is worth. Should the change be made we presume Capt. Seabury will command the new steamer.

**WILL ARRIVE TO-MORROW.**—Gen. Howard arrives in Portland to-morrow, and will be given a grand reception by the citizens. A dispatch from San Francisco on the 8th says that the General and his command, 350 strong, arrived there last night. Capt. Bancroft's of the 4th artillery, and Capt. Burton's of the 21st infantry, will leave here on the 10th inst. for Fort Townsend, Throckmorton's, Morris, and Rodney's companies of the 4th artillery, and five companies of the 21st infantry, leave to-day for Portland on the steamer Elder.

**COLD WINTER PREDICTED.**—The Portland Standard says: "Deer and elk have made their appearance in the foot hills and valleys at a much earlier period than usual, which to the old mountaineer, augurs a cold winter. The deer especially are said to be more numerous and in better condition than year before."

**A DISCHARGED SOLDIER** was hunting for a U. S. Pension Surgeon for a number of hours yesterday. A new advertisement in the DISPATCH to-day gives the information that Dr. Sparling, U. S. Pension Surgeon, can be found in the Tremont building.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the DISPATCH asking the best remedy for corns. In our opinion the best way for him to cure his corns is to get some one to tread on them, then knock the treader down, and allow himself to be shot by the recumbent man. This is a happy relief.

For the accommodation of persons desirous of attending Court, the steamer Nellie will leave here at 9 o'clock Monday morning for Snohomish City.

The Port Discovery mills will shut down in a few days, it is thought, awaiting a revival in the lumber business.

## From the Daily of Monday.

**IMMIGRATION.**—Western Washington is not getting all the immigration at present coming into the Territory, although our river bottoms are fast being claimed by homeseekers. The fine prairies east of the mountains are settling equally as fast. Almeta, the new town on Snake river, 33 miles from Lewiston, contains nearly a dozen business houses and many dwellings, and more will be built as soon as lumber can be had. There is a large houseless population in the Palouse country. People have been pouring in much faster than shelter could be provided. Lumber has been selling from sixteen to thirty dollars a thousand all the season and the supply has never been equal to the demand. At Dayton, one year ago, was one general store carrying about a \$20,000 stock, now they have three good bricks, carrying from \$40,000 to \$60,000 each. Other branches have increased in proportion, caused by immigration of course, "and the end is not yet."

**AN AFFECTING SCENE.**—Yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock the mortal remains of little Clara Hawks, aged 8 years, eldest daughter of Alfred D. and Mary A. Hawks, were to be conveyed to the cemetery. The funeral services were being conducted at the house by the pastor, of the M. E. Church, and while in the midst of these services, the entire Sabbath School of that church appeared in front of the dwelling and sang the favorite songs of their little schoolmate. Such as "I need thee every hour," and the "Sweet Bye and Bye," etc. It was an affecting sight, and a touching and appropriate expression of sympathy for the bereaved parents and of tender affection for the deceased.

**COAL RECEIPTS.**—Says the San Francisco News Letter: "Washington Territory and British Columbia seem to be steadily on the increase, causing prices of all kinds to drop down to the very lowest point yet reached on this Coast. During the week past 500 tons of coal from Chili sold, ex ship, at \$5.50 per ton. Australian coal can be purchased at \$7, and Coast Coals at \$6. All other kinds cheap in proportion. The Seattle Mines of Washington Territory are producing largely, and these conjointly with the Nanaimo Mines of British Columbia, are well patronized by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, whose interests it is so to do, in order to keep down the prices of foreign."

**LILIPUTIANS.**—This delightful opera company will arrive here to-morrow on the Zephyr. A Portland paper speaks in the following commendatory terms of the company: "The comic opera, 'Jack, the Giant Killer,' is certainly very fine, and affords the performers an opportunity to display their versatility to the best possible advantage, while Commodore Nutt and the people's favorite, Miss Jennie Quigley, present an olio of songs, dances and sketches that never fail to please and receive from the audience well merited encores. Col. Goshen is immense, not only in his impersonation of the giant, but in stature as well."

The fellow that prepares the Territorial brevities for the Portland Standard is evidently cross-eyed, or he never would have got this item so twisted: "Paul Koerner, who attempted to kill a man and shot a woman at Seattle, has been adjudged insane and sent to the insane asylum." Paul tried to kill a woman and shot a man.

**TO-NIGHT.**—The lecture of Mr. Al Pettigrove, which was announced for last Saturday night, was postponed until this evening, owing to the stormy weather. The views of scenery in Southern California as reflected on canvass by the aid of a powerful Drummond light, are true to nature, and cannot fail to please.

**MUD.**—The recent rains have so saturated the ground that some of our streets, where there is not slope enough for the water to pass off readily, are almost impassable for teams. The road to Lake Union, usually the best one leading from the city, is now very bad in places, and should be repaired if possible.

**RENEWED.**—Mr. T. P. Freeman, of the Mill street variety store, has been replenishing his stock of furniture, tinware, cutlery, holiday goods, and notions. A person can be snited on almost any article, new or second-hand, at his store.

Mr. D. B. WARD has resigned as teacher in the Sixth street school, and purchased the grocery store of T. Coulter, on Front street. Miss Yokem takes the position in the school vacated by Mr. Ward.

Mr. W. P. BOYD, of the popular firm of Boyd, Poncin & Young, is in Port Townsend. When he returns, rumor says a fair partner will accompany him.

The Wenat came down from the head of navigation on White river to-day, with a full cargo. Included in her freight list are 33 tons of potatoes for Schwabacher Bros. & Co., 5 tons hay, 5 tons apples and vegetables, and 3 barrels butter.

## From the Capital.

From an Olympia correspondence, dated the 10th inst., we extract the following choice morsel, which the gentlemen mostly interested can roll under their tongues at leisure:

Near the close of the session a resolution was adopted providing that no bill should be introduced in either house to which objection was made. This was done to expedite legislation, and prevent the passage of frivolous bills, of which many were known to exist. On the heels of this resolution the proprietor of the *Intelligencer*, (assisted by his man Friday, who held a subordinate position in the Legislature,) appeared in person at the capital with a prepared bill, providing that the *Intelligencer* be declared the litigant organ of King county; that all notices whatever of a legal nature should be published in that paper, and fixing a rate for said publication. This bill was placed in the hands of a member of the lower house from your county, with instructions to await the proper time, spring it upon that body, and rush it through before the members had time for reflection. But you know "there's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip," and while this dishonest transaction was culminating, some friends of the DISPATCH smelt a "rat," and when the ambitious member from King moved to introduce the bill in the lower house, Mr. Gregory, of Walla Walla, who was on the alert for him, objected, and of course killed the motion. In all haste the bill was carried to the Council, where a similar attempt was made to introduce it, with the same result. This sneaking attempt of the *Intelligencer* cabal to subvert legislation to their personal ends, met with such unqualified disapproval from the honorable members present, and cast such odium on the principals concerned, that one of them made quick time back to your city, and the others, for the balance of the session, had little to say.

We are not surprised at the above development of an attempt made by the *Intelligencer* crew to subvert legislation to their own ends. The natural instincts of some men lead them in the direction of trickery and meanness with the same unerring certainty that the duck follows the water course.

