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HOUSE OF DELEGATES CONCURRENT Resolution No. 7, of the city council of the

as follows:
That whereas application has been made to said city council by James K. Edmiston, by his petition to said city council, dated May 19, 1891, and filed on said day in the office of the city clerk of said city, for the right, privilege, authority and franchise to construct, equip, maintain and operate an electric street railway line along and upon the following designated route in the city of Seattle, to

eiectric street railway line along and upon the following designated route in the city of Seattle, to wit:

Beginning at the intersection of Baxter street with Rainier street, at the southeast corner of Baxter's addition, in section 4, in township 24 morth of range 4 east; thence running north along said Rainier street to Florence street on the north side of said Baxter's addition; thence west along said Florence street to Alton street on the east side of Olive addition is said section; thence south along said Alton street to Culien street, near the southeast corner of said Olive addition; thence west along said Culen street to Wilfred street in Jackson street addition; thence to where Weller street in Syndicate addition in section 3 of said township and range if prolonged eastward would intersect said Wilfred street; thence west across said Wilfred street and through the property to the east line of Florence street in Jackson street addition; thence west across said Florence street and through the tract commonly known as the W. C. Hill tract, lying in section 4 and 5, in township 24, north of range 4 east, and along and across any street or streets now existing or that may hereafter be established within said Hill tract and along or across which the route of said line of railway may lie, to a connection with the present existing line of electric street railway of the Rainer Avenue Electric Railway Company through said Hill tract.

And whereas, said application has been duly considered by both houses of said city council, and a bill for an ordinance whereby it is proposed that the right, privilege, authority and franchise to construct, equip, maintain and operate an electric street railway line along and upon the above designated route shall be granted, in accordance with the provisions of the charter of said city, has been introduced in said city council on May 19, 1891, as house of deigates bill No. 101, which bill for an ordinance embodies substantially the form and matter, terms, conditions and reservations

maiter, terms, conditions and reservations of the franchies in this resolution contemplated to be granted:

Now, therefore, be it resolved, that the city council of the city of Seattle does by this concurrent resolution determine that the right, privilege, authority and franchise to construct, equip, maintain and operate an electric street railway line along and upon the above designated route, in the city of Seattle, should be granted; and that the city clerk be and he hereby is directed to cause notice of said application and of this resolution to be published for ten days in the city official newspapers, at the expectify said route over and along which the city council proposes to grant said right, privilege, authority and franchise, and in such notice to offer, on the part of the city of Seattle, to grant the same, in substantial accordance with the provisions embodied in said bill for an ordinance hereinahove referred to, to the person, company or corporation who will pay the highest sum for said right, privilege, authority and franchise, the bidding for the same to be in accordance with the provisions of the city charter in relation to bids made to the board of public works, so far as such provisions may be applicable; provided, that the city council may reject any and all such bids, and may refure to grant a franchise for any part of said route for which said application was made, and that each bid must be accompanied by a certified check, payable to the order of the city comptroller, for an amount equal to at least 10 per cent. of the amount bid, and the amount of said check shall be forfeited and paid to said city in case the successful bidder shall fall to pay the amount of his bid within thirty days after the acceptance of the same.

Adopted by the board of delegates, of the city of Seattle, this 19th day of May, 1891.

R. W. JONES,

President House of Delegates.

Filed by me this 26th day of May, A. D. 1891.

H. W. MILLER, City Clerk.

Published May 28, A. D. 1891.

Published May 28, A. D. 1891.

A SSESSMENT ROLL OF LOCAL IMPROVEment district No. 5 for Decature street grade.
Notice is hereby given that the assessment roll
for local improvement district No. 5, for the grading of Decatur street in Yesler's second addition to
the city of Seattle, supplemental, from Madison
street to Wyckoff street, and constructing of slicewalk on both sides thereof, has been filed by the
board of public works with the city council of the
city of Seattle: and further notice is hereby given
that the said roll is open for public inspection at
the office of the city clerk in the new city hall
(Buller block, room 508), and will remain open
for inspection until Friday, June 19, A. D. 1891,
at 5 o'clock p. m., and all persons owning property
in said local improvement district, and all other
persons interested are required to appear on said
19th day of June A. D. 1891, at 7:39 o'clock p.
m., at the council chambers in the new city hall,
to make objections thereto, if any they may have. All
persons interested are further notified that the city
council will, at said lass mentioned time consider
any and all objections made, and will at said time,
or at some adjourned meeting, make such corrections in such roll as it deems just, and that after
the consideration of any and all objections will approve such roll and will assess the amounts found to
be just against each lot and parcel of land fronting
on said street.

Clerk of the city of Seattle.

Date of first publication June 4, A. D. 1891.

A SPESSMENT ROLL FOR LOCAL IMProvement district No. 4 for Joy and Black

Date of first publication June 4, A. D. 1891.

A SSESSMENT ROLL FOR LOCAL IMprovement district No. 4, for Joy and Black streets grade.

Notice is hereby given, that the assessment roll for local improvement district No. 4, for the grading of Joy and Black streets, from Knight street to Depot street, in the city of Seattle, and constructing of sidewalk on both sides thereof, has been filed by the board of public works with the city council of the city of Seattle; and further notice is hereby given that the said roll is open for public inspection at the office of the city clerk in the new city hall (Butler block, room 508), and will remain open for inspection until Friday, June 19, A. D. 1891, at 5 o clock p. m., and all persons owning property in said local improvement district and all other persons interested are required to appear on said 19th day of June, A. D. 1891, at 7.30 o'clock p. m., at the council chambers in the new city hall to make objections thereto, if any they may have. All persons interested are further notified that the city council will at said last mentioned time, consider any and all objections made, and will at said time, or at some adjourned meeting, make such corrections in such roll as it deems just, and that after the consideration of any and all objections will approve such roll and will assess the amounts found to be just against each lot and parcel of land fronting on said street.

Clerk of the City of Seattle.

