

SHIPPING OF A YEAR.

Report of the Master of Seattle Harbor for 1891.

THE INSPECTION OF VESSELS.

Steamer Oregon Safe at Portland—Rough Trip of the State of California—The Water Front.

The report of Captain N. L. Rogers, harbor master at the port of Seattle, for the year just closed, shows the following facts:

Number American ocean steamers entered, 231. Total registered net tonnage, 254,338 tons. Number American coastwise steamers entered, 55. Total registered net tonnage, 85,154 tons. Total carrying capacity, 1,221,231 tons. Number of foreign steamers entered, 12. Total registered net tonnage, 31,504 tons, and carrying capacity, 6,281 tons. Merchandise received from outside America, 31,504 tons. Merchandise received from foreign outside ports, 8,457 tons. Merchandise shipped to outside America, 31,504 tons. Merchandise shipped to foreign outside ports, 8,457 tons. Total amount of freight received from outside America, 490 tons of coal, 2 1/2 tons of iron, 221 cords of wood, 30 piles, and 22,700 feet of lumber.

Total wharves received from ship clips, 1,460, of which 1,460 were from the West. Total amount of freight received from ship clips, 1,460 tons. Total amount of freight received from ship clips, 1,460 tons. Total amount of freight received from ship clips, 1,460 tons.

During the month of December 14 ocean steamers entered, the registered net tonnage of which was 11,004 tons.

Nine deep-water sailing vessels entered with a total registered net tonnage of 8,000 tons. Merchandise received from outside ports, 2,500 tons. Merchandise shipped to outside ports, 2,500 tons.

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The report of the local government inspectors of hulls and boilers shows that during the year 20 steamers were inspected in the sub-district of Seattle and 99 others licensed. Thirty-four new steamers went into commission and ten went out. These going out were either lost or condemned. In addition to the number inspected there are quite a few boats undergoing repairs which have not yet been inspected. The total number of steamers in the district does not fall much short of 250.

The Pacific coast west of the mountains is known as the first district, and is divided into three sub-districts—San Francisco sub-district, Willamette sub-district and Seattle sub-district. This sub-district includes all the territory north of Gray's harbor to the Canadian line and Alaska as well. The Willamette sub-district includes the Columbia river and its tributaries, and the territory north of the mouth of Gray's harbor and the San Francisco sub-district covers everything south of that district. Captain Blum yesterday, in speaking of the statistics of the year, said:

Of course we have not had as much to do as the inspectors in the San Francisco sub-district, but have done quite a lot of work in the Willamette sub-district. The growth in the number of small boats in this sub-district has been remarkable, having more than doubled in three years.

THE COLUMBIA BLOCKADE.

Captain Peggam Says the Situation Has Been Altered by the War.

Captain R. E. Peggam, superintendent of the Union Pacific Company's water lines, came over from Portland yesterday to look after the company's interests on the Sound for a few days. Relative to the blockade of the Columbia river, Captain Peggam said:

This talk about the Union Pacific Company having a monopoly of the towing on the Columbia is all nonsense. The company does not want to go out on account of the rough weather. Our lines are all idle waiting for the weather to moderate. I told the captain of the vessel that if he wanted to go to sea and could get a tow from them out this weather would give him 50 per cent. more than he had charged them. We have charged 50 per cent. for towing a vessel out of the river and 50 per cent. for towing a vessel in. Why it is evident the captain of the vessel does not want to go to sea in this weather. The steamship line is not going to be at Astoria six days before venturing out. It is not the captain of the vessel who is making all the trouble, but the weather. We do not know what they are talking about. The chamber of commerce want out of the river. The masters of vessels want to venture out and be blown back on the beach again and probably have their vessels wrecked. They could make no progress this weather at best. Of course I would not offer 50 per cent. more than we have received for towing out on a fine day, for we are ready to tow out with our own tug. When the weather is so rough that we make the offer to any one who wants to go out during the kind of weather we have been having down there. There is no reason why the captain of the vessel should be so slow in getting out. The weather is not so bad as it is at Astoria waiting to be towed out, and if the weather were fine it would not take very long to get them out. The weather is not so bad as it is at Astoria waiting to be towed out, and if the weather were fine it would not take very long to get them out. The weather is not so bad as it is at Astoria waiting to be towed out, and if the weather were fine it would not take very long to get them out.

CABLE TO ROCHE HARBOR.