## THE CHURCHES SUNDAY.

**METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.**  
Morning service from 2d Tim., 1st Chap., and 1st verse. "I know in whom I have believed," etc. Leading thought, past deliverance, lay firm foundation for strong confidence—past ventures of the soul intensity, trust. We have firm confidence in the God of nature, and should have stronger in the God of grace. Lack of assurance makes us hesitant in action, timid in conflict, weak from burden bearing, doleful in view of the future and spiritual paupers. Giving Bible readings upon abide, dwell, remain, etc., will strengthen confidence. Limited heart acquaintance with Christ a cause of weak faith. Assurance honors Christ, gives Christians support and disarms skepticism. Titus 2d Chapter and 6th verse. Young men likewise exhorted to be sober minded, was the theme for the evening—having special reference to young man.

**METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.**  
At 11 o'clock, the pastor, Rev. I. Dillon, presented to an attentive congregation the subject of "Christ our Great Sin Bearer." Text: 1st Peter, 2d Chapter and 24th verse. 1. Sin is the most dreadful fact in the universe. Proof: Scripture, reason, and conscience. 2. Sins, whether original or actual, are "our own." 3. Sins are the most crushing burdens human beings have to bear; they sink souls down to degradation and ruin in time and eternity. 4. Christ bore the punishment due our sins, by his sacrificial sufferings and death, so that God can be "just and yet the justifier of him that believeth." Life presents analogies, and history examples, illustrative of Christ's mediatorial work, hence faith in it is not unreasonable. 5. The practical design of the atonement was, "that we being dead to sins, might live unto righteousness." The evening discourse was addressed to young men, presenting to them a higher aim than mere worldly pleasure or gain.

**BAPTIST CHURCH.**  
The morning subject was "Prayer for a Revival," from Psalm 126, 4th verse, "Turn again our captivity." In the evening the pastor gave a lecture on wisdom, from Prov. 4th Chapter and 7th verse, "Wisdom is the principal thing, therefore get wisdom." What is wisdom? Not learning. A man may have accumulated great stores of information, from books, from nature, from experience and yet not be wise. It is a sad truth that knowledge can not of itself give us the victory over our evil passions. The drunkard knows well the folly of intemperance, and yet that knowledge strengthened by experience, does not save him from falling again and again. So with the thief the libertine, the swindler, the gambler, etc. "Knowledge is power," but unless directed and con-

trolled aright it is apt to work evil as good. Cunning is not wisdom, though it frequently passes for it on account of the short lived success which it is apt to secure. Men like Fisk and Tweed are really among the most foolish and short-sighted.

**CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.**  
The pastor, J. F. Ellis, lectured yesterday upon the "Young Man of the Period;" defining him to be an animal ranging in age from 18 to 30 years, in height from 5 feet to 6 feet 6 inches, in weight from 135 pounds to 200 pounds. 1. The young man for this and all coming periods should be blooded stock. He must be a healthy animal, with abundant pure blood to insure a clear brain, steady nerves, a keen eye, strong bone and muscle. But man is the only animal that has vices, that gourmandizes, drinks fire, infects the pure air he breathes with an exhilarating poisonous smoke. Shall we have here in America a pure blooded race of men? What say the young men of America? If they say the word we shall have the descending currents of blood running clear and bright, not thick, and fouled and drugged, carrying disease and loathsome contamination along down the line of descent. Remember "the glory of young men is their strength." Without it they are bankrupt. 2. With a sound body the young man has all the world before him. But in order to succeed he must work to a purpose. The secret of most failures is aimlessness. These rife lessons should teach all the world a lesson—to have a mark and hit it. Heading this young man may win medals of honor and bring down plentiful game.

From the Daily of Tuesday.

**THE DAKOTA.**—The Pacific Mail Steamship Dakota sailed from San Francisco last Saturday, and may be expected to arrive about Thursday next. Her passenger list for Sound ports is as follows: For Port Townsend—Capt Burton, U S A, Lieut C F Humphrey, U S A; Lieut C A Williams, U S A, and 36 enlisted men. For Seattle—Hugh Jones, W A Smith, Mrs McNaught, Mrs Chapin, A M Paige, Fred W Yam, P Kenney and wife, M A C Thompson wife and son, Mrs D Stetson, Mrs Mary Myers, J L Talmage wife and child, Miss H Hart, Mrs M Hart, Mrs M Myers, J B Hemlock and nine in the steerage. For Tacoma Mrs Walters and daughter, Mrs C D Cormack, Mrs M Blum, Mrs Sarah L Johnson, W F Stevens, S Gallen, E T Platt and one in the steerage. For Olympia—W Crosby, Frank Crosby, Mrs Mary Demsey, Mrs McAtee, four children and six in the steerage.

**LECTURE.**—The Lecture Committee have been most fortunate in procuring Judge Deady to deliver his already celebrated lecture entitled "Trial by Jury," on Friday evening next. Those who attend the delivery of this lecture may depend upon a rare intellectual treat. There is not in Washington Territory or Oregon the superior of Judge Deady as a *belles lettres* scholar, an elegant writer or philosophical thinker, and his best powers have been exercised in preparing this lecture. The object of this course of lectures is to contribute the proceeds to the fund for the erection of a building for hall and library to be devoted to public use. Every ticket purchased is a contribution to this fund. Judge Deady making a voluntary offering of his services to this much commendable object.

**SCHOOL FUND.**—Some of our readers are interested in knowing what became of the special school fund created last year by the six mill tax which was authorized by the voters for building and other school purposes. Justice Scott has given us the following figures, which will explain:

Belltown school lots.....	\$ 220.00
Making delinquent list.....	25.00
Advertising list and copying.....	14.00
<i>Intelligencer</i> , printing.....	75.60
School building on 6th st.....	1200.12
Lumber and work on Belltown school house.....	41.08
Repairs.....	5.50
Furniture.....	134.94
Supplies.....	6.00
Incidentals.....	5.98
Over assessment.....	2.50
Remaining on hand.....	69.00

**FAST.**—Last evening some ladies stepped into a store and told the proprietor that a little boy was lying on the sidewalk tied so he could not rise, and crying. The gentleman went to the boy and found him drunk. He was taken inside, and an older brother was sent for, who carried him home. From what could be gathered by talking with the boy and his companions it seems that a boy who is working on the coal engine procured a bottle of liquor and told the little fellow, who appeared to be 11 or 12 years of age, he must drink some of it or take a whipping. Frightened by the threat he drank the liquor with the result above stated. The boy on the engine said he found the liquor behind a log.

**P. S. S. N. Co.**—As will be seen by the new schedule of the above company as it appears in our advertising columns, Tacoma is now the up Sound terminus of the line. This leaving of Olympia out is caused by a difference between the postmaster at that place, and the company.

**TO-NIGHT.**—The Liliputian opera company give their first performance in this city in Yeller's Hall to-night. In addition to seeing some of the smallest and some of the largest people in the world, the play is an extremely interesting one. Children will be particularly delighted with the entertainment. The company arrived from Olympia on the Zephyr this afternoon, and their transit from the steamer to the Occidental was witnessed by a crowd of delighted boys. The giant is a monster for size.

**CHEHALIS.**—Mr. M. B. Goodall, from Elma, Chehalis county, who has been in our city a number of days, returned to-day. He says the country along the Chehalis river is settling up very rapidly, and permanent improvements are being made. The people are much elated over the prospects of having direct steam communication with San Francisco, Goodall & Nelson having arranged to put a line of steamers on the Northern coast calling at Gray's Harbor. It is supposed a steamer will also be put on the Chehalis river to connect with the ocean line. There are plenty of good claims on government land to be had in that neighborhood.