Clerk of the City of Seattle.

Eate of first publication June 4, A. D. 1891. Eate of first publication June 4, A. D. 1891.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the board of public works of the city of Seattle up to noon of Friday. June 5, 1891, for two lots of scrap iron now in charge of the superintendent of the city water works, one lot to be found in the yard of the Broadway pumping station, corner of Broadway and Yesler avenue, the other at the city material yard, corner of Jackson and Commercial streets.

Bids to be made in cents per pound for said material. Terms to be cash.

The board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

bids
Bidders will please endorse their tenders on the
outside, "Proposals for scrap fron."
By order of the board,
F. W. D. HOLBROOK, Sec'y.
First publication May 28, 1891.

F. W. D. HOLBROOK, Secy.

First publication May 28, 1891.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS — McCLAIR street grade—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, secretary of the board of public works of the city of Seattle, on or before Friday, June 5, 1891, at 12 o'clock noon, for the grading and construction of sidewalks on both sides of McClair street from Yesler avenue to the north line of Eaton street, in the city of Seattle, in accordance with the plans and specifications now on sile in my office.

Each bid is to be accompanied by a certified check payable to the order of the city comptroller for a sum not less than 5 per cent. of the amount bid, and no bid will be considered unless accompanied by such check.

The board of public works reserve the right to reject any and all bids. F. W. D. HOLBROOK.

Secretary Board of Public Works.

First publication May 23, 1891.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS—JOY AND Black street grade—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, secretary of the board of public works of the city of Seattle, on or before Friday, June 6, 1891, at 12 o'clock noon, for the grading and construction of sidewalks on both sides of Joy and Black streets from Knight street to lepot street, in the city of Seattle, in accordance with the plans and specifications now on file in my office.

In my office.

Each bid is to be accompanied by a certified check payable to the order of the city comptroller for a sum not less than 5 per cent, of the amount bid, and no bid will be considered unless accompanied by such check.

The board of public works reserve the right to re-ect any and all bids. F. W. D. HOLBROOK. Secretary Board of Public Works. First publication May 23, 1891. THE FOLLOWING CITY WARRANTS WILL.

The paid opon presentation at the city treasurer's office and no interest allowed after fifteen days from the first publication of this notice: Water fund warrants Nos. 861 to 1,005 inclusive; salary fund warrants Nos. 1,651 to 1,710.

Dated this 1st day of June, 1891.

Willis L. AMES, City Treasurer. CITY NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK, SEATTLE

Notice is hereby given that James K. Edmiston has made application to the city council of the city of Seattle for a franchise upon and along the following described route, to-wit:

Beginning at the intersection of Baxter street with Rainier street, at the southeast corner of Baxter's addition, in section 4, in township 24 north of range 4 east; thence running north along said Rainier street to Florence street, on the east side of Said Baxter's addition; thence west along said Rainier street to Florence street, on the east side of Olive addition in said section; thence south along said Alton street to Culien street, near the southeast corner of said Olive addition; thence west along said Culien street to Wilfred street, in Jackson street addition; thence west along said Culien street to Wilfred street, in Syndicate addition, in section 3 of said township and range, if prolonged eastward, would intersect said Wilfred street and through private property to the east line of Florence street, in Jackson street addition; thence west across said Wilfred street, and thence through the tract cammonly known as the W. C. Hill tract, lying in sections 4 and 5, in township 24 north of range 4 east, and along and across any street or streets now existing or that may hereafter be established within said Hill tract and along or across which the route of said line of railway may lie, to a connection with the present existing line of electric street railway of the Rainier Avenue Electric Railway Company through said Hill tract, and that the city council of the city of Seattle does by house of delegates concurrent resolution No. 7, determine that a franchise to construct and operate a street railway along and upon the above designated once in the city of Seattle does by house of delegates concurrent resolution No. 7, determine that a franchise to construct and operate a street railway along and upon the above designated route in the city of Seattle does by house of delegates concurrent resolution

cessful bidder.

The city council reserves the right to reject any and all bids, and may refuse to grant a franchise for any part of said route for which said application was made.

(Signed.)

H. W. MILLER. (Signed.)

H. W. MILLER,
Clerk of the City of Seattle.

Date of first publication May 28, A. D. 1891.

ORDINANCE NO. 1,743-AN ORDINANCE providing for the assessment and collection of

cation and of this resolution to be published for the days in the city official newspaper, at the expectify said roine over and along which the city recompleted of the city o

to the tax of such employer, firm, corporation or company. If said road poll tax is said by such employer, firm, corporation or company, it may be deducted from the wages of the employer then due, or if the employement is continued, which may afterwards become due. Whenever said employer, firm, corporation or company shall pay said tax the payment thereof to the amount of such payment shall be set off in the hands of said employer, firm or corporation or company against any claim of the laborer or employe for the amount of said tax. The city treasurer in collecting the said tax may employ such other means or commence such other suits and employ such other remedies as the laws of the state of Washington may give for the collection of said road poll tax.

Sec. 5. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage, approval and publication.

Passed house of delegates this 14th day of May, 18d1.

President House of Delegates.

Passed board of aldermen this 1st day of June, 1891.

President Board of Aldermen.

Approved by me this 2d day of June, A. D. 1891.

Freident Board of Aldermen.

H. W. MILLER. City Clerk.

Published this 4th day of June, A. D. 1891.

Published this 4th day of June, A. D. 1891, ORDINANCE NO. 1,742—AN ORDINANCE to fix the amount of road poll tax due from every male inhabitant in the city of Seattle between the ages of twenty-one and fifty years.

Be it ordained by the city of Seattle as follows:

SECTION 1. The road poll tax for the year 1891 is hereby fixed at two dollars for every male inhabitant of the city of Seattle between the ages of twenty-one and fifty years, and the treasurer of said city is hereby directed to collect the same from each and every person llable therefor in accordance with the laws of this state and the ordinances of the city in such case made and provided.

Sec. 2. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage, approval and publication.

