PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

[Continued from first page.]

can be most judiciously effected. One of the gravest of the problems which appeal to the wisdom of Congress for solution is the ascertainment of the most effective.

MEANS OF INCREASING OUR FOREIGN TRADE

And thus relieving the depression under which our industries are now languishing. The Secretary of the Treasury advises that the duty of investigating this subject be intrusted, in the first instance, to a competent commission. While fully recognizing the considerations that may be urged against this course, I am nevertheless of the opinion that upon the whole no other would be likely to effect speedier or better results. That portion of the Secretary's report which concerns the condition of our shipping interests, cannot fail to command your attention. He emphatically recommends that as an incentive to the investment of American capital in American steamships the Government shall, by liberal payments for mail transportation, or otherwise, lend its active assistance to individual enterprise, and declares his belief that unless this course be pursued, our foreign carrying trade must remain, as it is today, almost exclusively in the hands of foreigners. One phase of this subject is now especially prominent in view of the repeal of the act of June 26, 1864, arbitrarily compelling American vessels to carry the mails to and from the United States. As it is necessary to make provision to compensate the owners of such vessels for performing that service after April, 1885, it is hoped that the whole subject will receive early consideration that will lead to the enactment of such measures for the revival of our merchant marine as the wisdom of Congress may devise.

THREE PER CENT BONDS,

To the amount of more than $100,000,000, have, since my last annual message been redeemed by the Treasury. The bonds of that issue still outstanding amount to a little over $200,000,000, about one-fourth of which will be received through the operations of the sinking fund during the coming year. As these bonds still continue the chief basis for the circulation of the national banks, the question how to avert the contraction of the currency caused by their retirement is of constantly increasing importance. It seems to be generally conceded that the law governing this matter exacts from the banks excessive security, and that upon their present bond deposits a larger circulation than is now allowed may be granted with safety. I hope the bill which passed the Senate at the last session, permitting the issue of notes equal to the face value of deposited bonds, will commend itself to the approval of the House of Representatives. In the expenses of the

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The Secretary reports a decrease of more than $9,000,000, of which a reduction of $5,600,000 was effected in the expenditures for rivers and harbors, and $1,700,000 in expenditures for the Quartermaster's Department. Outside of that department the annual expenses of all the army bureaus proper (except possibly the ordinance bureau) are substantially fixed charges, which cannot be materially diminished without change in the numerical strength of the army. The expenditures in the Quartermaster's Department can readily be subjected to administrative discretion. It is reported by the Secretary of War that as a result of exercising such discretion in reducing the number of draught and pack animals in the army, the annual cost of supplying and caring for such animals is now $1,158,085.90 less than it was in 1882.

The reports of the military commanders show that the last year has been notable for its entire freedom from Indian outbreaks. In defiance of the President's proclamation, July 1, 1884, certain intruders sought to make a settlement in the Indian Territory. They were promptly removed by a detachment of troops.

During the past session of Congress, a bill to provide a suitable fireproof building for the army medical museum, and the library of the Surgeon General's office, received the approval of the Senate. A similar bill, reported favorably to the House of Representatives, by one of its committees, is still pending before that body. It is hoped that during the coming session the measure may become a law, and therefore immediate steps may be taken to secure a place of safe deposit for these valuable collections, now in a state of insecurity.

The funds with which the works for the improvement of rivers and harbors, prosecuted during the past year, were derived from the appropriation of the act of August 2, 1882, together with such few balances as were on hand from previous appropriations. The balance in the Treasury subject to requisition July 1st, 1883, was $10,021,642.55. The amount appropriated during the fiscal year of 1884, was $13,196,346.27, and the amount drawn from the Treasury during the fiscal year was $8,228,703.54, leaving a balance of $3,112,580.63 in the Treasury, subject to requisition.

The Secretary of War submits the report of the chief of engineers as to the probability of protecting your important cities on the seaboard by fortifications and other defenses, such as to repel modern methods of attack. The time has now come when such defenses can be prepared with confidence that they will not prove abortive, and when the possible result of delay in making those defenses may be so fatal, seriously considered, delay seems inexcusable. For the most important cities, those whose destruction or capture would be a national humility, adequate defenses, inclusive of guns, might be made by the gradual expenditure of $60,000,000, a sum much less than a victorious army could levy as a contribution. An appropriation of about one-tenth of that amount is asked to begin the work, and I concur with the Secretary of War in urging that it be granted.

