LINE OF THE HARBOR.

Commission Meets With the Chamber of Commerce.

STATE CONTROL OF CITY FRONT.

Colonel Prosser Makes a Very Lengthy Reply to the Recent Sharp Letter of Judge Burke.

Yesterday afternoon the harbor line commission held a conference with the members of the Chamber of Commerce appointed to consider the question of the harbor line. Colonel Prosser, the chairman of the commission, stated that the meetings of the body had always been open and hearings had been given to every man who might come representing any interest whatever. He wished that the Chamber of Commerce had at the start appointed a committee to look after the commercial interests of the city so far as they might be affected by the harbor line. It had been deemed best to make the strip 600 feet wide in order that ships of that length might be made for the accommodation of large ocean-going vessels. The commission, he said, had no idea of confiscating any man's property, for under the constitution the confiscation of property is impossible. The state would have to conform to this constitutional requirement, and in justice to those who had made improvements it would undoubtedly allow any man who built in the harbor strip to lease the ground on which the improvements stand for a period of thirty years. The commission would be glad to have suggestions regarding the change in the lines which might subserve the interests of the people. Should the lines be drawn so that the harbor strip would not include the wharves and docks, the water front would still be left in the hands of private parties, and the purpose of the constitution in giving the state control of the water front would be thwarted. Should the strip be placed further out and a sea wall built there, then the owners of the wharves and docks inside would raise the cry of confiscation, on the ground that they were deprived of the use of their wharves and docks.

Questions were asked and the discussion was continued by Mr. Jacob Furth, Major J. R. Hayden and others.

Mr. Semple, of the commission, stated that some people were questioning the policy of having the state control the water front. The arguments against the commission were against state ownership of the strip. The question of policy was settled by the constitution and the legislature, and the commission was simply instructed to carry out the policy. To carry out the policy it was necessary to include the water front as it existed, or the water front would never be under control of the state. The commission would be willing to modify the lines if any good reason could be shown for modifying them.

Mr. Richard Nevins, jr., the engineer of the commission, said he would draw any line wanted by the committee of the Chamber of Commerce, and submit it to the commission.

Then Mr. Semple and Colonel Prosser said that any line drawn by the committee of the Chamber of Commerce would be carefully considered, and, indeed, accepted if the lines conformed to the requirements of the constitution and the law, and were for the interests of the commerce of the state.

COL. PROSSER TO JUDGE BURKE.

"Dreary Platitudes and Violent Abuse" —The Harbor Line Dispute.

SEATTLE, Nov. 22, 1890.

To Thomas Burke, Esq.: Your open letter of the 15th inst. addressed to me at North Yakima and published in the columns of the POST-INTELLIGENCER, has been read and its contents duly considered. To so much of your letter as relates to the work of the harbor line commission I shall endeavor to make some suitable reply, though to that part of it but little answer is necessary.