**A SWINDLER.**—Two or three weeks ago a man was in this city selling the right to manufacture and use a kind of non-explosive oil, which was represented as burning with unusual brilliancy and costing only \$1 per gallon. The rights were sold for \$2.50 each. The swindler exhibited numerous recommendations from persons in this Territory and in Oregon, and by his sleek stories succeeded in selling a number of rights in this city. In every case the instructions were not to use the oil until it had stood a week. It has proved utterly worthless. He should be passed around, and his swindlings exposed in advance.

**CRACKERS.**—But few of our people know the extent to which the manufacture of crackers is carried on in this city. Wm. Meydenbauer, of the Eureka Bakery, has extensive machinery for the manufacture of crackers, pilot bread, etc. At his factory about two barrels of flour are worked into crackers alone daily, besides the large amount used for bread, cakes, pies, pilot bread, etc. And the industry is a growing one.

A PRIVATE letter recently received by a gentleman in this city from members of the Richings-Bernard opera company, states that a portion of the company were so well pleased with this city and its people, that they intend to return and make Seattle their home after a few months. From Portland they go to San Francisco to fill an engagement of some weeks in the Bush street Theatre.

It becomes our sad duty to announce the departure of another young and prominent editor. The nuptials of Mr. Allen Weir, editor of the *Argus*, and Miss Ella Davis, of Dungeness, were celebrated at the residence of the bride's parents yesterday. He was an estimable young man, and his loss will be severely felt.

**FINE VEGETABLES.**—At the market of Mr. Philip Keach may be seen some of the largest carrots ever raised. They came from the Skagit country. There are also a large assortment of other vegetables, and some very fine apples.

**NEW FURNACE.**—A new heating furnace has been put in the Presbyterian Church by Waddell & Miles. The furnace is made of a large coal stove, encased in galvanized iron. Directly over the furnace is a large register, which is thought to be sufficient for heating the entire building. The cold air is taken from the audience room and returned when heated.

By referring to our telegraph dispatches, it will be seen that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company is about closing an arrangement for the absorption of the Panama Transit Company. When this arrangement is concluded that company will control a continuous line from New York to Seattle.

Some persons had the lumber drawn for building a crossing on Front street, between the Arcade and Mrs. Jamieson's millinery store. Protest was entered against the crossing being built and the street commissioner ordered the work to be discontinued.

The Walla Walla *Daily Watchman* expired after an existence of five days. Our "devil" suggests the query: "Since you were so early done for, I wonder what you were begun for."

The music "Happy Family Quickstep," and "Capt. Shepherd's Quickstep," were received by the Pacific Cornet Band this morning. A number of other new pieces are expected soon.

HALF WAY ACROSS.

The Seattle and Walla Walla Railroad to be extended to the Summit of the Cascade Mountains within One Year

There is no doubt but the Seattle and Walla Walla Railroad will be completed to the summit of the Snoqualmie Pass during the coming year. Arrangements have been made by which the \$30,000 of indebtedness now against the road will be taken up, and \$150,000 worth of new bonds issued, increasing the present debt by \$120,000. With this amount, and the other means which are assured, the road-bed can be graded and ironed the entire length of the extension. This appears at first thought, to be a stupendous undertaking, but a short review of what has already been done will give us a better idea of the enterprise.

There has already been built, entirely by Seattle money and pluck, 20 miles of the road, counting the branch to Newcastle, which is now nearly completed. This includes the most expensive portion of the entire road from Seattle to Walla Walla. There are from Renton to Newcastle 14 trestles, one of them being 121 feet high and 800 feet long; there is one cut 1,400 feet long, from which 35,000 cubic yards of earth have been removed. The expense of building the extension of four miles has been almost as much as will build the road the twenty miles from Newcastle to Snoqualmie. Those who had previously supposed millions would be required to build and equip the road from this city to the summit will be slow to receive these statements, but an account of the manner the road has been built will substantiate them.

In the first place there are no officers of the road drawing large salaries, and in the second place the work has been done by original contractors, under the direct supervision of Mr. Colman, the superintendent, who is acknowledged to be the most careful superintendent on the Sound. None of the contractors have made more than wages at their work, the prime object with all being the building of the road. The iron and rolling stock have been put on at the very lowest figures, and in some cases at decided bargains, notably in the case of the first locomotive, which was purchased new at a large reduction from the cost price. The cars have been all built in Seattle. Mr. Colman paying for them only the cost of the labor and material. By this system of economy and good management the first twenty miles, and by all odds the most expensive portion of the road, have been built, and all without the aid of outside capital. As soon as the cars begin bringing coal from the Newcastle mines the income of the road will be amply sufficient to pay the interest on the proposed new issue of bonds. So soon as the road is completed to the summit the immense trade of Eastern Washington will be turned in this direction, and the cars will leave Seattle laden with lumber, coal, agricultural supplies, and general merchandise, and return filled with grain, cattle, and produce. The immense immigration now going to Portland will be directed to Seattle, and the new settlers will purchase their outfits in this city. On the line from Seattle to Snoqualmie are immense deposits of iron and coal, and a fine quality of marble is supposed to exist in the neighborhood of Squak. From the development of these mines an immense freight business will arise. This immense freight traffic will not only pay interest on the indebtedness of the road, but will furnish a large surplus for future extensions, or in other words, the road will build itself after its completion to the Snoqualmie summit. This extension is assured without counting on the aid of the counties along the line, or receiving aid from individuals east of the Cascades. But such aid will undoubtedly be given, and in that case the completion of the entire line from this city to Walla Walla will be accomplished inside of three years from this date.

Superintendent Colman is in receipt almost daily of letters from persons residing along the eastern portion of the line, enquiring of the prospects for an early completion of the road, and offering aid so soon as they are assured that the line will be completed and give them an outlet for their produce in a definite number of years. The advantage of keeping the control of the road in the hands of persons identified with the growth and prosperity of our city will be better appreciated by comparing the management of this with that of other roads, where foreign capital has been enlisted, and the prevailing object seemed to be to make money out of the enterprise.

The fact that this extension will be made within a year will undoubtedly give an immediate impetus to the business interests of Seattle, and during the next twelve months we may look for the erection of a larger number of buildings in this city than have ever been built in any two years heretofore. There is every reason for confidence in the future of Seattle through the enterprise of our "old settlers."

**FILLING UP.**—James Belton informs the Walla Walla Statesman that he counted in one day one hundred persons heading for Colfax. Nearly all the bottom lands are taken up, but back toward the mountains there is any amount of good land open to settlement. They have five sawmills on the Palouse, three of them operated by steam power, and yet such is the demand for lumber that the mills refuse to take new orders. Four flouring mills are now in operation, and two more will be ready for grinding in a few weeks. Immigrants now coming in have means, and many of them desire to purchase improved farms. As a rule the settlers are satisfied with their claims, and it is very rare that a man is found willing to sell.

**DESERT LANDS.**—The Idaho Statesman, speaking of the Desert Land bill, says: "The fact that Mr. Wm. B. Morris has undertaken at an enormous expense the construction of a ditch to bring water upon the sage plain opposite Boise City and the fact that this land has so long lain untouched sufficiently demonstrates its desert character, as defined in the law. Without irrigation it could not be made to produce any crop, whatever, but with this enterprise of Mr. Morris, which is now an assured success, a few years will show thousands of acres of the most fertile lands yielding large crops."

