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BY MAIL

BY CARRIERS (in the city). give the old address as well as the new one

SEATTLE, FRIDAY, JAN. 1.

THE NEW YEAR.

The New Year stands like the winged Mercury ready poised for its first day of flight. Like all our famous Christian holidays it is of Pagan origin, sanctified in spirit and purified of its old-time vulgarity and barbaric boisterousness. In France New Year's and not Christmas is the family fete, but in France as in Germany New Year's day, as well as Christmas, is a day of gift-giving rather than of feasting. The "Dickens" Christmas of liberal feasting, broad fun and noisy merriment was a refined picture of social enjoyment compared with the brutal horse play of the old English Christmas under "Good Queen Bess," and yet even the "Dickens" Christmas, as we find it in "Pickwick Papers," has given way to the more refined and spiritual celebration of the day, as seen in France and Germany, while it is less a day of general banquet and more a day of charity and gift-giving.

This is well, for spirituality is not in line with repletion, and the old English Christmas with its gorging of beef and plum pudding and its swilling of ale was not so blissful a sight as the more delicate geniality of the German and Frenchman, who make it a day of charity, mixed with mirth, a day of stimulated affection, resurrected love and forgiveness of outworn enmities, rather than a day of heavy feeding. In the same spirit New Year's is treated: a day of gift-giving and of kindly salutation, when the sorrows of the old year are sent, like Satan, to the rear, and sanguine hope rather than brooding, pensive memory rules the hour. Our modern holiday still reflects something of the high color with which it was imbued by our Saxon ancestors, though happily the excessive conviviality that at no very remote date marked its celebration is fast passing away, even in our great cities, where it was once the perilous fashion of the time.

The Dutch founders of Manhattan made much of the festival of the New Year, and it has naturally come to be the important holiday of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington. The custom of New Year's calls, once universally observed in the East, has fallen into disrepute with people of refinement, because the hospitality that was intended for and | interference of congress with their will, belonged only to friends and neighbors. was abused by persons who claimed and asserted a right on New Year's day they did not claim and assert on any other day of the year. There was a good deal of tippling from house to house, and so the by nightfall and thought they were very funny when they were only very full.

When hospitality is abused it is time to shut the door, and New Year's day is dead | tion to do this without violating the conin many places at the East as a matter of general observance because its sober friends were outnumbered by its drunken celebrants. It is natural to moralize on New Year's day about the flight of time and pathetically remind each other that to the churchyard we are creeping year by year, but there is a better philosophy than this | Adams had long ago proclaimed emanciof longing for length of days and bewailing the flight of time. The philosophy need not be the epicurean idea of a short life and a merry one, but let it be a useful, vigorous life, full of moral purpose and manly effort, whether it be long or short.

New Year's to the boy is a joyous season, because aglow with abounding health he longs for manhood and what he fondly thinks is the desirable felicity of its enlarged personal freedom and social privileges, while New Year's makes the old man, if he has led a kindly, decent life, recall with tender melancholy the sweet visions of his innocent and joyous childhood, whose couch was

Lit up by rays from scraph eyes And glimpses of remembered heaven.

But if the old man has led a mean, low, selfish, hard, sensual life, New Year's is to him only a time to mutter curses over the early decay and death of noble powers of body and mind. Than such a mean and miserable old age better the short and splendid steps of a noble life that never reaches to the appointed age of man. The brief life of a fine nature may be worth more in beauty and comfort to his day and to all time than a century of the sleepy grossness and thickheaded animalism that often marches with the rudest health. The short lives, if they be full of distinct and soulful purpose, have this compensation; we can always fill the shadowy years to be with what had been their sure destiny.

We think of such true natures not as blighted, not as early dead, but as still alive to us through the atmosphere left behind always by an aspiring and inspiring life; they round out year after year in our imagination the fine promise of their farewell days, and we are grateful because they came and went. If the problem of life fruition be character, let no one deprecate the value of such short lives because of their brief career. It is not worth much "to live an oak a hundred year, to fall a log at last, dry, bald and sere," as do

wicked old men. No thoughful man of imagination and humane aspiration ever sees a little child at play without wishing that its ingenuousmess, its frankness, its purity of thought and speech, and its perfect happiness without effort might continue from the cradle to the grave. It seems as if human life began without guile, and it is a pathetic reflection to remember that it seldom if ever ends without it. Mothers invariably mourn over dead babies, and yet when we remember how few lovely and innocent

a rare being. Better the beautiful child, full of joy and ingenuous affection, dead in the brilliant bud of early promise than that same child dead at 80 with a life of hideous sin and guilty sorrow behind it; a bloated beast; a selfish, cruei Shylock; a | under his oath. misanthropic mourner over the consequences of lifelong animalism or luxurious indolence. The best proof of a sound, sweet heart is the childlike spirit in a mature man; the spirit of honest sensibility for the rights and wrongs of others; the frankness; the speech of truth, and the impulsive, generous hand.