To the personal and scurrilous part, of which it chiefly consists, I shall also make some answer, though it is an unpleasant duty to drag before the public matters with which it has no concern. For this, however, you are responsible. As an attorney, you have evidently learned the lesson well, that when you have a poor cause you are to abuse the attorney on the opposite side. You should have learned one or two other important lessons at the same time. One of these lessons, which you have manifestly overlooked or neglected, is to speak the truth. Another is that you reverence the laws of your country, or, at least, out of a proper regard for public opinion, you should avoid treating them with disrespect and contempt. Your criticism, if its confused jumble of quibbles, insinuations and falsehoods may so be called, of the work of the harbor line commission, has degenerated into a personal attack upon its chairman. I have looked in vain through the dreary platitudes and violent abuse of which your long communication mainly consists, for one word which indicates any respect for the laws of the state, any farther than those laws may be used to suit your purposes or contribute to your personal advantage. In my article on the work of the commission, published in the POST-INTELLIGENCER of the 12th instant, and to which your letter purports to make reply, I avoided any discussion of the legal questions involved in this work, because I did not wish to be discourteous or disrespectful to the courts where these questions were pending, and whose decisions thereupon it was hoped and expected would soon be made. I simply stated certain propositions or conclusions which had been reached or agreed upon by the board, with a statement of the methods employed by the board in reaching those conclusions. Without regard to the fact that these legal questions were pending before the courts, you have undertaken to argue them, in a feeble way, it is true, but in a way which shows your anxiety to pre-judge them in advance of the courts. It would, however, be the grossest disrespect to the courts and inexcusable flattery on my part to intimate that the quibbles you advance as arguments would have any influence whatever upon any court of the country worthy of the name. The first proposition stated by me was, "That the land lying between the line of high water and of low water, is the absolute property in fee simple of the state and is under its direct control and management." To this exception is taken, and I am summarily asked, among other things, if I am "ignorant of the fact that in many cases the United States has granted patents for lands lying below the line of ordinary high tide?" Certainly not, and you know perfectly well that the United States government itself could not make a title to land below the line of high tide without the consent of the state and therefore section 2 of article XVII., of the constitution of the state of Washington was enacted by its people which reads as follows: "The state of Washington disclaims all title in and claim to all tide, swamp and overflowed lands, patented by the United States; Provided, the same is not impeached for fraud." The meander line of the United States government survey sometimes passes above and sometimes below the line of high tide, leaving occasionally a narrow strip below that line, and in order that the general government might perfect a title which would otherwise be imperfect the state relinquished its rights thereto. This only confirms the absolute truth of my general proposition as above stated. It in no wise affects the work of the commission, because the commission never proposed to go above the meander line of the United States government survey. This is only a sample of the pitiful quibbles which you delight to introduce as a substitute for argument, for the purpose of obscuring and mystifying facts, instead of meeting them face to face like an honest man. In reply to another proposition, as stated by me, "that the riparian owner has the right to wharf out to deep water, but this right may be taken away at any time by the state," you again sneer at my supposed ignorance of the law, and quote from the late lamented Justice Miller, of the supreme court of the United States, as follows: "This riparian right is property, and is valuable, and though it must be enjoyed in subjection to the rights of the public, it cannot be arbitrarily or capriciously destroyed or impaired. It is a right of which, when once vested, the owner can only be deprived in accordance with established law, and it necessary that it be taken for the public good, upon due compensation." This decision is in entire and exact accordance with the proposition above stated, and with my subsequent statements in regard to the action of the harbor line commission. It does not controvert that action in the slightest possible degree, and yet with unsurpassed coolness and impudence you charge the commission with an attempt to overrule a decision of the supreme court of the United States. You then proceed to tell me that "for more than a quarter of a century there was a law upon the statute books of the territory authorizing the building of wharves, etc., by private persons, a law not repealed to this day." If you know anything of the subject whatever, which you certainly must do, you know perfectly well that the territorial legislature could neither give nor take away any rights whatever in the premises any more than the same body could give the tide lands of Elliott bay to the Seattle & Walla Walla Railroad Company, which, as you well know, it undertook to do without authority or jurisdiction. The riparian owner had the right to wharf out to deep water before that act was passed, and he has it still, unless the state shall take it away independent of that act in any way whatever. You know perfectly well that the tide lands of the state were held in trust for the state by the general government, and that there was no power or authority to dispose of those lands until they were disposed of by the state itself. You ask me "where I can find a more meritorious or deserving class of citizens than are those of Seattle, who have built up its wharves and docks." No one questions their merit or their enterprise in this matter, nor does any one, as far as I know, wish to deprive them of any thing to which they may be entitled in this connection. Your testimony in that respect is unnecessary, and that you should constitute yourself their champion is, on your part, simply unwarranted arrogance and presumption. By way of further reply you say that I am "a carpet-bag office-holder, who came to the territory with a commission in my pocket." I presume the only reason why you did not have one when you came was because you could not get it. I earned the commission I held at that time, such as it was. When the war of the rebellion broke out in 1861, I left my home in Northern California, traveled 7,000 miles at my own expense and enlisted as a private soldier in the armies of the United States, at $13 per month. Subsequently my services were considered worthy of many promotions, until I was commissioned as the colonel of a regiment, and for a considerable time entrusted with the command of a brigade. It is not strange that acts of patriotic devotion are inconceivable to a man whose patriotism rises no higher than dollars and cents. I do not doubt but that you have today more respect for Judas Iscariot, because, when he betrayed his master, he had thirty pieces of silver to put in his pocket, than you have for any man, no matter who he might be, who would deliberately and from purely patriotic motives, offer to lay life and health and all pecuniary considerations upon the altar of his country. You have seen proper in your letter to refer to Warren Hastings. It is but natural that you should look upon him as one of the most admirable