Passed board of aldermen this 29th day of May,

publication.
Passed board of aldermen this 29th day of May,
1891.

GEORGE W. HALL,
President Board of Aldermen.
Passed house of delegates this 14th day of May,
1891.

R. W. JONES,
President Howard House

1891. R. W. JONES,
President House of Delegates.
Approved by me this 2d day of June, A. D. 1891.
HARRY WHITE, Mayor.
Filed by me this 2d day of June, A. D. 1891.
H. W. MILLER, City Clerk.
Published this 4th day of June, A. D. 1891.

Published this 4th day of June, A. D. 1891.

ORDINANCE NO. 1,739—AN ORDINANCE to permit the owners of abutting property to grade the alley running from Washington street to Main street, between Fifth street and Sixth street, in the city of Seattle, at their own expense, in accordance with the established grade.

Be it ordained by the city of Seattle as follows: SECTION I. That the owners of abutting property on the alley running from Washington street to Main street, between Fifth street and Sixth street, in the city of Seattle, be and they are hereby authorized to grade said alley in accordance with the established grade thereof, at their own proper cost and expense; the work of grading said alley shall be under the supervision of the city engineer of the city of Seattle, and the said city of Seattle shall in no way become responsible for any of the expense of grading the said alley.

Sec. 2. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and approval. Passed house of delegates May 29th, 1891.

R. W. JONES, President House of Delegates, Passed board of aldermen June 1st, A. D. 1891.

GEORGE W. HALL, President Board of Aldermen.

Approved by me this 2d day of June, 1891.

HARRY WHITE, Mayor.

Filed by me this 2d day of June, 1891.

H. W. MILLER, City Clerk.

Filed by me this 2d day of June, 1891. H. W. MILLER, City Clerk. Published June 4th, A. D. 1891.

four, Boren's plat of the city of Seattle, levied and paid through an error in the assessment of said property.

Whereas, Through an error in the assessment of the following described property, to wit: Commencing at a point on the northerly boundary line of tot two, in block thirty-four, Boren's plat, twenty-four feet easterly from the northerly boundary line of tot two, in block thirty-four, Boren's plat, twenty-four feet easterly from the northerly boundary line of the two, in block thirty-four, Boren's plat, twenty-four feet easterly from the northerly 80 feet, thence southerly 80 feet, thence easterly 48 feet, thence southerly 80 feet to the place of beginning, said property was assessed at \$18,000.00 instead of \$1,800.00, its true assessed at \$18,000.00 instead of \$1,800.00, its true assessed at \$180.000.00 instead of \$1,800.00, its true assessed at \$1,800.00 instead of \$1,800.00 instead of

OBDINANCE NO. 1,740—AN ORDINANCE for the grading and sidewalking of Twelfth street in the city of Seattle, from Depot to Pine street in said city and to create a local improvement district for the payment therefor, and that said payment be provided for by the issuance and

sale of bonds.

Whereas, The city council of the city of Seattle did on the 27th day of March, A. D. 1891, duly pass a joint resolution declaring its intention to grade and sidewalk on both sides of the same Twelfth street from Depot street to Pine street, said joint resolution contained the estimated cost of said improvement, and that the cost of said improvement would be assessed against the property abutting on such street, and fixed fifteen days from the date of the first publication thereof as the time in which protests against such proposed improvement could be filed in the office of the city clerk, and

abutting on such street, and fixed fifteen days from the date of the first publication thereof as the time in which protests against such proposed improvement could be filed in the office of the city cierk, and

Whereas, The city cierk did cause the said resolution to be published for ten days consecutively in the Post-INTELLIGENCER and the Daily-Press, the official newspapers of said city, and the first publication being March 31, 1891, and the test being April 19, 1891, an affidavit of such publication was duly filed in the office of said city cierk on the 11th day of April, A. D. 1891, and.

Whereas, No protests againsts said proposed improvement by the owners of more than two-thirds of the front feet of said lots and lands abutting on said proposed improvement, or of any such owners, were filedwith the said city cierk within fifteen days from the date of the first publication of said joint resolution, or were filed at all, therefore.

Be it ordained by the city of Seattle as follows: Section I. That Tweifth street, a street in the city of Seattle, be graded and sidewalked on each side thereof from Depot to Pine street in said city, and that said street be graded in accordance with the established grade thereof, and that the sidewalks on either side be not less than eight feet in width, placed on a solid foundation, the planks thereon to be securely nailed.

Sec. 2. That to pay for such improvement there be, and hereby is, established a local improvement district number 8, which shall include all the property fronting on said Tweifth street, the street to the improved, between Depot and Pine streets, to the distance back of said Tweifth street, the street to the blocks, if platted into blocks to the center of the blocks, if platted into lots only to the center of each lot, and if not platted to the distance of one hundred and twenty feet.

Sec. 3. Such improvement shall be made under the supervision of the board of public works of said city, who are hereby of seattle to a for said city, who are hereby of sea

Sec. 4. The payment for such improvement, with the exception of the amount to be paid by the city of Seattle out of the general road fund, shall be by the mode of bonds.

I Sec. 5. The improvement of said Twelfth street shall be by contract, and shall be let to the lowest and best bidder therefor by the board of public works, as provided in section ten (10), of article eight (VIII), of the freeholders charter. Before the letting of said contract the board of public works shall furnish the city coupcil the estimated cost of the improvement, as furnished them by the city engineer, together with an assessment roil, showing the owners, if known, of each lot and parcel of land in such district fronting on said Twelfth street, the street to be improved, the number of feet owned by each and the number of front feet of street crossings; if the name of any owner of any parcel of land is not known, the same shall be described, and the amount charged to each lot and parcel, with the amount charged to each lot and parcel, with the amount charged to street crossings, shall be charged to each lot or parcel or crossing in proportion to the number of feet of the same fronting on such improvement. The council, on receipt of such roil and assessment, shall cause a notice thereof to be published in the official newspapers of the city of Seattle in ten consecutive issues, notifying all persons interested that such roil has been filed, and shall require them to appear at the time fixed in said notice, which said time shall be not less than fifteen (15) days from the date of the first publication thereof, and make objections, if any they have thereto. At the time fixed in said notice, which said time shall be not less than fifteen (15) days from the date of the first publication thereof, and make objections of said roil as it deems just, and shall then deduct from the gross cost of such improvement the cost assessed against the street crossings, which last cost shall be paid out of the general road fund of said city, and the city co

In force from and after its passage, approval and publication.