**THE BIG NUGGET.**—The Colonist has the following to say of the big nugget found in British Columbia by Albert Freeman of this city: "The owners of the largest British Columbia nugget (it weighs 72 ounces,) will raffle it. Maynard has faithfully procured a photograph of the lump which has the appearance of a large early rose potato. It is proposed to hold the raffle on Christmas Eve. Three hundred chances at \$5 a share."

**SNOHOMISH.**—From our Snohomish correspondent we learn that there are 50 cases on the District Court docket. The Nellie took from Seattle to Snohomish last Monday Hon. J. R. Lewis, District Attorney White, C. D. Emery, Jas. McNaught, C. H. Hanford, Judge Burke, W. R. Andrews. There are four resident lawyers in Snohomish, which number our correspondent thinks quite enough.

**AUSTIN A. BELL,** an attaché of the office of the Seattle Dispatch is in the city. He will take passage on the good ship Mattie Macleay for the Sandwich Islands, where he intends to sojourn for a considerable time to try the effect of that climate upon his health. We hope he may return fully recuperated.—Bee.

The Nellie went to Brown's logging camp near Olympia to-day, with about 12 tons of supplies from the extensive mercantile house of Schwabacher Bros. & Co. Included in the freight list are 40 tons of hay.

The steamer Idaho, belonging to the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, having been thoroughly overhauled, has been assigned to the Portland route. Her repairs have cost nearly \$70,000.

**LOST.**—Yesterday between the Puget Foundry, on Front street, and the north end of Commercial street, the pendant of an earring, containing a diamond set. The finder will please return the same to this office.

The Bishop Scott Grammar School, recently destroyed by fire in Portland, will open in the hotel building in Holladay's addition in East Portland, on the 1st of December.

The Bee wants to know the names of the Seattle merchant and the Portland lady who are soon to be married. Just wait awhile.

**JOHN MAGUIRE** the monologue artist, and a company of amateurs are playing at Boise City, Idaho.

**WM. PARRY** of the Alhambra saloon, died yesterday and was buried to-day.

From the Daily of Thursday.

**FALSE.**—There is a report circulating to the effect that recent developments have pointed out in an unmistakable manner the murderer of Haagenon. A man recently closed his place of business and left the city, leaving several unpaid bills. Some persons searched the deserted premises and discovered what they supposed were blood stains on some bedding. A physician was called and after a critical examination no evidences of blood could be found. The missing man has not been arrested in Victoria, as reported.

**ACCIDENT.**—This afternoon about three o'clock as a car loaded with coal was being lowered on the Seattle Coal Company's incline, the brake gave away and the car descended with frightful velocity, the empty car on the other end of the rope going up at a corresponding speed and striking the drum, shivering the car into splinters and breaking the chain. The loaded car was also destroyed. None of the workmen were injured.

**DIPHTHERIA.**—A number of sudden deaths from diphtheria have occurred in this city, recently, and there is considerable inquiring as to the cause. In addition to the usual causes which subject children to the attacks of this disease may be noted a defect in our city drainage. In passing along Second and Third streets numerous drains will be observed emptying slops in the streets from many of the residences, while in some of the more crowded portions of the city even in the dry weather of summer the alleys and the spaces between some of the buildings are filled with pools of filth. The vapors from these accumulations of filth poison the air, and aggravate the attacks of diphtheria. In many instances drains are so located that the filth sinks into wells and mixes with the drinking water. In such cases an attack of any of the malignant diseases to which children are subject must prove serious, if not fatal. Improper ventilation is another active agent in causing and aggravating these diseases. Many of the tenement houses of the city are constructed with a view to cheapness more than to health. A little care in matters of drainage and ventilation would materially lessen the number of deaths among the children of our city. It has been said by able physicians that where there is no poison in the system in the shape of erysipelas and scrofulous diseases, and where the rules of cleanliness, correct diet, and ventilation are observed, there is no danger from this dreaded disease.

**STOWING AWAY.**—At the hotels there is usually no little trouble in lodging the giant who is traveling with the Lilliputians. At the Occidental in this city a large old-fashioned bedstead was braced up with supports underneath, and made strong enough for this immense specimen of humanity. In Oregon some of the hotels were less fortunate in their accommodations. A Salem exchange tells of how Colonel Goshen, the giant, got his first sleep in the station "regular" bed. Mr. Mathews, proprietor of the Chemeketa hotel, was at loss as to how he should dispose of Goshen's 600 pounds, but, fortunately, in the attic of the hotel stored away, was found a stout bedstead eight feet in length (who or what it was made for deponent saith not, because knoweth not). This he brought down and fixed up, raking up a couple of bedticks and a mattress to fit, immense pillows for his massive head to lay upon and the giant passed a night of good solid comfort. It is stated that this was the first time that he has slept in a bed since he has been in Oregon, as a bed generally has to be made up on the floor for him. The giant will remember S. F. Mathews and the Chemeketa for some time to come.

**SHARE PRACTICE.**—Not long since two men stopped at the house of an unsuspecting farmer living not far from Olympia, says the Transcript, and represented they were looking for a mill site. Before leaving the house next morning they handed the farmer a belt containing what appeared to be a large sum of gold, for safe keeping while they should be looking about the country. Then they asked the farmer if he had any silver that he could let them have until they should return. He gave them \$23, which was all he had. They said that was not enough, and taking the belt opened one end and took out twenty dollars in gold. Then, handing the belt back to the farmer, started away. The farmer thinking himself secure, did not bother himself about the strangers' absence for several days, when he concluded to examine the contents of the belt. To his astonishment it contained nothing but round pieces of iron. Of course he has seen nothing of the strangers since.

**ROBBED BY HIGHWAYMEN.**—A man by the name of James Thorne, who for some time past has been engaged in earning a precarious living by peddling books throughout Eastern and Western portions of the Territory, was stopped by three highwaymen a few days since, on Willow creek, near Walla Walla, and robbed of all the money in his possession, amounting to \$200. Mr. Thorne returned to this city recently, and left this morning on the Fanny Lake for Whatcom with some cattle, where he will take the road to New Westminster, B. C., where he has a farm. He feels very badly over the loss of his money, and says he would not go through the same hardships again for five thousand dollars.

**THE RIGHT THING.**—Mr. R. H. Denny, one of the most exemplary and esteemed young men of our Territory, chartered the steamer favorite and left with a party of his young friends for Whidby Island this morning, where he will be united in marriage to Miss Alice Kellogg this evening. His elegant residence on Front street is completed and furnished. Miss Kellogg, or rather Mrs. Denny, will be welcomed to this city by a large circle of friends.

**RETURNED.**—Mr. A. A. Smith, of the firm of L. P. Smith & Son, who has been in San Francisco purchasing a new stock of jewelry and silverware, returned on the Dakota this morning.

La Conner Correspondence.

LA CONNER, Nov. 12, 1877.