characters in history. Your reference to him is fitting and appropriate. To use your own language, "comparing small things with great," your highest ambition, in all probability, is to follow in the footsteps of that rapacious character and plunder cities and states, individuals and corporations, for your own personal benefit and that of your clients, the corporations, whom you are professing to serve so faithfully. In further reply to the propositions I submitted as the conclusions agreed to by the harbor line commission, you go on to state, with malice in your heart and falsehood upon your tongue, that I "have continually, ever since I came to the territory, held office or been seeking it." This is a deliberate and unblushing falsehood for which you are absolutely without excuse. It is true I have held a variety of official positions, some of them by election, others by appointment. That you have not been so honored to any great extent is not my fault, and for that fact I should not be held responsible. Though I have held a number of these positions I can furnish the proof that in every single, solitary instance, whether of election or appointment, the office has sought me before I sought the office. During a residence of nearly twelve years in the territory you have never once heard my name mentioned as a candidate for any office whatever, with my consent, prior to my nomination, election or appointment. I am entirely willing that my record as a public officer should be fully investigated, confident that it will prove that I have faithfully endeavored to discharge properly every public trust which has ever been committed to my charge. If your lack of conscience, your moral obliquity, and your avaricious disposition have better fitted you to serve the interests of grasping home and foreign corporations, then you are poorly qualified to dictate to me now I shall discharge my duties to the state, to Seattle or to North Yakima. The charge that I, as a member of the harbor line commission, am "proposing to commit one of the greatest public thefts on record" comes with a poor grace from one who has not hesitated to utter and publish the most unblushing falsehoods, and to attempt the most miserable acts of fraud and deception, for the purpose of accomplishing an outrageous and stupendous scheme of public robbery. You charge me with "coolly proposing to confiscate every dollar of the improvements which have been placed upon the land which it is proposed to include within the harbor lines. You knew this statement to be a lie out of whole cloth when you made it. You know that we never proposed to confiscate any man's property. You say almost immediately afterward that "there is no warrant in the constitution or laws of this state for the taking of private property without compensation. How then can this harbor line commission confiscate any man's property?" You say "the state must be just." That is probably what you least desire and are most afraid of. I have said not only that the state must, but that it would be just, and because I have said so I am denounced by you for undertaking to say what would probably be done by the legislature. There is not a member of the harbor line commission who would knowingly do an injury to the city of Seattle. On the contrary they believe that the best interests of the city, present and future, will be promoted in the highest degree by the course which they propose to adopt. You say this course "will result in an increase of wharfage and dockage and in a steady deterioration of the character of the wharves and docks." This statement, as are your statements generally, is just the reverse of the truth. The course proposed by the commission, as is shown by the history of every city, where the same course has been pursued, will result in much lower charges and in improvements of a much more substantial and permanent character, because the status of the property is definitely fixed and determined. What solid and systematic scheme of improvement could ever be expected in the Seattle harbor, if its present condition and management were to be continued indefinitely? You make a long and ponderous argument, the sum and substance of which is that "every city should controlits own harbor." Of course, this arrangement would very much better suit your schemes of public plunder than state control of the harbors on the various cities of the Sound. The facility with which you secured the passage of illegal ordinances appropriating property which did not belong to the city of Seattle, and the granting of enormously valuable privileges and franchises, in violation of public policy and without the knowledge of the people of the city or the state, is of itself convincing proof of the fact that no such proposition should be entertained for a moment. No fact is more fully set forth or established in history than that the municipal governments of commercial cities from the Venice of the fourteenth century to the New York city of our own times is the most selfish, tyrannical, irresponsible and corrupt form of government on the face of the earth. But that question is one with which neither you nor I have anything to do in this connection. The constitution and laws of this state have provided otherwise. It is our business to enforce and carry out the provisions which they contain with regard to harbors and harbor lines. You and I have both taken an oath to support that constitution and those laws—you as an attorney and officer of the courts, and I as a member of the harbor line commission. How can you, after taking that oath, ignore the plain provisions of the constitution, treat those provisions with contempt and conspire with your associates to obstruct the officers of the state in the discharge of their sworn and solemn duty? You go still further and advocate the overthrow of the constitution which you have sworn to protect, uphold and defend, because it would suit your purposes better to give to each city the control of its own harbor. The people of the state of Washington have already passed upon this question, and, if necessary, they will do so again. But, as I have before remarked, it is when the subject of Railway avenue is mentioned that you become nervous and excited. I made the statement that you had said amongst other things: "Take the wharves, but do not touch Railroad avenue." This you deny with great vehemence and charge me with wilful and deliberate falsehood in making the assertion. It is true you did not make this assertion before the harbor line commission, and perhaps it might not have been policy for you to do so. But you did make the assertion, in those identical words, to me personally when discussing the matter in the editorial rooms of the POST-INTELLIGENCER. Dare you deny this? If you do it will be simply because you have practiced falsehood, deception and prevarication to that extent that your conscience is "seared as with a hot iron," and you have no use or regard for the truth whatever. You follow with a garbled and untruthful account of the manner in which Railroad avenue was created by the city of Seattle and certain franchises given to corporations represented by you. It is not necessary for me now to go through all the details of this miserable business. It is sufficient for me to say that every word I have heretofore said about this avenue is confirmed by your own statement. "Out of your own mouth you shall be judged," and condemned. No one knew better than you did that the land and water upon which this avenue was located was the property of the state, and that there was no authority of law for its appropriation. Yet, in utter disregard of these facts, you attempt to justify the action of the city by saying that its people "found it an unused waste of waters," and that "a right-of-way along the city front had to be secured," etc., for certain railway corporations.