The War Department is proceeding with the conversion of ten-inch smoothbore guns into eight-inch rifles by lining the former with tubes of forged or coiled wrought iron. Fifty guns will be thus converted within the year. This, however, does not obviate the necessity of providing means for the construction of guns of the highest power both for the purposes of coast defenses and for the armament of war vessels.

The report of the Gun Foundry Board, appointed April 21, 1883, in pursuance of the act of March 3, 1883, was transmitted to Congress in my annual message of February 8, 1884. In my message of March 26, 1884, I called attention to the recommendation of the board that the Government should encourage the production of private steel works of the required material for heavy cannons, and that two Government factories, one for the army and one for the navy, should be established for the manufacture of guns from such material. No action having been taken, the board was subsequently reconvened to determine more fully the plans and estimates necessary for carrying out its recommendations.

It has received information which indicates that there are responsible steel manufacturers in this county who, although not provided at present with the necessary plant, are willing to construct the same and make bids for contracts with the Government for the supply of the requisite material for the heaviest guns adapted to modern warfare, if a guaranteed order of sufficient magnitude, accompanied by a positive appropriation extending over a series of years, shall have been made by Congress. All doubts as to the feasibility of the plan being thus removed, I renew my recommendation that such action be taken by Congress as will enable the Government to construct its own ordnance upon its own territory, and so provide the armament demanded by considerations of National safety and honor. The report of the Secretary of

THE NAVY

Exhibits the progress which has been made on the new steel cruisers authorized by the Acts of August 15th, 1882, and March 3d, 1883. Of the four vessels under contract, one, the Chicago, of 4500 tons, is more than half finished. The Atlanta, 3000 tons, has been successfully launched, and her machinery is now planning. The Boston, also of 3000 tons, is ready for launching, and the Dolphin, a dispatch steamer of 1500 tons, is ready for delivery. Certain adverse criticisms upon the designs of these cruisers are discussed by the Secretary, who insists that the correctness of the conclusions reached by the Advisory Board and by the Department have been demonstrated by recent developments in ship building abroad. The machinery of the double-turreted monitors Puritan, Terror and Amphitrite, contracted for under the Act of March 3d, 1883, is in process of construction. No work has been done during the past year on their armor for lack of the necessary appropriations. A fourth monitor, the Monadnock, still remains unfinished in the navy yard in California. It is recommended that early steps be taken to complete these vessels, and to provide also an armament for the monitor Miantonomah.

The recommendations of the Naval Advisory Board, approved by the Department, comprise the construction of one steel cruiser of 4500 tons, one cruiser of 3000 tons, two heavily armed gunboats, one light cruising gunboat, one dispatch vessel armed with Hotchkiss cannon, one armored ram and three torpedo boats. The general designs, all of which are calculated to meet the existing wants of the service, are now well advanced, and the construction of the vessels can be undertaken as soon as you shall grant the necessary authority.

The act of Congress approved August 1882, authorized the removal to the United States of

THE BODIES OF LT.-COMMANDER GEO. W. DE LONG AND COMPANIONS.

Of the Jeannette expedition. This removal has been successfully accomplished by Lieutenants Harber and Schulze. The remains were taken from their graves in the Lena delta in March, 1883, and were retained at Yakutsk until the following winter, the season being too far advanced to admit of their immediate transportation. They arrived at New York on February 20th, 1884, where they were received with suitable honors. In pursuance of the joint resolution of Congress, approved February 13, 1884, a naval expedition was fitted out for the

RELIEF OF LIEUTENANT GREELY.