Passed house of delegates May 29th, 1891.

Passed house of delegates May 29th, 1891.

President House of Delegates.

Passed board of aldermen June 1, 1891.

GEORGE W. HALL,

President Board of Aldermen.

Approved by me this the 2d day of June, 1891.

H. HARRY WHITE, Mayor.

Filed by me this 2d day of June A. D. 1891.

H. W. MILLER, City Cierk.

Published June 4th, 1891.

ORDINANCE NO. 1,745—AN ORDINANCE to amend ordinance No. 1,464, entitled "An ordinance regulating the construction, alteration, repair and removal of buildings within certain limits for the prevention of fires, and repealing prior ordinances regulating the same."

Be it ordained by the city of Seatule as follows:

SECTION 1. That section 1 of the ordinance No. 1,464, entitled "An ordinance regulating the construction, alteration, repair and removal of buildings within certain limits for the prevention of fires, and repealing prior ordinances regulating the same," be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

same, be same escaled it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to erect or construct, or conference or cause to be elemented or repaired, or remove or cause to be entered or repaired, or remove or cause to be entered or constructive, to wit: Commencing at the intersection of Vesler avenue and South Fifth street to the center line of season street, thence east along the center line of Jackson street, thence east along the center line of South Seventh street to the center line of Charles street, thence west along the center line of Charles street, thence west along the center line of Charles street, thence west along the center line of Charles street, thence east line of Railroad avenue, thence northerly along the center line of Vesler avenue, thence east along the center line of Vesler avenue, thence east along the center line of Vesler avenue to the center line of Vesler avenue to the center line of Vesler avenue, thence southerly along the center line of Third street, and thence southerly along the center line of Third street, and thence southerly along the center line of Third street, and thence west along the center line of Third street on the center line of Fourth street to Vesler avenue, and thence west along the center line of Third street in the center line of Pene street line of Third street to the center line of Fourth street to the center line of Yesler avenue, thence west along the center line of Yesler avenue to the center line of Third street to the center line of Yesler avenue, thence west along the center line of Third street to the center line of Pene street, thence west along the center line of Third street to the center line of Third street to the center line of Second street, thence west along the center

be covered with tin or other non-combustible material

And provided further, that in the district bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the intersection of Columbia and West streets, thence northerly along the center line of West street to the north line of lot eight, in block E of A. A. Denny's Fourth addition in the city of Seattle, thence easterly along the north line of said lot to the center line of the alley between West and Front streets, thence southerly along the center line of said alley to the north line of Columbia street, thence westerly along the north line of Columbia street to the place of beginning, corrugated iron buildings, not exceeding twenty-six feet in height, may be erected.

Sec. 2. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage, approval and publication.

Passed board of aldermen June 1, 1891.

publication.
Passed board of aldermen June 1, 1891.
GEORGE W. HALL,
President Board of Aldermen.
Passed house of delegates June 1, 1891.
R. W. JONES,
President House of Delegates.
Approved by me this the 2d day of June, 1891.
HARRY WHITE, Mayor.
Filed by me this 2d day of June, 1891.
H. W. MILLER, City Clerk.
Date of first publication, June 4, 1891.

Dare of first publication, June 4, 1891.

O to repeal ordinance No. 1,636, entitled "An ordinance to provide for the planking of the alley in block six of A. A. Denny's second addition to the city of Seattle, and to establish a local assessment district to pay for said improvement."

Be it ordained by the city of Seattle as follows:

SECTION 1. That ordinance No. 1,630, entitled "An ordinance to provide for the planking of the alley in block six of A. A. Denny's second addition to the city of Seattle, and to establish a local

CITY NOTICES.

assessment district to pay for said improvement," be and the same is hereby repealed. Sec. 2. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage, approval and pub-lication.

force from and after its passage, approval and publication.

Passed house of delegates May 22th, 1891.

R. W. JONES.

President House of Delegates.

Passed board of aldermen June 1st, A. D. 1891.

GEORGE W. HALL.

President Board of Aldermen.

Approved by me this 2d day of June. 1891.

HARRY WHITE, Mayor.

Filed by me this 2d day of June, A. D. 1891.

H. W. MILLER, City Clerk.

Published June 4th, A. D. 1891.

Published June 4th, A. D. 1891.

ORDINANCE NO. 1.741.—AN ORDINANCE authorizing Fred E. Sander to grade and sidewalk at his own expense, under the direction of the city of Seattle, to-wit: Lewis street from Madison to Carrie. Windon street from south side Boston Helights addition to said city to Carrie street, McCairie street, and Cascades street from west side of said addition to Said addition to Carrie street, and Cascades street from west side of said addition to Carrie street, and Cascades street from west side of said addition to Said addition to Carrie street. Be it ordained by the city of Seattle as follows:

Be it ordained by the city of Seattle as follows:
SECTION 1. That Fred E. Sander be, and he is hereby anthorized and empowered to grade and sidewalk to no both sides thereof, at his own expense, and in accordance with the established grade of said streets, the following named streets in the city of Seattle, to-wit: Lewis street from Madison to Carrie street; Windon street from south side of Soston Heights addition to the city of Seattle to Carrie street; McClaire street from south side of Said addition to Carrie street; McClaire street, and Cascades street from west side of said addition to Madison street.

Sec. 2. Said grading and sidewalking, provided for in section one, shall be under the direction and supervision of the city engineer of the city of Seattle.