You appear upon the scene as the advocate of the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern Railway Company. Powerful arguments are presented, urging that special grants and privileges must be given to this company, because it is to become the rival of the Northern Pacific. These grants and privileges, legal or illegal, questionable or not, are made over to the company you so faithfully represented, and it occupies the space given it by the city on the water front and on the property of the state. In the course of time, as was expected, this company, with all its property and franchises, passes into the ownership and control of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. Would the latter company ever have acquired such interests in Seattle, had you not first obtained those interests for the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern Company? These properties having been acquired by the Northern Pacific, you next appear upon the scene as the advocate and attorney of the Seattle & Montana Railroad Company. Again upon your urgent plea that this new candidate for city favors is to be the rival of the Northern Pacific, the city makes an illegal appropriation of property belonging to the state and gives sixty feet in width to the Seattle & Montana Railroad Company. Now you appear as the attorney of both the Seattle & Montana and the Northern Pacific companies, and with the bravado of the practiced highwayman, who has often before succeeded in the practice of similar tactics, you commanded the state to "Stand and deliver"—what? The most important part of the water front of the Seattle harbor, a piece of property worth many millions of dollars into the hands of these two companies. In other words, you demand that Seattle, with all its enormous commercial interests, now only in their infancy, bound with "belt lines" of steel from east and in the rear, its beautiful harbor included, shall be tied hand and foot and delivered over to the tender mercies of those two railroad companies. It is understood that the Yesler wharf has been sold to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company for the sum of $175,000. If the Yesler wharf is worth that sum, what are the two miles of water front worth, claimed by you for the Seattle & Montana Railroad Company? If those properties are so valuable now, what will they be worth in fifty or 100 years from this date if the city shall grow as we anticipate? You call the Northern Pacific "the ancient and steady enemy of the city," and yet you are now representing that company with the Seattle & Montana, using your most diligent efforts in defiance of the constitution and laws of the state, which you have sworn to defend, to rob the state of its most valuable property and turn it over to them as though they already did not own and control interests of sufficient importance. Yet with a depth of moral turpitude which is almost incredible you say that for your "share in bringing about the establishment of this (Railroad) avenue, I take greater pride than for any other act I ever did of a public nature in the city of Seattle." No, Judge Burke, the greatest enemy Seattle has today is the man who, under the guise of friendship and devotion, by acts of an illegal and unwarrantable character, seeks to plunder the city and state of their most precious property rights and privileges and turn them over to any railroad company or corporation. It is the man who betrays "with a kiss" those who have given him their confidence in the past, who have looked up to him for guidance and direction in the hours of trial and disappointment, and who was expected to enjoy with them in the time of success and prosperity the fruits of their honest labor. In this connection I desire to correct a misapprehension on your part, which is in reality a very trivial matter. You say, with your usual want of truthfulness, that I have "displayed a special malignity towards the Seattle & Montana Railway Company." You account for this by a silly story that I desired to lease forty acres of land, which I own near Salmon bay, to that company through Mr. D. H. Gilman. The only foundation for this story is the fact that I simply mentioned to Mr. Gilman, as I did to Mr. Dodge, the secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, and possibly others, that I did not wish to sell this land, but would lease it for a term of years to any one who desired a location for some industrial enterprise. I had no idea of leasing it to the railroad, because I knew they had land of their own, but I supposed Mr. Gilman might know of some one who desired a location for the purpose mentioned. Only this and nothing more. I never had the slightest feeling toward that company more than any other, and if I referred to it more frequently than others it was only as an example, or perhaps because it seemed to claim more than other companies. Your imagination conjured up this phantom, just as the criminal imagines that every bush by the wayside conceals an officer with avenging sword, ready to drag him to instant judgment and execution. But time and space do not permit me to notice other falsehoods and garbled statements you have seen fit to publish. Those which you have uttered and published in regard to the manner in which the harbor line commission has conducted its business have already been denounced in fitting and proper terms by Governor Semple. Many of those which you have uttered and published in regard to Railroad avenue have been exposed to public execration and characterized in similar terms by Colonel G. G. Lyon, who knows whereof he speaks, because he was the secretary of the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern Railroad Company. You have a right, Judge Burke, if you wish, to prostitute your abilities, such as they are, to the service of the corporations whose work you are so well fitted to perform. You may serve two corporations if you wish, but you cannot serve two masters. Your claims that you represent any of the people of Seattle, except your clients, will need more evidence than your own unsupported testimony. When the "plain people," as Mr. Lincoln termed them, are heard from you will find an utter repudiation, on their part, of the course you have seen proper to pursue; you may think that courts and legislatures have been purchased before and may be corrupted again, but sooner or later the wrath of offended justice will undertake every man who attempts to practice such debauchery; you may glory in your princely revenues, derived from the corporations you represent, sneer at men who consent to work for the state and receive but $3 per day for their services, you may sacrifice truth and honor, decency and patriotism, for the sake of those revenues, but you will find at last but a lonely spot in that graveyard, not yet quite full, which contains the remains of men of all ages, including Esau, who sold his birthright, your favorite Warren Hastings, your prototype Jim Fisk, and many others, who have left to the world nothing but ruined characters and blasted reputations. Their restless and remorseful spirits forever wander on the banks of the river Stix, filled with perpetual astonishment that they should ever have sacrificed so much for "filthy lucre." For those spirits you will be a fitting companion.