Of the United States army, and of the party who had been engaged under his command in scientific observations at Lady Franklin Bay. The fleet consisted of the steam sealer Thetis, purchased in England; the Bear, purchased at St. Johns, N. F., and the Alert, which was generously provided by the British Government. Preparations for the expedition were promptly made by the Secretary of the Navy, with the active co operation of the Secretary of War. Commander G. W. Coffin was placed in command of the Alert, and Lieut. W. H. Henry in command of the Bear. The Thetis was entrusted to the command of Winfield Schley, to whom also was assigned the superintendency of the expedition. Immediately upon its arrival at Uppernavik the fleet began the dangerous navigation of Melville Bay, and in spite of every obstacle reached Littleton Island on June 22d, a fortnight earlier than any vessel had attained that point. On the same day it crossed over to Cape Sabine, where Lieutenant Greely and the survivors of his party were discovered. After taking on board the living and the bodies of the dead the relief ships sailed for St. John, where they rearrived on July 17th. They were appropriately received at Portsmouth, N. H., on August 1st, and at New York on August 8th. One of the bodies was landed at the former place. The others were put on shore at Governor's Island, and with the exception of one, which was interred in the National Cemetery, were forwarded thence to the destination indicated by their friends. The organization and conduct of this relief expedition reflects great credit upon all who contributed to its success.

In this, the last of the stated messages that I shall have the honor to transmit to the Congress of the United States, I cannot too strongly urge upon your attention the duty of restoring our navy as rapidly as possible to the high state of efficiency which formerly characterized it. As the long peace that has lulled us into a sense of fancied security may at any time be disturbed, it is plain that the policy of strengthening this arm of the service is dictated by considerations of economy, of the just regard for our future tranquility and of a true appreciation of the dignity and honor of the republic. The report of the Postmaster General acquaints you with the present condition and needs of

THE POSTAL SERVICE.

It discloses the gratifying fact that the loss of revenue from the reduction of the rate in letter postage as recommended in my message of December, 1882, and effected by the act of March 3, 1883, has been much less than was generally anticipated. My recommendation of the reduction was based upon the belief that the actual falling off in receipts from letter packages for the year immediately succeeding the change of rate would be $3,000,000. It has has proved to be only $2,275,000. This is a trustworthy indication that the revenue will soon be restored to its former volume by the natural increase of sealed correspondence. I confidently repeat, therefore, the recommendation of my last annual message that single rate postage upon drop letters be reduced to one cent. The double rate is only exacted at offices where the carrier system is in operation, and it appears that in these offices the increase in the tax upon drop letters defrays the cost not only of its own collection and delivery, but the collection and delivery of all other mail matter. This is an inequality that ought no longer to exist.

I approve the recommendation of the Postmaster General that the unit of weight in rating first class matter should be one ounce, instead of one half ounce as it now is. In view of the statistics furnished by the Department, it may well be doubted whether the change would result in any loss of revenue. That it would greatly promote the convenience of the public, is beyond doubt.

The free delivery system has been lately applied to five cities, and the total number of offices in which it is now in operation is one hundred and fifty-nine. Experience shows that its application, under proper conditions, is equally an accommodation to the public and advantage to the Postal Service. It is more than self-sustaining, and for the reasons urged by the Postmaster General may properly be extended. It is the opinion of that officer that it is proper to provide means whereby exceptional dispatch in dealing with letters in free delivery offices may be secured by payment of extraordinary postage. This scheme might be made effective by the employment of a special stamp, whose cost should be commensurate with the expense of the extra service. In some of the large cities private express companies have undertaken to outstrip the Government carriers by affording for the prompt transmission of letters better facilities than have hitherto been at the command of the Postoffice. It has always been the policy of the Government to discourage such enterprises, and in no better way can that policy be maintained than in supplying the public with the most efficient service, that with due regard to its own best interests can be furnished for its accommodations.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Renews the recommendation contained in his report of last year touching the fees of witnesses and jurors. He favors radical changes in the fee bill, the adoption of a system by which attorneys and marshals of the United States should be compensated solely by salaries, and the erection by the Government of a penitentiary for the confinement of offenders against its laws. Of the varied governmental concerns in charge of the

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

The reports of its Secretary present an interesting summary. Among the topics deserving particular attention I refer you to his observations respecting our

INDIAN AFFAIRS,

The pre emption and timber culture acts, the failure of railroad companies to take title to lands granted by the Government, and the operations of the pension office, the census bureau and the bureau of education.