To Enable Officials at Victoria to Send News of Smugglers' Movements.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 31.—(Special.)—Representative Wilson is looking into the advisability and has consulted Assistant Secretary Spaulding relative to sending a cable from Roche Harbor to Vancouver island in order that the support of entry may be in communication with the American consul stationed at Victoria. It is thought that this line could be secured it would be more valuable to the United States government in the prevention of smuggling than all the force that could possibly be put on guard duty along the islands. The American consul at Victoria is said to favor this strongly, and Secretary Spaulding is reported as favorable to such an enterprise.

The chief difficulty in the way, of course, is to secure an appropriation to secure a full and thorough investigation, and if it shall prove what its friends claim for it, it should receive the strong and hearty support of congress.

TO CLEAR FROM SEATTLE.

Vessels Can Get Their Papers From the Collector Here.

Secretary J. W. Rogers, a member of the Chamber of Commerce, received from Washington City yesterday an answer to the recent petition of the chamber asking that the deputy customs collector at Seattle be removed and that the duties be performed by the collector at Tacoma. The answer was that the collector at Seattle be removed and that the duties be performed by the collector at Tacoma.

The answer from O. L. Spaulding, assistant secretary of the treasury, was that the deputy collector could act as shipping commissioner and give clearances so that an outgoing vessel need not touch at Port Townsend, but it is not considered expedient at present to have the collector act as surveyor.

THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA'S ROUGH TRIP.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31.—The steamer State of California arrived this morning driven behind time. The trip was a very exciting one owing to the weather. A heavy wave came on board which drove one of the boats half way through the deckhouse's work. The sea was full of water for twelve hours. The supplementary steering gear was carried away, the stationer's door was blown in, and the hull was badly bruised. One of the pantries, named Ed Johnson, was nearly killed. The wave tore the door of the pantry from its hinges and threw it across the back. The force of the blow knocked him senseless and the water rolled over him. One of the quartermasters prevented him from being washed overboard. The chief engineer was washed out of his berth and rolled the whole length of the ship. He was badly bruised. When off Yaquina the wind increased to a hurricane, and the passengers were all locked in their staterooms, which were flooded.

The Steamer Premier Crippled.

WHATCOM, Dec. 31.—The Premier arrived here at 10 a. m. and this evening went on the beach for repairs. She had a rough experience on her down trip, losing one blade of her propeller at Anacortes and another at Chaskan bay. A

new screw will be put in and she will depart if possible at 1 o'clock in the morning. Last week one of the blades was lost, and on Sunday at the dry dock in Tacoma another was taken out to make the blades even and two in number.

The Steamer Oregon at Portland.

PORTLAND, Dec. 31.—The steamer Oregon, about which some anxiety has been felt, left for her home in this city at 11 o'clock tonight. Captain Pughman said:

The trip was without incident until Tillamook rock was reached, when a heavy wind sprang up, accompanied by a driving hail and rain storm. We reached the Columbia river last night about 10 p. m. and we attempted to leave, but were unable to do so on account of the sea. The sea was so rough that the bar became quiet and we passed in for about two hours the sea was as heavy as I ever saw on the coast.

The Steamer Whitehorse Floated.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31.—A dispatch received at the Merchants' Exchange shows that the steamer Whitehorse, previously reported ashore at Little River, Mendocino county, has been floated off. No mention was made of the cargo or of the crew, which is considered a total loss. How badly the vessel is damaged can only be determined by an investigation.

The Steamer Michigan Not Heard From.

PORTLAND, Dec. 31.—Some anxiety is felt for the steamer Michigan, which left Seattle for Portland on the 29th, with coal. She was due here yesterday. Her agent thinks she put into some coast port to wait until the storm abated.

Shipping Intelligence.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31.—Arrived—Britt's Grandmotel, for Vancouver; City of Portland, for Victoria; Cleared—St. George, for Aberdeen; St. Columbia, for Astoria; while Alaska, sailing east.

PASSENGER LISTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31.—The steamer City of Poughkeepsie sailed today with the following passengers:

Seattle—W. Rollins, Mrs. P. White and daughter, Mrs. Hamburg and boy, F. Brown, E. Clark, J. Thompson, R. K. Knapp and wife, Tacoma—George Knapp, Miss E. Barton, J. Redman, Charles Delaney.

WATER FRONT NOTES.

Steamer Williamette sailed for San Francisco yesterday with 2,000 tons of coal.

Weather forecast till 5 p. m. Friday: For Oregon and Washington—Rain or snow; warmer in eastern portion.