Sec. 3. The said city of Seattle shall in no manner become responsible for any work done or materials furnished in the grading and sidewalking provided for in section one.

Sec. 4. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage, approval and publication.

Passed board of aldermen this 29th day of May,

In force from and arter its passage, approved publication.

Passed board of aldermen this 29th day of May, 1891.

President Board of Aldermen.
Passed house of delegates this 25th day of May, 1891.

President House of Delegates.

Approved by me this 2d day of June, A. D. 1891.

H. W. MILLER, City Clerk.
Published this 4th day of June, 1891.

LEGAL NOTICES.

MARSHAL'S NOTICE OF SEIZURE—IN THE district of Washington, northern division. United States, for the district of Washington, northern division. United States of America, district of Washington, ss. Whereas, a libel of information has been filed in the above district court, by the United States attorney, P. H. Winston, esq., through the assistant United States attorney, P. C. Sullivan, esq., on behalf of the United States and against a certain vessel known as the schooner Florence, her tackle, apparel, furniture, etc., alleging in substance, that on the 17th day of April. 1891, in the county of King, city of Seattle, state of Washington, and within the custom district of Puget sound, and upon the waters of said Puget sound, the Hon. Charles M. Braishaw, the duly qualified and acting collector of customs for the district of Puget sound, did selze the aforesaid schooner Florence as being forfeited to the United States of the United States; that the above flamed vessel, her tackle, apparel, furniture, etc.; that the said vessel at the time of her seizure, as aforesaid, was a duly licensed vessel under the laws of the United States, and was plying upon the waters of Puget sound. That she had been, previous to said date, transferred to one said Jacob Goleannowitch, who was not then and there a citizen of the United States; that the said vessel thereby became forfeited to the United States for a violation of section 4,377 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

That all and singular the premises are true, and within the admiralty and jurisdiction of the United States for a monition to the end that said schooner Florence, her tackle, apparel, furniture, etc., may be decreed to be forfeited to the United States for a monition to the end that said schooner Florence, her tackle, apparel, furniture, etc., may be decreed to be forfeited to the United States for America. MARSHAL'S NOTICE OF SEIZURE-IN THE

Dated this 20th day of May, 1891.

THOMAS R. BROWN,
United States Marshal.
By D. G. LOVELL, Deputy.

COUNTY TREASURER'S NOTICE-THE county treasurer of King county, Washington, will pay on presentation all outstanding warrants drawn on the special or general school fund of school district No. 73 (West Seattle), King county, Wash No interest will be paid on such warrants after his date.

BYRON PHELPS, County Treasurer.

I MPOUNDED STOCK AT AUCTION—FRIDAY,
June 12, 1891, at 10 a. m., in front of police
headquarters, corner Fourth and Terrace streets, I
will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for
cash, to pay expenses of impounding and keeping,
the following described stock, viz: 1 bay mare,
about 6 years of age, black points; 1 bay
horse, about 7 years of age, black points; 1 bay
horse, about 7 years of age, black points. Said animals are supposed to belong to one Mr. Martin,
residing in the vicinity of Lake Union.

BOLTON ROGERS, Chief of Police.
Seattle, Wash., May 27, 1891.

IMPOUNDED STOCK AT AUCTION—SATurday, June 6, 1891, at 10 a. m., in front of
police headquarters, corner Fourth and Terraces
streets, I will sell at public auction to the highest
bidder for cash, to pay the expenses of impounding and keeping, the following described animal,
viz: One blue roan horse, over 9 years of age
branded with a "heart" on left shoulder; ringbone
on one fore foot. The owner of said animal is to
me unknown.

BOLTON ROGERS,
Chief of Police.

Seattle, May 22, 1891. Chief of Police.

IMPOUNDED STOCK AT AUCTION—SATUR-day, June sixth (6), 1891, in front of police headquarters, corner Fourth and Terrace streets, I will seil at publ. c auction to the highest bidder for cash, to pay the expenses of impounding and keeping, the following described animal, viz:

One white pony about five (5) years of age: branded "5 0" on right shoulder.

The owner of the above described animal is to me unknown.

BOLTON ROGERS,
Chief of Police, Seattle.

COUNTY NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE OF REAL ESTATE—NO tice is hereby given that on Saturday, the 13th day of June, A. D. 1891, the following described real estate, situated in the city of Seattle, county of King, state of Washington, will be sold at public auction at the door of the county courthouse in said city to the highest and best bidder therefor, to-wit:

said city to the highest and best bidder therefor, to-wit:

Fractional lots (1), four (4) and five (5) in block thirty-eight (38) in C. D. Boren's plat of an addition to the city of Seattle.

Said property has the following frontage, viz: On the south Yesler avenue, 141.31 feet; on the west, Third street, 92.79 feet; on the north, Jefferson street, 120 feet; on the east, alley in block 38 aloresaid, 167.39 feet, the above described real estate being the property of King county and now being used by said county for county courthouse purposes.

being used by said county for county courihouse purposes.

The property will be sold subject to occupation by King county for county purposes until such time as the new county building now in process of construction shall be ready for use, provided such time of occupation shall not extend beyond the first day of July. A. D. 1891.

Terms of sale will be 20 per cent. down at the time of sale, balance to be paid on execution and delivery of deed conveying the property.

By order of the board of commissioners of King county, Wash.

FRED GASCH, Chairman.

The Gelebrated French Gure



Is SOLD ON A
POSITIVE
QUARANTEE
to cure any
form of nervous
discase, or any
disorder of the
generative or
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ex whether an
excessive use of Stiangams, Tougeco or Opium
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ness, Rearing down R. Tas in the Back, Seminal
Weekness, Bysteria Nervous Prostration Noctumal Bmissions, Leucorthes, Dizziness, Wesk Memory, Loss of Power and Impotency, which it nogiected often lead to premature old age and insanity. Price \$1.00 a box, 6 boxes for \$5.00 Sert by
mail on receipt of price.