Allusion has been made already to the circumstance that both as between the different tribes and as between Indians and the whites, the past year has been one of unbroken peace. In this circumstance the President is glad to find justification for the policy of the Government in dealing with the Indian question, and a confirmation of the views which were fully expressed in his first communication to the Forty-Seventh Congress. The Secretary urges anew the enactment of a statute for the punishment of crimes committed on Indian reservations, and recommends the passage of the bill now pending in the House of Representatives, for the purchase of a tract of 18,000 square miles from the Sioux reservation. Both these measures are worthy of approval.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

I concur with him also in advising the repeal of the pre emption law and the enactment of statutes resolving the present legal complications touching lapsed grants to railroad companies and the funding of the debt of the several Pacific railroads under such guaranty as shall effectually insure its ultimate payment. The report of the

UTAH COMMISSION

Will be read with interest. It discloses the results of recent legislation looking to the prevention and punishment of polygamy in that territory. I still believe that if that abominable practice can be suppressed by law, it can only be by the most radical legislation consistent with the restraint of the constitution. I again recommend, therefore, that Congress assume absolute political control of the Territory of Utah, and provide for the appointment of a commission with such governing power as in its judgment may justly and wisely be put in their hands.

In the course of this communication, reference has more than once been made to the policy of this Government as regards the

EXTENSION OF OUR FOREIGN TRADE.

It seems proper to declare the general principles that should in my opinion underlie our national efforts in this direction. The main conditions of the problem may be thus stated. We are a people skilled in mechanical pursuits and fertile in invention; we cover a vast extent of territory, which is rich in agricultural products and in nearly all the raw materials necessary for successful manufacture; we have a system of productive establishments more than sufficient to supply our own demands, and the wages of labor are nowhere so great. The scale of living off our artisan classes is such as tends to secure their personal comfort and the development of those higher moral and intellectual qualities that go to the making of good citizens. Our system of tax and tariff legislation is yielding a revenue which is in excess of the present needs of the Government. These are elements from which it is sought to devise a scheme by which, without unfavorably changing the condition of the workingman, our merchant marine shall be raised from its enfeebled condition, and new markets provided for the sale beyond our borders of the magnificent fruits of our industrial enterprises. The problem is complex, and can be solved by no single measure of innovation or reform. The countries of the American continent and the adjacent islands are for the United States the natural market of supply and demand. It is from them that we should obtain what we do not produce in sufficiency, and it is to them that the surplus production of our fields, our mills, and workshops should flow, under conditions that will equalize or favor them in comparison with foreign competition. Four paths of policy seem to point to this end. First—A series of reciprocal commercial treaties with the countries of America which shall foster between the United States and them prosperous trade. The conditions of these treaties should be the free admission of such merchandise as this country does not produce, in return for the admission, under a favored scheme of duties, of our products, the benefits of such an exchange to apply only to those goods carried under the flags of the parties to the contract; the removal on both sides from vessels so privileged of all tonnage dues and national imposts, that their vessels may ply unhindered between our ports and those of the other contracting parties, though without infringing on the reserved home coasting trade; the removal or reduction of burdens on the exported products of those countries coming within the benefits of the treaties, and the avoidance of the technical restrictions and penalties by which our intercourse with those countries is at present hampered. Secondly, the establishment of the consular service of the United States on a salaried footing, permitting the relinquishment of consular fees, not only as regards vessels under the National flag, but also as respects vessels of the treaty nations carrying goods entitled to the benefits of the treaties. Thirdly, the enactment of measures to favor the constructions and maintenance of a steam carrying marine under the flag of the United States. Fourthly, the establishment of a uniform currency basis for the countries of America, so that the coined products of our mines may circulate on equal terms throughout the whole system of commonwealths. This would require a monetary union of America whereby the output of the bullion producing countries and the circulation of those which yield neither gold nor silver could be adjusted in conformity with the population, wealth and commercial need of each. As many of the countries furnish no bullion to the common stock, the surplus production of our mines might thus be utilized and a step be taken toward the general remonetization of silver.

To the accomplishment of these ends, so far as they can be attained by separate treaties, the negotiations already concluded and now in progress have been directed, and the favor with which this enlarged policy has thus far been received warrants the belief that its operations will ere long embrace all or nearly all the countries of this hemisphere. It is by no means desirable, however, that the policy under consideration should be applied to these countries alone. The healthful enlargement of our trade with Europe, Asia and Africa should be sought by reducing the tariff burdens on such of their wares as none of the American States are fitted to produce, and thus enabling us to obtain in return a better market for our supplies of food, of raw material and of the manufactures in which we excel. It seems to me that many of the embarrassing elements in the great national conflict between protection and free trade may be thus turned to good account; that the revenue may be reduced so as to no longer tax the people; that protective duties may be retained without becoming burdensome; that our shipping interests may be judiciously arranged; the currency fixed on a sound basis; and above all, such a unity of interests established among the States of the American system as will be of great and ever increasing advantage to them all. Treaties in the line of this policy, which have been negotiated, or are in process of negotiation, contain a provision deemed to be requisite under the clause of the Constitution limiting to the House of Representatives the authority to originate bills for raising revenue. On the 29th of February last, I transmitted to Congress the first annual report of