Steamer San Juan is out again on her regular run to Sidney. She took out a big cargo of freight yesterday.

Tug Wasp went to Union City with a lot of household goods for some families who are moving out there.

Steamer Waco was placed on the west side beach yesterday to have her wheel fixed, there being something wrong with it. She will probably be out today.

Steamship Emerald sailed for San Francisco at 5 o'clock this evening. The Alki will be due from Alaska tomorrow and the City of Poughkeepsie from Seattle.

Steamer Mabel came in from St. Michaels with 25 tons of freight and left with 40 tons. The Waco had 20 tons of potatoes and other produce in and takes out 10 tons on the Washington route.

Steamer State of Washington has changed her time schedule so that she will leave for Everett at 6 o'clock in the evening and leaves for Tacoma at 6:30, instead of arriving at 6 o'clock and leaving for Tacoma at 6:30.

Steamer Mabel reduced the fare to Port Gardner to 50 cents. This may have the effect of bringing on a rate war between herself and the state of Washington and Greyhound. Those who are in the two latter boats, however, say that the Mabel will not carry enough passengers even at the reduced rate to cut any figure with them.

IMPROVEMENTS IN HOTELS.

Seattle's Accommodations Much Better Than a Year Ago.

The advance which Seattle has made during the year is in no way more strikingly shown than in the improvement in hotel accommodations. Generally speaking the Seattle hotels are one hundred per cent. better than they were a year ago. Then there was but one establishment on the American plan, but now there are three or four, prominent among which is the Arlington.

This hotel, though the largest in the city and admirably located on Front street, used to be nothing more than a large lodging house, not particularly well furnished. Some three months ago Hamm & Schmidt, who had made a great success of the hotel, took hold of the management they have shown how to conduct a hotel on business principles. The alterations and refurbishing have cost \$10,000, and the hotel has been so great that the old interior is not recognizable.

All the stores in the building have been taken out and the space devoted to hotel purposes. By this means the lobby has been doubled in size and a large bar and billiard room added. The lobby, a large and well-lighted apartment on the ground floor, beautifully papered and handsomely furnished, contains ample desk accommodations for reading and writing, and is one of the finest rooms of the kind on the Pacific coast. Opening directly off is the dining room where guests and baggage are checked, and where the bar and billiard room are located. The latter are provided with two bar-plumbing that sanitary engineers can devise.

On the ground floor are two neatly frescoed dining rooms—one for the general public and one for private families—and the entire second floor is devoted to the hotel. The lobby, a large and well-lighted apartment on the ground floor, beautifully papered and handsomely furnished, contains ample desk accommodations for reading and writing, and is one of the finest rooms of the kind on the Pacific coast. Opening directly off is the dining room where guests and baggage are checked, and where the bar and billiard room are located. The latter are provided with two bar-plumbing that sanitary engineers can devise.

The large front stairway remains as it was, but a lot of the interior rooms have been torn out to make room for another broad staircase running from top to bottom in the opposite corner of the building. Windows have been put in what was formerly a dead wall on the south side, and iron shutters have been placed on the exposed windows. Three and other changes have reduced the insurance on the building from \$300 to \$100.

The bills have been recompiled, new draperies have been put at the windows and the rooms are refurnished so that they are now as fine as any in the city. Three dining furnished parlors have been opened on the second floor, and one of them is a steam bath and a billiard room. In its mechanical appliances the Arlington is unsurpassed. The machinery for a new elevator is now in place, and an ideal one of its kind has been ordered. The electric laundry and the electric dining room. The latter are made by Edison, and will supply abundant light for the whole building, though the electric lighting is not yet in place. A complete set of laundry machinery forms part of the equipment, and new boilers give both hot and cold water on every floor. Each floor has had some of the best facilities for the laundry. The proprietors also run their own bakery.

In the management of their model establishment they are assisted by James E. Brown, the popular day clerk. W. S. Spout, the courteous night clerk. Mrs. M. Gott, the housekeeper, a woman of long experience in the best hotels of the East, and Fred Hall, the chief cook, who for eight years held a similar position at the famous Breiderville house in New York.

That patronage is abundant for the support of a first-class hotel has already been proved. Many of the best families in the city have taken up permanent quarters there, and the better class of transient guests stop at the Arlington. Accommodations can be had on either the American or the European plan, and from \$1.50 up to the European for transients.

Ando's Presents.