A WRITTEN GUARANTEE for every \$5.00
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BOX 27 WESTERN BRANCH. PORTLAND, OR

A NATIONAL PROBLEM

Suggestions for the Regulation of Immigration.

A SEATTLE MECHANIC'S IDEAS.

Steamship Agents Causing the Trouble -Non-Political Conference Urged to Deal With the Matter.

SEATTLE, June 3, 1891. To THE EDITOR: Many of my colaborers and union associates have questioned me as to my opinion of the continnous outpouring of the scum of Europe into this country. I presume that be-cause of the fact that I was born and reared in Galicia, a province in Austrian Poland, whence the most objectionable immigration is derived, and further, perhaps, owing to the fact that my friends know that I allow no man to question my patriotism to this, my adopted country, they wish to know my opinion on this question. I wish to reply to my fellow-workingmen through the medium of the

In my opinion the most important public question and the one nearest to the heart of all the people is the question of unrestricted immigration. I am aware that in making the above statement I am antagonizing nearly all the isms, and consequently the leaders of these isms will de-spise me for belittling their various pet salvation schemes, but since I am blessed with sufficient greatness to be a leader and am feeding myself and family by actual toil, I can afford to express myself in opposition to the advocates of the single tax, fiat money, government pawnshops, socialism, anarchism and every other ism.

An intelligent discussion of the subject

esolves itself naturally into a consideration of three questions: 1, Is the present influx of the worst elements of the population of Europe to this country an evil? 2, what is its nature? and 3, how can it be

As to the first question, is it an evil? I answer yes! Because the same reasons that this country has for the protection of its industries, it has to protect its working classes. Since nearly everyone acknowledges that immigration should be restricted and both political great parties have passed some restriction laws and had congressional committees inquire into the matter, proves beyond all doubt that my answer to the first question is correct.

The second question needs analysis be-fore we can arrive at any conclusions. I our immigration, but I am exceedingly alarmed at the quality. I hold that this country is large enough to support ten

east \$25 of American money. The wages earned by a common laborer and low-grade mechanic in these countries does ot exceed 40 cents per day. Will some of my readers kindly figure out how much s man can save from 40 cents when he has to board, lodge and clothe himself, and then how long will it take to save up \$25 or \$30. Unfortunately for us the men that save that amount of money do not come here because of two reasons: First, he is considered rich; second, allurements to marriage are so elentiful that a man with a good coat on his back and \$25 in his pockets can hardly escape it, and once married his chances of paying his and his family's fares to America are very slim indeed.

A general impression prevails, especially among the workingmen, that these immigrants are wholly brought out by American corporations, and while I am very sorry to come in collision again with many of the speech-making labor leaders, inasmuch as I am about to rob them of the very text of their speeches, I cannot help it-truth must prevail. The immigrants are not generally imported by cor-porations. It may be true in isolated cases, but from an actual knowledge of European emigration I assert unhesitatingly that the emigrant does not get here by corporation aid. But how does he get here? He cannot save enough to pay his own fare. Corporations do not bring him over, the steamship companies do not give him passage for nothing. Then how does he get here? One emigrant simply pays the fare of the other. Permit me to explain: In all of the large Eastern cities, as also is the case in San Francisco, Denver and Omaha, we have a class of people no matter what their nationality is, it is immaterial to this argument, that are too lazy to work, too ignorant to do legitimate ousiness, but they are always on the alert to fleece the unsophisticated. The continued improvements in trans-Atlantic navigation have created a very fierce competition amongst the steam-ship lines. For this reason these usurers buy from the transatlantic steamship companies, steerage tickets, including railroad tickets to points inland, for from \$10 to \$15 each, at wholesale rates. Then they besiege the emigrant in the workshop, in the railroad yards, in fact, everywhere they can find him, and there the rascality commences. First let us analyze the condition of mind the immigrant is in. He has arrived recently and obtained employment at what seems to him a magnificent rate of wages, because the least he gets in this country is \$1.25 per day; and that is three times as much as he was getting at home. Financially he is enchanted with this country; but at heart he is depressed. He goes to see his relatives in this country and receives the cold shoulder. His apparel, habits and manner are entirely objectionable to the refined tastes of his Americanized relatives—in fact, the American-born child of his own brother throws rocks at him, calls appreciated.

Some of your many readers will be highly appreciated.

Are Spring. him a greeny and various other pet names. He goes to his lodging disgusted with the reception he has received from his relatives, gets home-sick and begins to think of his sweetheart, sister, brother, cousins, chum, comrades and friends in the old

country, and how he wishes he could have them here with him. "Ah," says he: "I would not treat them as bad as I am treated." He is a human being, and naturally longs for company. As yet he knows absolutely nothing of the conditions of the country he hves in. Just at this stage of the game the benevolent ticket peddler presents himself and

offers the immigrant as many transatlantic tickets as he wishes, disguised as cheap by a system of weekly payments of \$1 on each ticket. The total cost per ticket is say \$30. "But that is immaterial when your friends come, they can help you pay for them," says the agent. "But," says the immigrant, "no one knows me here and leave the same transfer."

"But," says the immigrant, "no one knows me here, and I can't give you any security."

"That's all right," says the seller, "I will take your word for it, but you must make your payments regularly, otherwise the company won't honor the tickets," and so the bargain is concluded. Two dollars down is paid, and the weekly payments are observed religiously. The human are observed religiously. The human blood-sucker takes pains to sell the tickets good in about four months from the date of the sale, and if the buyer misses one payment he loses ail he has paid. That system, in my estimation, deserves the attention of the recovery that the other than the state of the s serves the attention of the government, because not only does the foreigner act hastily and on the impulse of the moment, but his action he often rues before he has been a year in this country. But his friends in Europe think he must have struck it rich to have accumulated money enough in so short a time to send for them, and they rush pell-mell to America, and before leaving they promise their friends to send for them, and under the same condition one emigrant sends for the other to their own detriment and to the detriment of this country; but to the benefit of a few cutthroats. And what does all of this lead to? These people come, here they must live, they enter into fierce competition with the very men that send for them. Many a time during 1884, 1885 and 1886 have I been a witness to scenes in which human kindness has been repaid with curses, and often with blows.