To THE EDITOR OF THE DISPATCH: Thinking a little news from this section of our Territory might be of some interest to your readers, your correspondent has been searching around to obtain enough to make up a letter, but finds it hard work. Pulling a heavy boat against a 2:40 tide is no child's play, and then, after an hour of such work, upon inquiring of a neighbor what the news was in his vicinity, have him stare at you as though he thought you a land grabber, spy, or a bashi-bazouk in disguise, is not very pleasant. If one could only get any satisfaction for his trouble it would not be so bad, but in most cases it is quite impossible. Speaking of land grabbers reminds me of a point I wish to touch upon in regard to the prevailing mania. Speculators are what curse any country wherever their loathsome footsteps have made an impression upon the soil. If, after grabbing all the land they can get hold of, there is a small fraction of unoccupied land near them that a poor man with limited means could locate upon and make himself and family a comfortable home, these land sharks will get some saloon loafer to file upon and prove up (they furnish means), and then they buy his interest for a trifle. So it goes, the poor must pray for and walk humbly in the eyes of wealth.

The body of John Haslam, who was drowned at Utsalady, has not been recovered yet, and somebody is to blame, for it seems passing strange that Capt. Bowden should have taken his departure from the scene of the accident without making every effort to recover the body of the mate. The drowned man, I am credibly informed, was a part owner in the Perry. Deceased has no relatives here. People in Utsalady and La Conner who knew him well, unite in saying he was a good man; and still his body is allowed to become food for the fishes, when there is no doubt but that his body could have been, with proper diligence in dragging for it, recovered and received a decent burial.

The farmers have commenced plowing, preparatory to putting in their fall crop of oats, and as your correspondent has got to put his hand to one this Monday morning, he will now resign the pen and repair to the field. More anon.

**QUACKS.**—The press of Portland is lively after quack doctors. It is proposed that there be a law of Congress to compel any man to show a diploma before he ever advertises for business as a doctor of medicine, and in case one of these quacks advertised, without the lawful right to do so, that the publisher of the newspaper in which the advertisement appeared should be held responsible for the damages likely to follow. On the other hand, every lawfully authorized physician should be compelled to publish his card, and the name of the college which granted him his diploma. We concur.

**THE DAKOTA.**—This fine steamship arrived at ten this morning, and proceeded to Tacoma at three this evening; returning on Saturday, she will take in coal here, and sail for San Francisco next Monday morning. Passengers and freight shippers will govern themselves accordingly.

At the Episcopal Congress, which last month held its session in New York, much interest was taken in the address of Rev. Hugh Miller Thompson, D. D., of New Orleans, on the church and society. Closing he said there were two laws in natural and social life—the written law declaring what a man shall not do, and the unwritten law declaring not only what a man must not do but also what he must do under certain circumstances. The laws of a nation become a code of morals to its citizens. They have nothing to do with the abstract right or wrong of these laws, but must submit to them. It happened what was right under the laws of one nation was frequently wrong according to those of another; thus Washington was a hero in the eyes of his own countrymen, while by another great nation he was regarded as a villainous rebel, and Benedict Arnold, who was considered by that nation as a loyal subject, was looked upon by his countrymen as a traitor. A conflict of these systems of law showed, the speaker contended, that there existed a necessity for something unchangeably true

and beyond them, by which they could be constantly regulated. This, he contended, was the Church.

Desert Lands.

The Secretary of the Interior has approved the following interesting and important instructions, to be issued by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, in addition to those already authorized, relative to proceedings to be taken under the suspension and investigation of desert land entries: Under the Act of last March, where the residence of the person in whose name said entries were made is known or can be readily ascertained, notice in writing of the suspension and of the time when a hearing will take place may be served through the mail; in cases where the residence or whereabouts of the applicants is unknown and unascertainable, notice of said hearing should be given in a newspaper published in the county where the land is situated, for four successive weeks, notifying said applicants that their entries have been suspended, and requiring them to show cause on a day named why the same should not be cancelled. At the hearing inquiry should be made of the applicant, who must appear in person, where his present residence is, how long he has resided there; whether he knows from personal observation anything about the character of the tract entered before making the entry; if so, over how long a period his knowledge extended; whether he paid the first instalment required to be made at the time of making said entry, or whether the money so paid was advanced by other parties, and if so, by whom; whether he has assigned, mortgaged, or agreed to assign, convey or mortgage his interest, present or future, in the tract or tracts so entered, and if so, to whom, when, and upon what consideration: If such conveyance has been made by the applicant, the production of the original instrument or certified copy thereof should be required to be made part of the testimony. In case the testimony of each witness should be taken by question and answer, a direct answer should be elicited to all questions propounded to him pertaining to the particular case. The testimony must be reduced to writing and signed by the witness; and if there is reason to believe the testimony given under oath is not true, the fact should be reported to the Land Office in Washington. In addition to the above, such other testimony as may be obtainable in relation to the sale of each tract entered, and as to what amount if any of timber is growing thereon, should be adduced. The whole should be enclosed to the General Land Office for final action. Copies of the foregoing instructions have been mailed to all the principal land offices, and duplicates will be sent to all other districts embracing desert lands.

OFFICIAL REPORT

OF THE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION OF TAXES FOR THE YEAR 1877.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, KING CO., W. T., November 3d, 1877.

The Board of County Commissioners met in the Auditor's office, October 29th, 1877, pursuant to an Act of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Washington, entitled an "Act for the Equalization of taxes in King county for the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven," approved October 8th, 1877, and continued in session six consecutive days, during which time they equalized the taxes of King county for the year 1877, as provided in said act.

The Board approved the Assessment roll of the county for the year 1877, as equalized by them, and authorized the Auditor to make up the copy and duplicate rolls as required by law.

Expenses of the meeting in the sum of one hundred and twenty-four dollars and fifty cents were allowed, and the Board adjourned sine die.

M. R. MADDOCKS, Chairman of Board.

ATTEND: M. S. BOOTH, Clerk.

Northern Transportation Co.,

CARRYING THE U. S. MAILS.

The steamer J. B. LIBBY, Capt. Brenner, of the above company, will leave Seattle every Monday, at 7 o'clock A. M.

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

For Freight or passage apply on board.

Puget Sound S.S. Navigat'n Co.



NEW ARRANGEMENT.

Until further notice the Steamer

Annie Stewart

Will run between Tacoma and Port Townsend once, connecting at Port Townsend with

Steamer Isabel

For Victoria on Mondays and Thursdays, and with steamer Otter at Tacoma for Olympia on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 9 o'clock A. M.

Steamer Otter

Leaves Seattle for Tacoma on Tuesdays, for Olympia on Thursdays and Saturdays,

no12 L. M. STARR.

HOT AND COLD BATHS.

SHAVING, SHAMPOOING, AND HAIR CUTTING.

25 Cents Each,

—AT THE—

FRONT STREET BARBER SHOP.

M. STRANZ, PROPRIETOR.

Farm for Sale!

A GOOD FARM OF

FORTY ACRES

Two acres cleared, situated

NEAR LAKE UNION.

Will be sold for

\$700 CASH.

Good farming land, covered with small hard wood timber, easy to clear. For particulars enquire at this office. nov14's

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 taking over 400 subscribers in ten days. All who engage make money fast. You can devote all your spare time to the business, or only your spare time. You need not be away from home over night. You can do it as well as others. Full particulars, directions and terms free. Elegant and expensive outfit free. If you want profitable work send us your address at once. It costs nothing to try the business. No one who engages fails to make good pay. Address "The People's Journal," Portland, Me. oct10-dw 6m

\$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. HALLET & Co., Portland, Maine. oct10-dw 6m

At the Bar

OF THE

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!

of which he warrants pure as imported.

Agent for the

OLYMPIA OYSTER COMPANY.

Hotels and Restaurants supplied at short notice

229-230 M. GLEASON.