THE CIVIL SERVICE

Commission, together with communications from the heads of the several executive departments of the Government respecting the practical working of the law under which the commission had been acting. The good results therein foreshadowed have been more than realized. The system has fully answered the anticipations of its friends in protecting the appointing officers of the Government from the pressure of personal importunity and from the labor of examining the claims and pretension of rival candidates for public employment. The law has had the unqualified support of the President and of the heads of the several departments, and the members of the commission have performed their duties with zeal and fidelity. Their report will shortly be submitted and will be accompanied by such recommendations for enlarging the scope of the existing statute as shall commend themselves to the Executive and the Commissioners charged with its administration.

In view of the general and persistent demand throughout the commercial community for a national

BANKRUPT LAW,

I hope that the differences of sentiment which have hitherto prevented its enactment may not outlast the present session.

THE PESTILENCE

Which for the past two years has been raging in the countries of the East recently made its appearance in European ports with which we are in constant communication. The then Secretaries of War and of the Treasury, in pursuance of a proclamation of the President, issued certain regulations restricting and for a time prohibiting the importation of rags and the admission of the baggage of immigrants and of travelers arriving from infected quarters. Lest this course may have been without strict warrant of law, I approve the recommendation that Congress take notice in the premises, and I also recommend the immediate adoption of such measures as will be likely to ward off the dreaded epidemic, and to mitigate its severity in case it should unhappily extend to our shores. The annual report of the Commissioners of the

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Reviews the operations of the several departments of its municipal government. I ask your careful consideration of its suggestions in respect to legislation, especially commending such as relate to a revision of the civil and criminal code, the performance of labor by persons sentenced to imprisonment in the jail; in the construction and occupation of wharves along the river front, and the erection of a suitable building for district offices. I recommend that in recognition of the eminent services of

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

Late General of the armies of the United States and twice President of this Nation, that Congress confer upon him a suitable pension.

Certain of the measures that seem to me necessary and expedient, I have now, in abeyance to the Constitution, recommended to your adoption. With others of no less importance, I shall content myself with renewing recommendations already made to congress without restating the grounds upon which the recommendations were based. The preservation of forests in the public domain, the granting of Government aid for popular education, the amendment of the Federal Constitution so as to render effective the disapproval by the President of particular ideas in appropriating bills, the enactment of statutes in regard to the filling of vacancies in the Presidential office, and the determining of vexed questions respecting Presidential disability, are measures which may justly receive your serious consideration.

As the time draws near when I am to retire from the public service, I cannot refrain from expressing to the members of the National Legislature with whom I have been brought into personal and official intercourse, my sincere appreciation of their unfailing courtesy and of their harmonious co operation with the executive in so many measures calculated to promote the best interests of the Nation, and to my fellow citizens generally I acknowledge a deep sense of obligation for the support which they have accorded me in my administration of the executive department of the Government.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 1, 1884.

FOREIGN.

Leaky Vessels—Threatening the Police.

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 1.—Divers find the stern post of the bark Fleetwing worm eaten. Part of the cargo will be discharged and the vessel will sail to Melbourne for repairs. The bark Lorenzo is found to leak in the garboard streak. Repairs will easily be effected.

The highbinders threaten the policemen who recently arrested several of their number, and the police have been instructed to enter Chinatown only when doubly armed.

Dead.

High Sheriff Harris died at midnight of paralysis of the brain. He was a pioneer of San Francisco.