Have I overdrawn the picture? No! I am positive I have not. I challenge the great papers of this country to investi-gate, and find out for themselves and let them courageously defend the rights of the industrial masses.

And now for the remedy. Since my arrival in this country in 1883, I have heard occasional complants about emigration, but to my sorrow I have never seen a sincere effort from either the press or con-gress to face the difficulty. I am in the habit of speaking plainly to the working masses, and I intend to speak just as plainly to the press, congress and the political parties. Editors of noted magazines all commit

Editors of noted magazines all commit the fatal error of inviting college profes-sors or some other men of great literary ability to discuss questions of which they have no practical knowledge. Their very life, the very circumstances surrounding them, precludes them from an actual knowledge of the case they are treating of. It would be criminal to allow the most scientific president of a to allow the most scientific president of a medical college to operate on a patient if he has never handled the knife in a dis-secting room. The president at a law college, though his writing on pleading Florence, her tackie, apparel, inmiture, etc., may have a case before a policy in the district court of the United States for the district court of the United States for the district court of the United States for the States of America, Ibeliant, w. the schooler Florence, her tackie, apparel, furniture, etc., as the schooler Florence, her tackie, apparel, furniture, etc., as the schooler Florence, her tackie, apparel, furniture, etc., as the schooler Florence, her tackie, apparel, furniture, etc., as the substitute of the United States of America, Ibeliant, which is the schooler Florence, her tackie, apparel, furniture, etc., as that it substitute of the United States of America, Ibeliant, which is the schooler Florence, her tackie, apparel, furniture, etc., as the schooler Florence, her tackie, apparel, furniture, etc., as the schooler Florence, her tackie, apparel, furniture, etc., as the schooler Florence, her tackie, apparel, furniture, etc., as the schooler florence, her tackie, apparel, furniture, etc., as the schooler florence, her tackie, apparel, furniture, etc., as the schooler florence, her tackie, apparel, furniture, etc., as the schooler florence, her tackie, apparel, furniture, etc., as the schooler florence, her tackie, apparel, furniture, etc., as the schooler florence, her tackie, apparel, furniture, etc., as the schooler florence, her tackie, apparel, furniture, etc., as the schooler florence, her tackie, apparel, furniture, etc., as the schooler florence, her tackie, apparel, furniture, etc., as the schooler florence, her tackie, apparel, furniture, etc., as the schooler florence, her tackie, apparel, furniture, etc., as the schooler florence, her tackie, apparel, furniture, etc., as the schooler florence, her tackie, apparel, furniture, etc., as the schooler florence, her tackie, apparel, furniture, etc., as the schooler florence, her tackie, apparel, furniture, etc., as the schooler florence, her tackie, apparel, furniture, etc., as the schooler florence, her tackie, apparel, furniture, etc

belongs. As often as congress wishes to change its tariff manufacturers and dealers are consulted, and I think such consultation highly proper. But why does not congress consult the working masses as to the best way of restricting immigration. It is true that when an immigration committee traverses the country it subponas the officers of the central labor bodies and takes their testimony, but this is very ineffective. First, the officers of labor organizations are not always the best informed, they are often chosen because they can afford the necessary time and money, often because of their congeniality or parliamentary ability. Second, when a committee gets to a city today it leaves tomorrow or the day after, and therefore no time is allowed the witness to offer deliberate opinion. It is all hap-hazard, and of no value. Perhaps some will say, well, there is no law forbidding organizations from sending their delegates to Washington to offer suggestions to congress. Very true; but the law of supply and demand regulates it that the working-

men have not a sufficient supply of money to go to Washington and pay expensive hotel bills there. It is a well known fact that all crafts in this country, be they manual, mechanical or artisan, have their national organi-zations. Hence I would suggest that the United States labor commissioner, Carroll D. Wright, be empowered by congress to request any national labor organization to send upon a certain date four delegates each. no two to represent the same section of the country, he (Mr. Wright) to divide the country into four industrial sections. Thus we would have all sections and all trades equally represented. Let these delegates meet under the guidance of an efficient government official and let them deliberate a reasonable length of time, say from ten to twenty days, and frame a bill to regulate immigration. Such a bill would surely meet the wishes of the working masses, and congress could then pass the masses, and congress countries pass the bill without its becoming a partisan measure. The above suggestion is open to amendment and I will be happy to accept suggestions. It is true that in such a consequence we would have many a such a consequence will provide the suggestion. foreign born citizen and perhaps repre-sentatives of all nations. So much the better, we are a nation of nations. would have many a delegate there who had been an actual immigrant, and they would practically understand the question, and I am inclined to the belief that much good would result from it. The government could well afford the expense of a few thousand dollars that such a conference would cost. I fear that I have already written more

than the average man cares to read in a newspaper, and I will close with the assurance that criticism of my suggestion from

QUEEN NATALIE OF SERVIA.

Her Son a King, and She Driven From His Kingdom. San Francisco Examiner.

The life of Natalie, ex-queen of Servia, who has just been expelled from the kingdom over which she once ruled, and where her son is to sit on the throne when he comes of age, is crowded with romance, vicissitude and sorrow, such as have fallen to the lot of but few women in the closing

years of the century. Years ago Natalie was compelled to pass through the bitter and humiliating tribu-

the hand of a brutal husband, on what are also believed to be trumped-up charges of dishonor, that have no foundation, or at most a flimsy one. Banishment, too, she has more than once suffered so that in the chalice of affliction there is only vary little left for her to drain.

Natalie is the daughter of Colonel

chalice of affliction there is only very little left for her to drain.