C. D. EMERY,

COUNSELOR-AT-LAW AND PROCTOR

IN ADMIRALTY,

je2 d&w-3m SEATTLE, W. T.

STINE HOUSE,

CORNER OF MAIN AND FOURTH STREETS,

Walla Walla, W. T.

A Large and Commodious Three-Story

BRICK BUILDING.

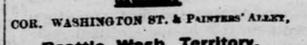
Hard finished and newly furnished with all the modern accommodations.

General Stage Office.

Free coach to and from the Depot.

THOS. O'BRIEN, Proprietor.

Union Restaurant.



COR. WASHINGTON ST. & PALMER'S ALLEY,

Seattle, Wash. Territory.

WILLIAM PARRY, PROPRIETOR.

The best market affords. Meals, 25 cts;

Oysters, in every style, 25 cts. oct11

From Daily of Friday.

LEARNING.—The youths of Seattle are as a class industrious, and many of them will surely make a record in history. Their labors begin early in the morning, and sometimes extend late into the night. Almost any morning and evening before the apples were gathered this fall groups of boys were seen walking the streets carrying long sticks with sharpened nails in the ends. These sticks had their uses; by their aid a large portion of the apple crop was gathered and stowed away for winter use. Another industry extensively followed by these youths is the collecting and selling of empty sacks. One youth recently sold 400 sacks which he had industriously gathered from various barns and sheds after nightfall. The chicken business is also carried on by them, but buyers are extremely cautious, and the boys are compelled to retail them out at the rear doors of boarding houses. So parents whose sons are on the streets a considerable portion of the time need have no fears of their growing up in idleness; their names will surely be handed down to posterity in the history of our courts. They will undoubtedly be well cared for by our officers of justice.

THAT EXCURSION.—Yesterday morning at 7:30 Mr. R. H. Denny and about 30 of his young friends left this city on the steamer Favorite for Whidby Island. After rounding Sandy Point a fresh southeast wind caused the steamer to jump considerably, and a number of the young ladies were seasick for a time. Arrived at Keenith's Landing at 1 P. M., and the party were met by Mr. Albert Kellogg, who conveyed them in carriages to the fine residence of Dr. Kellogg, where many of the people of the island were assembled. At 2.30 the ceremony by which Mr. R. H. Denny and Miss Alice Kellogg were united in marriage was performed by Rev. Thos. Magill, after which the company sat down to a dinner which was heartily enjoyed by all. The party, including Mr. and Mrs. Denny, set out on the return at 5:30, and although the rain descended during the trip, all were comfortable in the roomy cabin of the steamer. The time was passed in singing, social games, etc. Arrived in Seattle at 1:30 this morning. Capt. Williamson of the Favorite did all in his power to make the occasion a pleasant one, and the Favorite has won new friends.

FALLS CITY AND VICINITY.—A gentleman just in from Falls City informs us that the settlers in that region are overjoyed at the proposed extension of the S. & W. W. Railroad to the summit. The district school opens on Monday next, in charge of Miss Emma Monohon. The logging camps of Gorton & Dockrie and Frank Dolan are running full time, and will probably continue all winter. The tidy little steamer Nellie makes regular trips up the Snoqualmie with supplies for the different camps. It is said a new logging camp will be started up there next spring. The road along the river from Snohomish City to Falls City is in a bad condition and its immediate repair is demanded by the settlers.

MARRIED.—Mr. Wm. P. Boyd, senior member of the firm of Boyd, Poncin & Young, of this city, and Mrs. L. C. Hansel, daughter of Rev. David Sires, also of this city, were married in Port Townsend on the 12th inst. by the Rev. Jno. Rea. No cards. The happy couple came to this city on the steamer Dakota yesterday, and were warmly welcomed by friends. May their voyage through life be smooth and prosperous, is the wish of the DISPATCH.

A PETITION has been extensively circulated and signed praying the city council to allow a crossing to be built on Front street from the Arcade to Mrs. Jamieson's millinery shop. The teamsters, who are supposed to be the only persons who can have any objection to the crossing, have nearly all signed the petition, and no doubt the crossing will be built.

E. S. KEARNEY, the well known capitalist of Portland, accompanied Judge Deady on his visit to Seattle. We had the pleasure of a call from these gentlemen to-day. They return home this evening.

AGENT.—Mr. F. N. Albright, agent for the popular New Hampshire churn, will go on a canvassing tour up the White river valley next Saturday, to introduce the churn among the farmers. He will also act as agent for the DISPATCH.

WHILE clearing his lot in this city to-day Mr. Cavanaugh found a large shell embedded in the earth. It was loaded, and the cap was still in its proper position.

The directors of the Home for Destitute Children of Seamen, at New Brighton, acknowledged the receipt of \$50,000 from Mrs. John C. Green, of the above village, as a gift to the institution.

How to Own Cheap Homes.

Now that rents are comparatively low in Seattle, it behooves the workmen to prepare for themselves homes against the time when rents will advance to an almost insupportable rate, as they surely will so soon as the work on the next extension of the Seattle and Walla Walla Railroad begins next year. The plan offered is for the formation of a building association, with honest men her officers, and the purchase of a tract of land adjoining the city, say in Northern Seattle, where a street railroad along Front Street will place the resident within a few minutes' ride of the postoffice, or between Front street and Lake Washington, where the lands can be reached by a walk of 15 or 20 minutes from the business part of the city. The workings of such associations have given general satisfaction in other cities, and contributed to their growth by affording cheap homes for the laborers. The best system, in its workings, so far as reported, is that adopted by the Philadelphia Building Association. The plan is as follows.

When a poor man, earning small day's wages, determines to secure himself a home, he goes to the extreme suburbs of the city, about three quarters of an hour's ride by street car from the State House, and buys a lot 18 feet front, on a fifty foot street, and 90 feet deep, for two hundred dollars, without paying for it, by entering into an obligation to pay a yearly rental of \$12, or 6 per cent. As long as this interest on the purchase money is paid annually, the ground-rent landlord, as he is called, cannot demand the principal. He now joins a building association, and takes, say, five shares. On each share \$1 is paid monthly, and, as there are 1000 shares, each month \$1000 is paid into the association. Then the money so paid is put up at auction among the members, and the bidding mounts up from 5 per cent. premium, to perhaps 20, at which it is knocked down to him. He agrees to pay besides his \$1 per month per share—say \$5 per month—the interest on \$1000 plus \$200, 20 per cent. premium, amounting to \$72 per annum. With this \$1000 he contracts with a competent builder, who puts him up a house 14-1-2 feet front, leaving a passage of 3-1-2 feet on his 18-foot lot. His house is to be of brick, 32 feet deep, with a well and pump and a shed over them, and his lot surrounded by fencing seven feet high. His house will be entered by a front door, opening on a parlor, having one window in front and one on the side. Passing through the parlor a door opens on a small entry, from which straight stairs rise to the second story. On the opposite of the entry a door opens into the dining-room lighted with one window, and this passes to his kitchen, in which is a good range. At the kitchen door stands, under the shed, the pump. Behind this again, is the garden lot, 50x18. The financial result stands as follows: He pays ground rent per annum, 6 per cent. on \$200—\$12. Building Association \$5 per month, amounting to \$60. Taxes, \$2 per \$100 on valuation of house, say \$800, \$16; total, \$160. It is in effect a mortgage which never matures unless there is a failure to pay the interest. Or it may be described as a rental which gives the renter a permanent possession of the estate if he promptly pays the rent. So familiar and popular has this mode of conveyance become that all the quotations of vacant lots are based upon this annual rent, or interest on the principal sum. One of the important elements in this transaction is the building association. The relation of the laborer to this organization is, thus stated: He borrows \$1000 cash, agreeing to pay \$1200, and the interest, he stands charged with \$1200. Paying \$60 per annum, it would take him 20 years to pay up \$1200. But at the end of that time his shares being worth \$1200, he stops paying, and the house is his own. In fact, however, he is a participant in the profits; the premium and the interest he pays going to reimburse himself, and it only takes in practice ten or twelve years to put him in absolute possession of his home.