Life is worth living just so long as there is a spark of the childlike spirit in us-not longer-which means that when we do not care for the joys and sorrows of those around us it is high time we should get out,

EMANCIPATION DAY. The greatest New Year's day of modern times was that of January 1, 1863, when all the bells in the rocking steeples of the North rang out freedom to the slave, for then it was that Lincoln made liberty a New Year's gift to every negro that was in bonds. That was a great day for the nation when a stolen birthright was made a New Year's gift to a despised race, and the anniversary of emancipation will therefore be today in the cups of our colored population freshly remembered, wherever they can meet for that purpose with no one to molest them or make them afraid.

When Lincoln was elected president he was in no sense a radical anti-slavery man. In his great debate with Douglas in 1858 Lincoln sustained the fugitive slave law as something the South had a right to demand under the constitution and the North had no right to refuse: he declared he was not in favor of the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia except the majority of its people wanted it, and even then would not vote for it except under gradual emancipation, associated with compensation to masters; he would have voted for the admission of a state with a constitution permitting slavery. provided the right of congress to exclude slavery from its soil while a territory had been enforced.

In one of his speeches in 1858 Lincoln said that if he believed the right to hold a slave in a territory was as constitutional as the right to reclaim a fugitive negro he would feel bound to support it. Lincoln even confessed he was for a white man's government, but held that slavery was an evil to be tolerated in the states, to be excluded from the territories, where neither congress, the territorial legislature, nor the supreme court could rightfully authorize it before it became a state. Jeff Davis held that the constitution carried slavery everywhere, whether in state or territories, and that neither congress nor territorial legislature could rightfully exclude it.

Douglas held that slavery, right or wrong, had a right to existence in any territory where the majority of the people wanted it, and denied the right of any subject to the federal constitution and the supreme court. The truth is that Lincoln. before the war, was only a Henry Clay Whig; that is, while as a philanthropist he deplored the existence of slavery as a terrible social evil. nevertheless, as a poligenerous hospitality to which friends | tician, he granted the South all the prowere gladly welcomed was gradually aban- | tection clearly pledged to it by the constidoned when it became converted into a tution. He would not warp or wrench the public and indiscriminate entertainment | constitution to extend slavery nor to proof a crowd of boozy callers, who ate and | hibit it; he would give the South its clear drank themselves into a state of stupidity | constitutional rights, and he would insist on the exclusion of slavery from new territories, because he believed that congress was clearly authorized under the constitustitutional rights of the slaveholders.

Lincoln was not a Republican in the sense that Seward, Chase, Sumner and Greeley were Republicans; he was a Henry Clay Whig, who handled slavery during the war as tentatively as Clay could have done. Patrick Henry and John Quincy pation as among the clear war powers of the constitution which the president could invoke, but believing that it could not be constitutionally employed except as an indispensable military necessity, Lincoln disapproved and repudiated the action of General Fremont in August, 1861, and of General Hunter as late as May, 1862, when they assumed under their local military powers to proclaim emancipation.

McClellan, in May, 1861, proclaimed in West Virginia no interference with the slaves, and promised to suppress a servile insurrection. In June, 1861, the Federal General Patterson eagerly offered to suppress a servile insurrection if it should occur in a state already in rebellion. General Mansfield refused to admit the fugitive slaves of rebels to his camps, and General Hooker, in March, 1862, hunted them out and returned them to rebel masters. Halleck expelled them; Dix repulsed them in face of the act of congress of July 22, 1861, emancipating slaves that had been used to aid rebellion. General Williams, at Baton Rouge, refused fugitives of rebel masters, and McClellan, July 7, 1862, wrote Lincoln a letter strongly protesting against emancipation as a war

As late as the 22d of August, 1862, Lincoin wrote Greeley that he would save the Union without freeing a slave if he could save it quickest that way, or he would free all the slaves to save it if he could save it best that way. His primary purpose was to save the Union, and not to save or destroy slavery. Personally he wished all men everywhere might be free, but as president he only touched slavery to help the Union, or forbore when to touch it hurt the Union. Finally, thirty days after the Greeley letter and five days after the battle of Antietam, on September 22, 1862, the emancipation proclamation was issued as a war measure, and Lincoln to the last always said that his proclamation was not intended as an act of moral justice, but as the invocation of the war power against the resources of rebellion.