The mill of the gods grinds slowly, but it grinds exceeding fine. But whatever sacrifices you may be willing to make to accomplish your purposes, you may rest assured of one fact, and that is, that the remaining property of the state not already owned by corporations shall not be turned over to those corporations with my consent, nor, unless I am much mistaken, with the approval of the harbor line commission.

WILLIAM F. PROSSER.

The richest cut glass in the world is Dorflinger's American Cut Glass. The genuine always has their trade-mark label on it. Your dealer should show it to you. There is nothing more appropriate for wedding or holiday gifts.

Silk hosiery and underwear. Doheny & Marum.

WITH CLOSED DOORS.

Doings of Secret Societies of Seattle.

AWAKENING IN SOCIAL MATTERS.

Eight Eastern Star Initiates—New Odd Fellows—Grand Army of the Republic Orders—Notes.

The past week has shown a considerable awakening among the secret orders, and everything points to a lively winter. The Daughters of Rebekah social, the K. P. entertainment, the G. A. R. camp-fire and other social events were all most enjoyable, and a large number of a similar nature are promised to follow. Following is a resume of the week's work:

FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS.

Seattle Chapter, No. 3, R. A. M., at a regular convocation on the night of the 15th inst., conferred the Royal Arch degree upon three candidates and that of Most Excellent Master upon one.

At a special convocation of Lorraine Chapter, No. 6, Order of the Eastern Star, on last Wednesday evening, the degrees of the order were conferred upon eight candidates. After the regular order of business a social entertainment followed. Lunch was served and dancing indulged in.

St. John's Lodge, No. 9, on Saturday night conferred the Master Mason's degree upon several candidates.

Afifi Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, meets next Wednesday night in Tacoma, when orders will be conferred upon several Sir Knights and thirty-two degree men from Seattle, Olympia and Tacoma. A banquet to celebrate the annual fest val of the order will follow. A large number of Nobles from Seattle will attend.

"The party of Masonic Knights Templar who made the pilgrimage throughout Europe during the summer and fall of 1871, and who are known as 'The Crusaders' Association of Allegheny Commandery, No. 25, K. T.,' have ever since kept up their organization, and with each year hold their annual reunions in different parts of the country. Out of the party of forty-two Sir Knights who made the pilgrimage, fourteen have since died. The association meets with closed doors, and has resolved itself into a 'last man's club,' which is kept up by the wealthy members. Thursday last the sixteenth annual reunion was held at Luray, Va., which was largely attended. At the meeting Michael Riley was elected president, and A. M. Ramby secretary, both of Philadelphia. Dr. Joseph L. Acomb, of Tidioute, Pa., was made vice president, and John Heath, of New York city, treasurer. The next meeting of the association will take place at Watkins Glen, in October, 1891."

Oriental Lodge, A. F. & A. M., U. D., Ballard, held a regular convocation Saturday night, and had work in the third degree. The lodge is rushed with work at present, and is rapidly increasing its membership.

ODD FELLOWS.

Seattle Lodge, No. 7, at a meeting last Tuesday night, initiated one candidate. The lodge meets for work in the third degree on next Tuesday night.

The degree team of Seattle lodge will go to Kent on December 10 to do initiatory work there.

Ridgely Lodge, No. 6, Daughters of Rebekah, held a most successful social last Wednesday evening, at which about seventy persons were in attendance. Whist and dancing were among the attractions, and a merry game of "drop the handkerchief" enlivened the occasion. Refreshments were served during the evening. The proceeds will be devoted to purchasing a new piano.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

Stevens Relief Corps, No. 1, meets next Friday afternoon at Red Men's hall.

The following orders have been published from department headquarters:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON AND ALASKA, GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC. SEATTLE, Nov. 24, 1890.

[General Orders No. 6.]