Mr. GEORGE FOSTER, who has for so long and so ably filled the position of wharfinger at Yesler's wharf, has purchased an interest in the furniture manufacturing firm of Hall & Paulson. Mr. Foster will retain his position as wharf for the present. The firm, which has been one of our leading manufacturing houses heretofore, will lose nothing by this addition of capital and business ability and we may look for increased activity in their shops.

RAISED.—The County Commissioners, in their duties as a board of equalization of taxes raised the valuation of property in the county, above the amount returned by the assessors, by an increase of \$181,775. They assessed property to the value of \$24,197 that was not on the rolls, giving a total increase of \$205,972.

MR. JAMES GACHES was married to Mrs. Rhoda Summers, by Rev. R. D. Nevius, D. D., in Trinity Church, yesterday.

LET no one who is not entirely void of literary taste, fail to hear

the lecture of Judge Deady this evening. It would be a burning shame to our people if a performance of such merit should attract less attention than a negro show, especially considering the object for which it is given.

LECTURE.—The lecture in Yesler's Hall this evening by Judge Deady will undoubtedly be a most instructive and interesting one. A large number of tickets have been sold to persons who desire to attend. Those purchasing tickets will not only be much entertained, but will assist in creating a building fund for the Young Men's Christian Association.

JACOB TALMAGE and family arrived on the Dakota from the East, yesterday, and will settle on the upper Snoqualmie. Mr. Talmage is a brother-in-law of our energetic friend Watson Allen, proprietor of the sawmill on the Snoqualmie.

DR. LOCKE, Dentist, has returned from a successful tour around the Sound, and can be found at his dental rooms in the Frauenthal building.

On Nov. 11th, in Squak Valley, a daughter was born to the wife of Cyrus Durst.

Our thanks are due Mr. Brewster, the accommodating purser of the Dakota, for late California papers.

The New York Herald's special Washington correspondent, alluding to the failure of Mr. Ewing, of Ohio, to rush through his extreme inflation measures, says: "Mr. Ewing's failure was much discussed, and one of the older Democratic members remarked that he would turn out by and by like the Western boy who, playing with a mule's tail, was kicked in the face. When the boy's face was getting dressed he asked his father whether his looks would be permanently affected, and the father replied: 'You'll never be as good looking as you were, but you'll have a confounded deal more sense.'"

Jonah is one of the first men mentioned who was brought to the surface by internal disturbances

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

SEATTLE, NOV. 16, 1877. OCCIDENTAL. S. G. Allen, M. Fuller and wife, H. H. Thompson, wife and son, Miss S. S. Stetson, J. Talmage and family, Dover; J. M. Flowers, Cedar river; J. Franenbald, city; C. S. Orr, Madison; C. Towne, W. Cochrane, J. Hoover, Tacoma; J. G. Janicke, Falls City; J. D. Smith, Puyallup; W. Proply, Taibot; E. S. Kearney, Judge Deady, Portland; Hon. W. Peckering, Squak; P. R. Jarvis, White river; M. Day, Duwamish; G. Stacey, Eugene.

COMMERCIAL.

CORRECTED DAILY BY SCHWABACHER BROS. & CO. Financial. NOVEMBER 16, 1877. Gold in New York, 102 1/2. Legal Tenders in Seattle—buying 96; selling 97. Silver Coin—3 1/2 @ 1 1/2 per cent. discount. Home Produce Market. WHEAT—Good milling \$2 20 @ 2 50 per cental. FLOUR—Quotable, best brands at \$7 50 @ 8 00. OATS—55 @ 60 per bushel. MILL FEED—Chopped Barley \$40. Bran \$30 00. Shorts \$37 00. Barley \$32 00 per ton. POTATOES—45 @ 55 per bushel. HAY—\$13 00 @ 14 00 per ton. LARD—In tins, 13 1/2 @ 14; kegs 13 @ 14. BACON—14 @ 15 per lb. EGGS—45 @ 50 per doz. in good demand. BUTTER—30 @ 35 per lb. WOOL—For good, 20 @ 22 1/2 per lb. HIDES—10 @ 12 per lb. ONION—3 @ 4 per lb.

Summons.

Territory of Washington, County of King—ss. In Justice's Court. W. K. Andrews, Justice. To Ira J. Chapman: You are hereby notified that William G. Jamieson has filed a complaint against you in said court, which will come on to be heard at my office in Seattle, in King county, W. T., on the tenth day of December, 1877, at the hour of nine o'clock A. M., and unless you appear and then and there answer, the same will be taken as confessed and the prayer of the plaintiff granted.

The object and demand of said complaint is to recover judgment against you in the sum of twenty five hundred dollars upon a balance of account for goods, wares and merchandise sold and delivered. Complaint filed November 9, 1877. W. R. ANDREWS, nov17-3w Justice of the Peace.

Notice.

FOR PROPOSALS TO BUILD A BRIDGE ACROSS BLACK RIVER. AUDITOR'S OFFICE, King Co. W. T., November 13, 1877. The Board of County Commissioners of King county, W. T., hereby solicit sealed proposals to build a bridge across Black River at the place now used by Mr. S. H. Foster for his ferry. Plans and specifications giving the general outlines of the bridge to be built by the bidder, to accompany his bid, and to be filed with the Auditor on or before the first of February, 1878. The Board reserve the right to reject any or all bids. M. S. BOOTH, nov17-4w Clerk of Board.

Special Notices.

LOOK HERE, HOTEL—Grand Ball Thursday night, Nov. 15th, at the Cassiar Fruit Stand. Grand Opening Night of the Ivy Green Saloon, Dancing every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. nov16-w

"Hello, Jones, where are you going?" "Oh, come along, I'm going down to the territorial saloon, to have a mess of clams. You-yum, they're good."

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.

NO. 2 for 50, 3 for 50, 4 for 50. HAVANA CIGARS, at Jack Levy's.

WILL CURE CONSUMPTION. To all suffering from the following diseases a ray of hope is sent through the kindness of a missionary friend who has sent me the formula of a purely vegetable medicine which has long been used by the native medicine men of Hindostan—for the positive and radical cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, Dyspepsia, Throat and Lung difficulties, general debility, Loss of March 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. H. Brigham, Drawer 28, Utica, N. Y.

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

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

Bankruptcy Notice.

In the District Court of the 3d Judicial District of Washington Territory. In the matter of the estate of Thomas Cranny, bankrupt. In bankruptcy. To the Creditors of the above named Bankrupt: This is to give you notice, that I have filed my final accounts as assignee of the estate of Thomas Cranny, bankrupt, in said court, and that on the 29th day of November A. D. 1877, at Port Townsend, I shall apply to said court for settlement of my said accounts, and for my discharge from all liability as assignee of said estate in accordance with the provision of the eighth section of the act of Congress, Act of March 2, 1867. S. D. HOWE, Assignee. Port Townsend, October 29, 1877. nov10-2w

Summons.