Natalie is the daughter of Colonel Roshko, of the Russian Imperial Guard and one of the richest of the residents of the province of Bessarbia, in southwestern Russia. In 1875 there was considerable excitement over Bulgarian affairs in Servia and in Russia. Turkey was committing atrocities without number in Bulgaria, and Servians were loudly clamoring for war, in support of their suffering brothers. Milan was only 21 years old. His reputation for courage was not of the most exalted character, and he hesitated about entering into a conflict with the Ottoman in power. His people, however, were pressing him hard on the subject, and finally he so far yielded to their demands as to visit the Uzar and ascertain if he would have the sympathy, if not the support, of Russia in the event of Servia declaring war against Turkey.

On his way to the Russian capital Milan stopped at the old castle on the Pruth of Colonel Kechko, who wife was the well-known Princess Pulcherie Stoudza, a relative of the great Gortschakoff, who was the czar's premier. Colonel Kechko received the young ruler of Servia in royal style. Milan was then very popular with the Russians. While Milan was the guest of Colonel Kechko he devoted himself exclusively to Natalie from the very moment of his introduction. She was then between the age of 16 and 17 years.

She received his attentions with marked coldness. She had, it is said, set her affections on a young Russian officer and declined to listen to the overtures of the young Servian ruler, but Milan was not to be discouraged and asked the colonel for his daughter's hand in marriage. Colonel Kechks was far from invisible to the advantages of the alliance. The betrothal took place. Prince Milan then continued his journey to St. Petersburg. He was kindly received by the Czar, who, in addition, aided him in his political designs. The marriage took place in the summer of 1875, and Natalie made a personal appeal to the czar for assistan

herself in the hospitals and widows, and orphans. Then oame the war between Russia and Turkey, in which the latter power was badly beaten. Servia was free and powerful, and Natalie had become a mother, the child being Christian Alexander. He was born August 14, 1876.

All the inborn depravity in Milan's nature began to develop itself. He neglected the beautiful and accomplished woman who had done so much for him and his people, and played with debaucheries too gross to be named. Natalie centered all her affection on her child and on the Servians, who reverenced her, while they pitied her for the sorrow she was compelled to endure.

When young Alexander became of that

compelled to endure.

When young Alexander became of that age when it was necessary to determine upon the method of his education the breach between Milan and wife became wider and deeper.

Natalie desired that he should be educated by Russian teachers and the king decided that Austrian tutors should have the care of the young prince.

to the Russian interest, she took Alexader with her and fled from Belgrade to Russia, where King Milan's agents tried to kidnap the child. The king managed to obtain a divorce, which Natalie has never ceased to declare was wrongfully obtained.

MANDALAY.

By the old Moulmein Pagoda lookin' eastward to the sea,
There's a Burma girl a-settin', an' I know she thinks of me:
For the wind is in the palm-trees, an' the temple bells they say:
"Come you back, you British soldier; come you back to Mandalay.
Come you back to Mandalay,
Where the old Flotilla lay.
Can't you'ear their paddles chunkin' from Rangoon to Mandalay?
O, the road to Mandalay?
Where the fiyin' falses play,
An' the dawn comes up like thunder outer China'crost the Bay."

'Er petticoat was yaller and her little cap was

'Er petticoat was yaller and her little cap was 'Er petticoat was yaller and her little cap was green,
An' 'er name was Supi-yaw-lat—jes' the same as
Theebaw's queen,
An' I seed her lust a-smokin' of a whackin'
white cheroot,
An' a-wastin' Christian kisses on an eathen
idol's foot:
Bloomin' idol made of mud—
Wot they called the Great Gawd Budd—
Plucky lot she cared for idols when I kissed
'er where she stud.

'er where she stud, On the road to Mandalay.

When the mist was on the rice fields an' the sun was droppin' slow.

She'd git her little banjo an' she'd sing "Kullalo-lo!" With 'er arm upon my shoulder an' her cheek agin my cheek.

We useter watch the steamers an' the hathis pilin' teak.
Elephints a-pilin' teak,
In the sludgy, squdgy creek,
Where the silence 'ung that 'eavy you was 'arf afraid to speak'.
On the road to Mandalay—

But that's all shove be'ind me-long ago an' fur

An' there ain't no 'buses runnin' from the Beuk to Mandalay;
An' I'm learnin' 'ere in London what the tenyear sodger tells:

"If you've 'eard the East a-callin', why, you won't heed nothin' else."

No! you won't 'eed nothin' else But them spicy garlic smells
An' the sunshine an' the palm-trees an' the tinkly temple bells!

on the road to Mandalay— I am sick o' wastin' leather on these gutty pavin'

An' the blasted Henglish drizzle wakes the fever in my bones;
Though I walk with fifty 'ousemaids outer Chelsea to the Strand,
An' they talks a lot o' lovin', but wot do they understand?
Beefy face and grubby 'and—Law! wot do they understand?
I've a neater, sweeter maiden in a cleanen greener land!
On the road to Mandalay—

Ship me somewhere east of Suez where the best
is like the worst,
Where there aren't no Ten Commandments, an'
a man can raise a thirst;
For the temple bells are callin' an' it's there I
would be—
By the old Moulmein Pagoda, lookin' lasy at the
sea—

Sy the old Modalican sea.

On the road to Mandalay, Where the old Flotilla lay, With our sick beneath the awnings when we went to Mandalay!

O, the road to Mandalay,
Where the flyin' fishes play
An' the dawn comes up like thunder outer China 'crost the bay!

—Rudyard Kipling.

New York Continent.

"Ricker," said the judge, "you are charged with drunkenness. You are soaked with beer, the greatest curse of humanity. What have you to say for yourself. Were you ever here before?"

"Oh, yes, you honor. I was the waiter who brought you your lager during Friday's recess." Satisfactory Credentials.

Munsey's Weekly.

The Nice Niece—Do you think he is a real count, Uncle Dick?

The Awful Uncle—The evidence seems to be in that direction. He speaks bad English, gambles well and borrows money from every one who will lend.

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