I. In accordance with the rules and regulations, the post officers (the adjutant, sergeant-major and quartermaster-sergeant excepted) shall be elected at the first stated meeting in December, by ballot—unless a ballot be dispensed with by unanimous consent—and they shall be installed into their respective offices at the first stated meeting in January following, unless the installation be conducted publicly, when a special meeting may be called for that purpose.

II. The delegates and alternates to the department encampment, to be held at Puyallup, on the fourth Wednesday of April, 1891, shall be elected at the same time and in the same manner as the post officers; they shall be furnished with credentials signed by the post commander and post adjutant, a copy of which must be immediately forwarded to department headquarters.

III. In addition to representatives, the following are entitled to seats in the department encampment: Department officers, past department commanders, council of administration and the following members of the department staff: Assistant adjutant-general, assistant quartermaster-general, inspector, judge advocate and chief mustering officer; also post commanders and past post commanders.

IV. The post commander is responsible for prompt returns from his post; he should see that the books and papers are always well kept and in good condition for making the summary required at the close of each quarter.

V. In selecting comrades for office, the object sought is not only to honor the individual, but also to secure efficient officers, those upon whom the post may rely for good discipline and prompt attention to all matters that may tend to advance the welfare of the post and of our order. Special care should be taken in the election of the commander, as upon him, in a large measure, depends the prosperity of the post.

VI. The Soldiers' Home has been located at Orting. The site contains about 180 acres of land, donated by the citizens of Orting. It is expected that the Home will be ready for occupancy in ninety days after the deed to the land is approved by the attorney general.

VII. It is customary in some of the older states for an individual, a post, a corps or a camp to furnish, in whole or in part, a room of the Home, and such room is known by the name of the person, post, corps or camp so furnishing. It is a beautiful custom, and one well worthy of imitation in this new and progressive state. Applications for such purpose will be gladly received by the department commander and filed with the trustees of the Home.

VIII. The following post has been mustered: George Crook, No. 68, at Aberdeen, November 1, 1890.

By order of M. M. HOLMES, Department Commander.

J. P. CRAWFORD, Assistant Adjutant General.

[OFFICIAL.]

Stevens Post, G. A. R., held a largely attended camp-fire on Friday night at the courthouse. An impromptu programme of addresses and recitations was carried out, while whist-playing and the fighting over of old battles by veterans helped to enliven the evening. Refreshments, consisting of beans, biscuits and coffee, were served, with jollity for dessert. The camp was broken up to the tune of "Marching through Georgia."

SONS OF VETERANS.

At a camp-fire on last Thursday night, of George H. Thomas camp, two applications for membership were received, six applicants elected members and seven recruits mustered in. Officers were nominated in view of the election for December.

A drill corps, to be known as the S. V. Rifles, has been organized and will begin work at once. The camp is in possession of sixty stand of arms, and accoutrements will soon be received. The company will be officered by the officers of the camp, who will shortly organize an officers' school for the study of tactics.

Through the courtesy of Captain Hatfield, of the Armory Association, and Captain Howell, of Company E, arrangements have been made for the use of the Armory, and the new company will hereafter drill once a week, probably on Wednesday evenings.

SONS OF ST. GEORGE.

The Sons of St. George met at Redmen's hall Monday last with a large attendance. One candidate was initiated and three others proposed for membership.

The following officers were nominated for the ensuing term: W. P., Ernest Wynee; V. P., R. E. Carter; treasurer, Learned A. Mason and R. Burrell; secretary, D. Haisread; inside sentinel, Thomas Wolton. These officers will be elected at the next meeting.

INDEPENDENT ORDER FORESTERS.

Seattle Court, No. 526, met last Wednesday night and transacted a large amount of business. The encampment meets next Friday night, when the question of a change of hall will be considered.

The encampment will commence drilling regularly in a short time and new uniforms have already been ordered.

GOOD TEMPLARS.

Seattle Lodge, No. 6, I. O. G. T., at a regular meeting on Monday night last, two new members were initiated. Quite a little interest is being taken in the entertainment which is to be held on Thanksgiving night. The programme is to consist of two parts, with refreshments between. The Swedish string band have been engaged for the evening. The entertainment will consist of the best talent that can be had from the lodges in the city. Invitations have been sent out to all the Good Templar lodges in the county and to Tacoma. The social will be open to all, and it is hoped that it will be the means of bringing new members into the lodge. Seattle Lodge is now just past twenty-four years old, and with one exception it is the oldest active Good Templar lodge in the state. It has among its members the oldest Good Templar in the United States. The hall in which this lodge meets is situated on the corner of West and Battery streets in North Seattle, and is leased by the year. It is has been recently fitted up by the lodge and is now one of the largest and most convenient halls in the city. The credit system seems to bring out the members, as each attendance at roll call counts ten. The entertainment of last Monday night was given by Company B., and during the thirty minutes which each company has it received 200 credits for entertainment. The contest will be close, as the two companies are pretty well matched.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Seattle Lodge, No. 51, Knights of Pythias, gave an enjoyable entertainment last Monday evening. The following programme was carried out:

Address.....E. F. Blaine
Vocal solo.....Mrs. Tillie
Reading.....J. C. Mitch li
Recitation.....Miss Cora Heines
Vocal solo.....Mrs. Humphries
Violoncello solo.....Professor G. Buchmann
Selection.....Orchestra

The orchestra was made up of Miss Wining, Miss Rosenthal, Miss Mussel, Max Eisler, M. Solomon, Jake Gottstein and Fred Wittler, all of whom are pupils of Professor Buckmann. Luncheon was served and dancing indulged in until a late hour. These entertainments will be repeated every month during the winter.

Harmony Lodge, No. 5, at a meeting on Thursday night made the first nomination of officers for the ensuing year. The election will be held next Thursday night, when there will also be initiatory work.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR, ATTENTION.

Persons desiring to join a lodge of the Knights of Honor, soon to be instituted in this city, are invited to meet at Judge Osborn's office, in the courthouse on Tuesday, November 25, at 7:30 p. m. All members of the order residing in this city are specially invited to be present.

ANCIENT ORDER UNITED WORKMEN.

Columbia Lodge, No. 10, initiated several candidates on last Monday night.

A committee is now at work looking for a new lodge room and will report at the meeting to morrow night.

ORDER OF ELKS.

Seattle Lodge, No. 92, B. P. O. E., held a grand social at Red Men's hall last Sunday night. A fine literary and musical programme was carried out, and the assembled Elks sat down to a fine banquet. A large delegation of visiting brethren were present from Tacoma.

THE WATER FRONT.

The new steamer Bailey Gatzert has taken moorings at Schwabacher's wharf, and on Monday she will be turned over to the upholsterers, furnishers and ship chandliers. Her advent into the swim of commerce will be celebrated by the owner giving his friends a free excursion in about a week or ten days.

W. E. Simpson, a commission merchant from Tacoma, in company with Mr. Mills, of New York, visited the water front yesterday. Mr. Mills is of the well-known commission firm of Mills & Everett, New York city, and he expressed some surprise over the magnitude of Seattle's shipping interests.

The amount of freight brought to the city over the Northern Pacific is daily on the increase, and the average receipts now are two trains a day, averaging twenty-five cars to a train. Five months ago the average was only thirteen cars to a train.

The steamer Willamette will sail from the bunkers this morning with a cargo of coal for San Francisco. The Jeanie has about completed loading, and may probably sail tonight for the same port.

The steamer Challenger came in from Snohomish yesterday morning sporting a new cabin, and showing other signs of recent repairs. She carried forty-five tons of merchandise.

The directors of the Puget Sound & Alaska Steamship Company held their annual meeting at Utsalady yesterday afternoon. Considerable business was transacted.

Carpenters are at work making important improvements on the depot of the Columbia & Puget Sound railway and repairing the different landings.

The steamer Lakme arrived yesterday from San Francisco with 350 tons of merchandise. She will carry a cargo of coal on the return trip.

The Henry Bailey discharged twenty-five tons of merchandise at the wharf of Schwabacher, Bros. & Co. yesterday afternoon.

The steamer Josephine is again in the swim after being thoroughly overhauled and repaired, and will sail this morning.

The steamer Sehome took on twenty tons of merchandise at Hammond's docks yesterday for Bellingham bay.

The boilers of the new fireboat were filled with water yesterday, and today the pumps will be tested.

A car of eggs from Burlington, Ia., consigned to H. R. Hammond & Co, arrived yesterday.

The steamer Mabel brought in 140,000 shingles from Snohomish on her last trip in.

The steamer Wasp left last night with a barge of bridge timber for Samish.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

THE RAINIER.

H Arguero, St Paul	B Hirshfield, Ohio
J Levin, Minn	I Natman, N Y
I Pragar, Portland	B F Bates, Boston
J Macionald & wf, B C	W Choat, Tacoma
W D Fendinore, S F	F W Clayton, City
Mrs M M Barnell, Tac	Mrs E S Peet, Colo
J B Libby, Tacoma	E Gately, City
J V Chown, Blaine	C L Levy, S F
Alex Thompson, Tac	Alex Dunsmuir, B C
H M Broadbent, Wash	P Smith, City
I J Oreland, Portland	J C Ware, S F
H C Clarke, S F	J L Parker & wf, Wash
S H Shane, N Y	S R Mills & wf, N Y
W E Simpson & wf, Tac	T S Stimer, Mont
F D Lovering, Ill	R N Pearson, Ill
E H Smith, do	B F Swartz, Wash
L A Jewell, Wash	H Von Hagen, S F

GRAND HOTEL.