In the District Court of the Third Judicial District of the Territory of Washington, holding terms at the City of Seattle, in and for the counties of King and Kitsap. Patrick J. Cull, plaintiff, vs. Isabella Cull, defendant. Complaint filed in the county of King, in the office of the Clerk of said District Court.

The United States of America send greeting: To Isabella Cull, defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff, in the District Court of the Third Judicial District of the Territory of Washington, holding terms at the city of Seattle in the county of King, for the counties of King and Kitsap, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within twenty days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons, if served within said county of King, or if served out of that county, but in this district within thirty days, otherwise within sixty days, or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of the complaint. The said action is brought to obtain a decree of divorce forever, fully, finally and absolutely dissolving the bonds of matrimony now and heretofore existing between you and plaintiff, on the ground of your frequent adultery; also for the care and custody of Charles Edward, the minor son of you and plaintiff; also to procure an adjudication of property rights as between you and plaintiff, and for other proper relief—all which by the accompanying copy of plaintiff's complaint herein fully and at length appears.

And you are hereby notified, that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will cause your default to be entered and thereafter apply to the court for the relief demanded in his said complaint. [L. S.] Witness the Hon. J. R. Lewis, Judge of said court, and the seal thereof, this 27th day of October, A. D., 1877. JAMES SEAVEY, Clerk. By Wm. H. Andrews, Deputy. LARKIN & HALL, Pltiff's Attys. nov2-6w

Summons.

In the District Court of the Third Judicial District of the Territory of Washington, holding terms at Seattle, in and for the counties of King and Kitsap. Wm. S. Crosby, plaintiff, vs. Rebecca Crosby, defendant—Complaint filed in the county of King, in the office of the Clerk of said District Court.

The United States of America send greeting: To Rebecca Crosby, defendant— YOU are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff, in the District Court of the Third Judicial District of the Territory of Washington, holding terms at Seattle, in the county of King, for the counties of King and Kitsap, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within twenty days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons, if served within said county of King, or if served out of that county but in this district, within thirty days, otherwise within sixty days, or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of the complaint. The said action is brought to obtain a decree of divorce dissolving the bonds of matrimony now existing between said plaintiff and defendant, and that the said plaintiff, Wm. S. Crosby, may be declared to be sole, single and unmarried upon the grounds that said defendant has willfully abandoned said plaintiff in that she has wholly neglected and refused to live with him, and has wholly neglected and refused to discharge any of the duties incumbent on her as his wife, and is fully set forth in the complaint on file herein. And you are hereby notified, that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in said complaint. Witness the Hon. J. R. Lewis, Judge of said court, and the seal thereof, this 26th day [L. S.] of October, A. D. 1877. By Wm. H. Andrews, Deputy. McNaught & Leary, Attorneys for Plaintiff. nov3-6w

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 Goods delivered to any part of the city.

HUGH McALEER & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers 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 bargains, we are now enabled to Sell Goods, particularly Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes at 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 of CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, and TABLE CUTLERY Which they propose to sell cheaper than any other house in Seattle. FRONT STREET, SEATTLE

OYSTERS!

OYSTERS! —AND ALL THE— Delicacies of the Season, SERVED IN THE BEST MANNER, At PIPER'S. W. M. TIRLOT, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SPOKANE CITY, Washington Terr. W. H. WHITE, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SEATTLE, W. T. Prosecuting Attorney 3d Judicial District. 1721tf

Probate Notice.

In the Probate Court of King county, Washington Territory.—In the matter of the Guardianship of George O. Fisher, insane. Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, that by an order of said Court, made and entered on the 6th day of October, 1877, he was duly appointed guardian to take the care, custody and management of said George O. Fisher, and of his estate, real and personal. Dated Seattle, Oct. 27th, 1877. nov3-3w J. W. GEORGE.

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, 1876. F. M. ELLSWORTH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SEATTLE, W. T. Will practice in all Courts of the Territory. Special attention given to bankruptcy cases. sep18-1w

The five mile sculling match between Morris and Luther at Pittsburgh, Pa., for the championship of America, was won by the former. Time, 37.04.

Says an exchange: "Any family man who says he is too poor to take a newspaper, should be indicted for obtaining a family under false pretences."

### MARKET REPORT

**Home Produce Market.**  
SEATTLE, Nov. 13, 1877.  
WHEAT—Quotable at \$2 00@2 50 per cental.  
FLOUR—Quotable, best brands at \$8 50@9 00.  
OATS—Choice, 55@56c.  
POTATOES—New, 45@50c.  
HAY—Choice timothy, baled \$15 00@16 00.  
LARD—14 1/2@16 1/2 per lb.  
DRIED APPLES—In sacks, 9@9 1/2 per lb.  
DRIED PLUMS—15c per lb.  
DAIRY PRODUCTS—Butter 25@26c per lb.  
Cheese, 17c per lb.  
BACON—15@16c per lb.  
CHICKENS—4 1/2@5 00 per doz.  
EGGS—35@40c per doz.  
FRESH MEATS—Fresh Beef, wholesale, selling at 4c per lb; Mutton, 6c per lb; Pork, 8c per lb.  
BARLEY—\$30 00; chopped, \$42 50@45 00 per cental.  
HIDES—7c per lb.  
WOOL—For good, 20@22c per lb.

**Agents for the Dispatch.**  
Olympia.....Capt. Frank Tarbet,  
New Tacoma.....J. S. Walker  
Stellacoom.....Jacob Hoover  
Victoria, B. C.....Charles McCormick  
Port Townsend.....J. F. Sheehan  
Port Gamble.....C. W. Low  
Port Discovery.....John Pugh  
Snohomish City.....E. C. Ferguson  
Fort Madison.....T. O. Williams  
Fort Ludlow.....Geo. W. Harris  
New Dungeness.....Thos. Stratton  
Chimacum.....John Woodley  
San Juan.....Major E. W. Blake  
Whidbey Island.....Major G. O. Haller  
Utsalady.....S. D. Howe

**OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.**  
RING COUNTY.  
J. R. LEWIS.....Judge of District Court  
THOS. BURKE.....Probate Judge  
LEWIS V. WYCKOFF.....Sheriff  
M. S. HOOTH.....Auditor  
G. D. HILL.....Assessor  
L. L. THURNE.....Surveyor  
W. H. SHOUBY.....Assessor  
GEO. A. WEED.....Coroner  
CITY OF SEATTLE.  
G. A. WEED.....Mayor  
D. T. WHEELER.....Clerk  
J. J. MCGILVER.....City Attorney  
H. W. ROWLAND.....Treasurer  
E. A. THORNTON.....Marshal and Chief of Police  
CITY COMMISSIONERS:  
Bailey Gatzert, Ben Murphy, A. A. Denny, S. Kenny, George W. Hall, A. W. Piper, Frank Mathias.  
TERMS OF HOLDING COURT.  
SUPREME COURT.  
At Olympia, the second Monday in July.  
DISTRICT COURT, THIRD DISTRICT.  
Stellacoom—Second Monday of January and first Monday in August.  
Seattle—Fourth Monday of January and third Monday of August.  
Port Townsend—Fourth Monday of February and second Monday of September.  
Snohomish City—Third Tuesday of March and third Tuesday of November of each year.

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Seattle, July 1, 1877. aug30dt

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