OPENING OF THE FRYE OPERA HOUSE.—This event, long anticipated by our people, occurred last night, and was all that the most sanguine had hoped for. Long before the performance began, the people were crowding about the spacious doorways, which at times were jammed with an almost immovable pack of human beings. The whole town appeared to be out, all steps tending one way, and all persons eager to enter the beautiful building. The seats in the parquet and dress circle were rapidly taken, the four boxes and six stalls were duly filled, and the family circle in the gallery above was occupied from end to end. Altogether nine hundred persons were there assembled, and a charmed body of spectators they were. Many had never before been in the Opera House, and, seeing it lit up in all its freshness and beauty, with its comfortable chairs, its elegant chandeliers, its magnificent curtain, etc., they were entranced, and could not repress their exclamations of happiness and admiration. The orchestra treated the audience to a number of selections played in an unexceptionable manner, which added much to the enjoyment during the evening. The drama "Forget-Me Not" was presented as the feature of the evening, with Nellie Boyd as Stephanie, Theodore Roberts as Sir Horace Weldy, Clara Rainford as Alice Verney, Ella Marble as Mrs. Foley, and William Marble as the Prince. All sustained their characters with great excellence, and gave unbounded satisfaction to those for whom they were playing. Nellie Boyd has always been a great favorite with our people, and she lost nothing in popular esteem last night. Mr. Roberts has much merit in him, and with each visit to our town gives evidence of growth in his profession. The other parts were filled most acceptably. The exceedingly amusing comedy "To Oblige Benson" concluded the evening's entertainment. Mr. Marble could hardly be improved upon as "Trotter Southdown," while Mrs. Marble as "Mrs. Southdown," Clara Rainford as "Mrs. Benson," Mr. Davenport as "Benson," and Mr. Holt as "Merrilith," were thoroughly good. The play closed upon a boisterously happy audience. As the people left the building, they were not a little rejoiced to see three street cars and numerous hacks waiting to take them to their respective homes, and were thereby reminded, as they had been by the Opera House itself, of the vast advance recently made towards the metropolitan by the attractive and vigorous town in which they have made their homes.

THE TEREDO AT TACOMA.—Mr. Parker, son of the engineer of the new coal bunkers, is in the city to superintend the work of extending the iron casings of the piles supporting that structure by an addition of a seven-foot section, in order to preclude the possibility of the teredo exercising its mechanical ingenuity and destructive energies upon the piles. It was the theory of certain philosophers that the teredo would not work above mean low water mark, but the old sea lubbers knew better, and experience has demonstrated that the sea lubbers understood the ways of the teredo better than did the New York savants. The teredo soon began to show himself above the mark designated as the safety line, and the result has been as stated above.—*News.*

INDICTED.—The Grand Jury finished its work yesterday, made its report and was discharged. Indictments were found against Bush and Mullen for destroying Court records, and against James Meagher for dealing faro. All parties are under arrest.

THE KINDERGARTEN.—This school still goes on at the old place under its new management—Mrs. Braetsch. She is an excellent teacher, as well as a most estimable lady, and parents will do well to give her their patronage. No other school is so interesting as a kindergarten, and none more worthy of generous support. We cordially commend Mrs. Braetsch and her school to the mothers and fathers of the little ones of this city.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HURRAH! HURRAH!!

THE STAR CLOTHING HOUSE,

Has scored another victory by proclaiming war on high prices.

The grandest assortment OF SUITS AND OVERCOATS Ever seen under one roof.

See our Men's all-wool Suits at $10, $12, $15.

See our Men's Overcoats at $6, $8, $10.

See our 20 styles in Men's Suits, the very latest, at $16, $18, $20.

See our Men's Overcoats at $12, $15 to $30.

It don't make any difference what style you want we've got it at the

STAR Clothing House

L. KLINE & CO., Leaders in Styles and Low Prices, 208 Commercial street, Seattle.

Improve Your Laying Stock.

I HAVE A FEW BROWN LEGHORN Crowers left, hatched this season from imported stock. Brown Leghorn fowls are the best layers in existence, and any person keeping fowls for eggs should have this variety. Price, $2 to $3 each; trios (two pullets and a cockrel) $10.
no22 C. P. STONE.

E. G. LAMB, SHIPPING AND Commission Merchant.

PERSONAL ATTENTION GIVEN and prompt returns made for consignments. 22 California street, room 14, San Francisco. se25 3m

LADIES AND CHILDREN'S Hair Shingled and Shampooed LANGTRY BANGS CUT, And all kinds of Hair Work done, (HAIR JEWELRY A SPECIALTY) By MISS GRACIE HAGUE, 110 Cherry street, near Front. no27 1m

MISCELLANEOUS.