C M Gerisch, Ft Townsd	J M Spech, Tacoma
C H Prescott, N Y	L Laughan, Portland
J D Neilligan, Seattle	M L Long, San Fran
A H Mullan, Dakota	Chas Wellabank, S F
A T Lowenthal, S F	W P Snow, St Paul
T W Brown, St Paul	F A W Hamana, London
M D Moore, Ohio	G B Ellison, New York
G H Legnon, Spokane	C V Parker, San Fran
M Harris, N York ma	W L Spaulding, Wardner
C Smith, Slaughter	W H Reynolds, Ft Townd
Mrs M Smith, Slaughter	W James, Tacoma
F Davis, Portland	F P Spitz, San Francisco
J J Beattie, Seattle	Y Christianson, Olympia
Mrs F P Spitz, S F	

THE SNOQUALMIE.

C W Hunt, Townsend	J W Kinball, New York
C G Ellis, Fairhaven	S A Forgersen, Orting
R T Ranke, Day Station	C W Hunt, Townsend
J W Robinsack, Chicago	J Burns, S Francisco
M W Walace, St Paul	Dr S W Roberts, Wash
J M Lewis, Portland	Miss E M Sarell, Wash
J C Moor & w, Wash	H J McGregor, Wash
H B Keith, Whatcom	W Z Grodell, New York
J C Harris & w, S Frisco	F Jackson, Wash
J Wooding, Slaughter	G C Jordon, Tacoma
Mrs D H Hains, Victoria	Mrs W A Davis, Ore
F J Newton, New York	W F Brown, Orting
C H Parkard, Snohomish	

THE RUSS HOTEL.

C M Brown, Portland	G W Duncan, New York
M Cauwelleder, do	Ed Swinsey, Bloomton
E M Church & w, Kirkl'd	J D Clark, San Fran
J E Morgan, do	A V Hammond, do
A N Torrey, Detroit	M M Fadden, Sioux City
J H Gilson, Gilman	N Sewonbery, City
H Enequist, Portland	S Wolfe, do
John Kinston, do	L Eaton & w, Tacoma
C E McFaddein, do	F S Kaglant, City
Gen W Irvin, Victoria	O W Youngreed, do
T F Saintclair, do	R H McMurry, do
W H Smith, Custer, Neb	Miss Wade, Tacoma
J D Jones, Chicago	Mrs Knight, do
Tom Handy, Mexico	T D Benovrem & w, City
Gragg, do	H Enquist, New York
John Kingston, N Y	F Goodrich, do

VESTIBULED TRAIN SERVICE

Over the Northern Pacific railroad; dining cars and sleeping cars every day in the year. Seattle to Chicago 211 miles the shortest route. Second-class passengers, too, are afforded excellent accommodations.

THIRTY-THREE HOURS AND THIRTY-SIX MINUTES saved in reaching Chicago via this line. A. Chinberg, city ticket agent, 716 Second street, Boston block; E. Tonkin, depot ticket agent, Seattle.

Skookum Root Hair Grower is guaranteed to do all that is claimed for it or money refunded.

Great variety corsets. Doheny & Marum.

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Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, its many excellent qualities commend it to all. It is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY THE CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

WANTED.

City teamsters, $30 and found.
Four laborers for city work; steady employment; $2.00 per day.
Two farm hands, $26.
Ten railroad men, $2.25 per day; all winters work.
Wood choppers, $1.25 cord.
Woodsmen, $40 to $50.
Female help, $20 to $30 per month.

FOR SALE.

Laundry centrally located, doing a good paying business, $500.
Lodging house of 14 rooms, $250; furnished.
Bath house with barber shop attached, $500.
Cigar stand in good location, $185.
Nine-roomed lodging house; good location.
16 10-acre tracts in Kirkland, $300 per acre; cheap.
First-class restaurant and outfit; doing a good business in the best location in the city; $600, a snap.
Team, timber and outfit for logging, $3,250.
A few paying lodging-houses.
Five acres of good land in South Seattle, 2½ acres cleared, $450; the cheapest acre property in town.
Chautauqua lots.
A large number of central flats and houses with furniture for sale.
Houses, rooms and offices in the best part of city.

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Washington Employment Bureau,
106 Washington Street.

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"Why?" Because it was the first, and it is the foremost typewriter on the market. It has kept ahead (and is increasing its lead, too, by the way) by controlling the latest and most useful improvements of typewriting machines.

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Shorthand and Typewriting Offices,
Room 342, Seattle Block.

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