G. H. Ando, of the Epler block, 815 Second street, begs to thank his numerous customers for their liberal patronage during the past year, and wishes them a happy and prosperous New Year. He has endeavored to meet their future requirements by importing from novelties from Japan, which are expected to be in Seattle this week. If the public will kindly look in his regular display advertisement in this paper they will hear of something to their advantage.

For Three Days Only.

From now until stock taking, the first of the year, we will sell any article in our store at actual cost. We carry a full and complete line of watches, diamonds, jewelry, silverware, clocks, etc. French Bros. Jewelers, Gettelson block, 720 Front street, Seattle.

THE GRAND HOTEL FOR SALE.

At a stockholders' meeting of the Grand Hotel Company the board of directors were authorized to sell the furniture and fixtures of the hotel, together with the good will and option of the hotel, to the best bidder, for cash, and same is now offered for sale. Everything is in new and first class, and location the best in the city for a first-class hotel.

Extra mince pies for New Year's, at Piper's.

SLAVE OWNER FREE.

Japanese Women Fail to Confirm Their First Story.

UNDUE INFLUENCE IS ALLEGED.

Witnesses Deny That Ithaki Is Their Boss, and He Is Discharged—Facts of the Slave Trade.

The charge against Ithaki, the Japanese, of importing Japanese women into the United States for immoral purposes, was dismissed by Commissioner Koff yesterday afternoon, the testimony of the three girls who were made the subject of the charge failing to substantiate it. Ithaki was arrested on two charges—one of importing women for the purpose of prostitution, and the other of holding them in service under a contract for the purpose of prostitution. The maximum penalty for each charge is \$1,000 and five years imprisonment. W. H. White defended the prisoner and Henry C. Schaefer represented the complaining witnesses, Deputy Marshal Spriggs and H. P. Hume.

As the three girls were young and comparatively well dressed, and two of them were not devoid of good looks, Ithaki is an understanding man of villainous appearance and of a seemingly low order of intelligence. None of the parties could talk English, and George S. O'Connell acted as interpreter.

All the girls told a very different story from that which they told to Mr. Hume and Mr. Spriggs, and which was made the basis of the charges. The witnesses were called in one by one, but all told substantially the same story when the questions touched the material points of the charge.

The first, Mada, was 15 years old, and said she had lived on Jackson street for six months, having come from Japan with the intention of going to America. She said that when she arrived, she failed to find employment and had no friends and no money. She never saw Ithaki in Japan, and came alone, never thinking of entering her present home. Since she had been here Ithaki had cooked in her house, three women paying him \$10 a month each. He did nothing besides cooking, and did not go out and bring men in to her, as Ithaki had been told to do. She said that when she arrived, she failed to find employment and had no friends and no money. She never saw Ithaki in Japan, and came alone, never thinking of entering her present home. Since she had been here Ithaki had cooked in her house, three women paying him \$10 a month each. He did nothing besides cooking, and did not go out and bring men in to her, as Ithaki had been told to do.

The second girl, Kuro, aged 19 years, testified that she came from Japan to San Francisco a year ago last January with some women who had a man with them. He did not pay for her trip, but her brother in Japan did. She came intending to engage in domestic service or learning, and after she arrived had no money to go back. She came from San Francisco last January, went back about two months, and came here again last week to see some friends. She came up from San Francisco with some friends, was not hired to come and no man came along with her. She did not see Ithaki before she came over, but afterwards found him cooking in her friend's house and paid him \$10 a month. The man who came over with her had left her and she did not know where he had gone. She did not know his right name. She had no man who was boss over her. In answer to the question:

"As a matter of fact, do you work for that man instead of that man for you?" she answered "No."

She denied that anybody but the jailer had talked with her in jail, and said nobody had told her what to say.

The third woman, Nakka, said she was 25 years old, and came from Japan last June, intending to go into domestic service, and her parents paid for her trip. She came from Japan to San Francisco, and after staying a week there, came to Seattle. She knew Ithaki in Yokohama, and had met him on the street here. He cooked for her for two months, and did nothing else. Asked "Is he not your master?" she answered "No," with a laugh. When she met him on the street he had nothing to do, and she thought he was a great big man. She did not know where he came from. He went to San Francisco a few weeks ago, but did not bring Kuro back with him. She did not know any Japanese who were bosses of women in this city.

Deputy Marshal Spriggs testified that he first saw Ithaki about 10 o'clock on the previous evening. Ithaki told him he had three girls in his house at 1010 Second street, and that they were his slaves. He said they were his slaves, and he would take care of them. He said they were his slaves, and he would take care of them. He said they were his slaves, and he would take care of them.