A CARD.

SEATTLE, W. T., Nov. 28.

The Washington Territory Employment Bureau recently published a card over the signature of Geo. W. Crane, proprietor thereof, based on what was considered reliable information. A Mr. Trinkle, one of the members of a firm known as the Seattle Employment Bureau, was the person therein alluded to. That gentleman assures me that he has made no attempt to get business by representing the Washington Territory Employment Bureau. I am therefore inclined to believe there may have been a mistake. I publish this in justice to Mr. Trinkle, believing that his statement is true and that such representations, if any have been made, were not authorized by him. GEO. W. CRANE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THIS IS THE TIME TO PREPARE for the holidays. Have your art works, magazines and music sheets put up in good substantial binding, in any style known. Surprise your friends and children with a well-bound Book. Have your pocket books and albums lettered in gilt names. Treated in that way they are more acceptable and valued as a gift and a remembrance. Blank books and paper ruling done in the best manner.

Country orders faithfully attended to. Prices to suit the times.

Please give the Bookbinder a call, at Frye's Opera Block, room 9, up stairs.

F. ANTHONY, Prop'r.

D. E. DURIE, DEALER IN FLOUR, HAY, GRAIN, FEED, AND PRODUCE, AND Forwarding and Commission Merchant

Sole agent for Puget Sound for the Pendleton Flour Mills. Yesler's wharf, Seattle; P. O. box 891. no9 dw tf

Farm for Sale.

GOOD STOCK, DAIRY AND GRAIN farm for sale; 200 acres; situated five miles north of Oak Harbor, Island county, W. T.; 100 acres under cultivation in meadow and pasture; good barns; large comfortable house; 150 bearing fruit trees. Will sell a part or the whole; prefer selling it entire. For terms, which are reasonable, apply on premises.

H. C. PRAK, Oak Harbor, W. T. no22dw1m

SKATES! SKATES!!

SEND FOR CATALOGUE. Prices reduced to Club and Rink Skates. WEBSTER & CO., 17 New Montgomery st., San Francisco, Cal. no25 1m

FOR SALE.

ONE TWO-HORSE POWER BAXter engine, good as new. One Band Saw, new. One Turning Lathe. $50 worth of Lumber. Shop 22x32. Price, $300. Inquire of T. R. REED, Driver of City Team. no27 1m

CIGARS AND TOBACCOS.

CIGARS.

A large stock of California and New York Cigars just received, which we propose to sell at prices that defy competition.

TOBACCOS.

A full line of Tobaccos Plug, Granulated and Cigarette.

Call and see our stock before buying. We feel confident we can satisfy you.

S. BAXTER & CO.

A. E. MACCULSKY & CO., Wholesale Grocers, Grain, Produce and Commission Merchants.

CONSIGNMENTS OF COUNTRY produce solicited and prompt account sales rendered at full market prices. Agents for Salem (Capitol) Flour. It is the best Oregon Flour. 315 and 317 Commercial st., Seattle.

FOR SALE.

240 ACRES OF THE FINEST Farming Land in King county, situated within half a mile of Stuck Railway Junction. It is all bottom land; 70 acres cleared; half a mile of ditch; will sell in one piece or in 40-acre tracts as desired, at $50 per acre. Title perfect. Apply to James Boyd, on the place. TIMOTHY KEANE, Owner. STUCK, Oct. 30, 1884. oc29 1m

INSURANCE AGENCY.

THOMAS R. PUMPHREY, REPRESENTING the best American and Foreign Insurance Companies in the Territory, has removed his office to Lyons' Book store, No. 713 Front street, opposite Smith's Jewelry store. oc30

Fine Ostrich Dusters and Bristle Brushes, of the best make, for every use, at wholesale prices.

More of those nice ENAMELED CHAMBER SETS, Seven pieces, for $25.

Everything in the Furniture line at prices that DEFY COMPETITION.

PUGET SOUND FURNITURE COMPANY, Black Front, opposite Opera House.

HARRINGTON & SMITH, Importers and Wholesale Dealers, Have now on hand the largest and best selected Stock ever brought to Puget Sound.

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HARDWARE

Iron, Steel, Cordage and Ship Chandlery, Flour, Feed, Hay and Grain, Boots and Shoes, Crockery and Glassware, Paints and Oils, and all kinds of

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