The commissioner then dismissed the case, as there was no evidence to hold the prisoner on, but stated in his personal opinion Ithaki was a guilty.

Messrs. Spriggs and Hume were both greatly disappointed at the outcome of the hearing and expressed the opinion that the girls had been deceived while in Japan, and that they were men or women, who could easily talk them through the window. Mr. Hume said that when he offered to procure their liberation from Ithaki's power they expressed great joy, and told him their whole story, how they were all slaves and had no idea of coming to this place when they left Japan, one of them saying with tears that her father had told her that they were leading such a life. Both the prosecutor and the defense agreed that they will continue the fight and take precautions against any tampering with their witnesses.

E. K. Munn, inspector of the treasury department to secure the enforcement of the Chinese exclusion act, said to a Post-Intelligencer reporter:

I know that Ithaki is guilty. He brought a lot of girls over to Vancouver a year ago last spring, and brought them over last spring. I saw him and his girls, and they were all slaves. I saw him and his girls, and they were all slaves. I saw him and his girls, and they were all slaves.

George S. O'Connell, the interpreter, said in an interview with a Post-Intelligencer reporter:

It is not true that there is a Japanese secret society in this city. Ithaki is a slave trader, and he is a man of low character. He is a man of low character, and he is a man of low character. He is a man of low character, and he is a man of low character.

It is different, though, with the women. Ithaki is a man of low character, and he is a man of low character. He is a man of low character, and he is a man of low character. He is a man of low character, and he is a man of low character.

The bosses of the Japanese women who are brought over here are men of low character, and they are men of low character. They are men of low character, and they are men of low character. They are men of low character, and they are men of low character.

The Japanese are mostly Buddhists, of which religion Ithaki is a member. He is a man of low character, and he is a man of low character. He is a man of low character, and he is a man of low character. He is a man of low character, and he is a man of low character.

There have been no belief in spirit or anything of that kind. They are afraid of being beaten by their bosses.

THREE PER CENT. DISCOUNT TODAY.

County Treasurer's Office Cannot Observe Legal Holiday.

The county treasurer's office will be open today for the payment of taxes, but all the other county offices will be closed. County Treasurer Byron Phelps, when asked yesterday why he kept the office open on a legal holiday, said:

"I will keep the office open in pursuance of the requirements of section 97 of the Revised statutes, which reads as follows:

"There shall be an allowance of rebate to all taxpayers who shall pay the same within the year for which they are assessed, as follows: Three per cent. if paid on or before the first day of January next ensuing."

"There is a conflict in the wording of the section, but I will not pay any attention to it. The law is clear. New Year's are not made within the year for which they are assessed, and the idea of the framers of the section seems to have been that the 3 per cent. should be paid on or before the first day of January of the year for which the assessment was made."

"As we did not get the polls this year in time, I have thought that it would be better to give the extra 3 per cent. today, so that every taxpayer would be given the opportunity to take advantage of the 3 per cent. discount."

THE Y. M. C. A. NEW YEAR'S.

Open House by Young Ladies and a Reception at Night.

The great social event of the year at the Y. M. C. A. is the annual New Year's reception. The program for the evening will be one of the best ever presented by the local organization. From 1 p. m. to 6 p. m. the young ladies' committee will keep open house and entertain with refreshments the members of the association and all young men who will drop in and give them a call. A special invitation is extended to the

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Young man who is a stranger in the city. Following is a complete programme for the day:

1 p. m.—Opening session by the first regiment of volunteers. Refreshments by young ladies' committee.

2 p. m.—New Year's address, Rev. C. Davis, Second Avenue Baptist Church.

3 p. m.—Gymnasium exhibition. Refreshments by the ladies' committee.

4 p. m.—Address, "Battle Past and Present," Rev. S. A. Bright, Refreshments. Orchestra.

Intermission from 6 to 7:30 p. m.

Piano solo. Miss B. Cheal. Vocal solo. Miss L. Frankland. Vocal solo. Miss L. Frankland. Vocal solo. Miss L. Frankland.

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WE WISH YOU ALL A

Happy New Year.

Seattle's Pioneers Had No Time for Celebrations.

BRIG LEONESA'S BELL RANG.

Hard Work at Clearing and Building the Order of the Day—Going for Provisions.

"HAPPY NEW YEAR."

The New Year of 1892 recalls the first New Year of Seattle, celebrated in 1832—just forty years ago.