To Secretary Chase Lincoln wrote: The original proclamation has no constitu-ional or legal justification except as a military The exemptions were made because the military necessity did not apply to the ex-empted localities. Nor does that necessity apv to them now any more than it did then. gument of military necessity, and so without any argument except the one that I think the measure politically expedient and morally right? Would I not thus give up all footing upon constitution or law?

Lincoln always rested the authority of children ever pass from the cradle to old his great proclamation on his war age with their souls untainted by selfish powers and its justification upon sin of all sorts, we are not quite certain | military necessity. He declared that that the death of a beautiful, guileless child his oath of office forbade him to inis not a more blessed memory than it is | dulge his primary abstract judgment on likely to leave if it lives to reach forty | the moral question of slavery. If he could have saved the Union by saving If selfishness and sin have not written | slavery Lincoln would have done it, not | their marks upon its mind and heart it is because he loved slavery, for he declared mouth, Wolcott Balestiet, the bishop of

wrong," but because he had taken an oath to preserve the Union, not to uproot slavery, and to restore the Union with or without slavery was his paramount duty

He was willing to save slavery if it would restore the Union, but the moment he became convinced that it was necessary to emancipate the slave in order to uproot the rebellion he shot his thunderbolt with the strength of hand and accuracy of eye spirit of innocent mirth; the spirit of of Olympian Jove. Among Lincoln's latest words of public wisdom were these of the Northern copperhead:

And there will be some black men who can remember that with silent tongue, and clenched teeth, and steady eye, and well-poised bayonet that they have helped mankind on to this great consummation; while I fear there will be some white ones unable to forget that with malignant heart and deceitful speech they strove to

The year that is gone was one of exceptional prosperity in America, a year disfigured by no large general calamity. We have lost few great men whose absence makes the world less warm for the rest of us who are left behind. In Europe there has been unbroken peace, though the skies have been periodically darkened with clouds that looked big with war. Europe has not had the agricultural prosperity and commercial felicity of America; indeed, it may be said to have had an exceptionally bad year. Like the United States. Europe has lost no figure among the great shepherds of the people who is severely missed by his flock among the nations unless it be Parnell. Gladstone, at 82, still leads the great party of English progress and is the greatest man that treads the earth today. The wise and gentle pope still governs the great Roman church with sagacity and firmness, at 81; Bismarck is 76; Kossuth is nearly 90; Marshal MacMahon is 83; Oliver Wendell Holmes is 82; Whittier is 84, and Tennyson is 82.

AT SUNSET.

It isn't the thing you do, dear.
It's the thing you've left undone,
Which gives you a bit of heartache
At the setting of the sun.
The tender word forgotten,
The letter you did not write,
The flower you might have sent, dear,
Are your haunting ghosts tonight

The stone you might have lifted
Out of a brother's way.
The bit of heartsome counsel
You were hurried too much to say,
The loving touch of the hand, dear,
The gentle and winsome tone
That you had no time or thought for.
With troubles enough of your own.

The little act of kindness, So easily out of mind; Those chances to be angels Which every mortal finds— They come in night and silence-Pach chill, reproachful wrath— When hope is faint and flagging, And a blight has dropped on isith.

For life is all too short, dear, For life is all too short, dear,
And sorrow is all too great,
To suffer our slow compassion
That tarries until too late.
And it's not the thing you do, dear,
It's the thing you leave undone,
Which gives you a bit of a heartache
At the setting of the sun.
—Margaret E. Sangster,

THE DEAD OF THE YEAR.

The list of the distinguished dead of the year ndes in America among statesmen and politicians United States Senators Wilson, Hearst and Plumb: Secretary of the Treasury Windom; John F. Swift, minister to Japan; ex-Secretary of the Interior A. H. H. Stuart, ex-Governor Robinson, of New York; ex-United States Senator Pomeroy, ex-United States Senator Joshua Hill, ex-United States Senator Chilcot, ex-United States Senator Wadleigh, ex-Governor Paul Dillingham, of Vermont: ex-Governor Waterman, of California; ex-United States Sen-otor Joseph B. McDonald, ex-Attorney-General Alphonso Taft, Hannibal Hamlin, Dr. George B. Loring, ex-Governor John Gregory Smith, of Vermont; ex-Congressman General Thomas Browne, of Indiana; ex-Congressman William L. Scott, of Pennsylvania; ex-Governor Moreouse, of Missouri; ex-Governor Crittenden, of Missouri; ex-Governor Fletcher, of Missouri; ex-Congressman Whitthorne, of Tennessee; excongressman Houck, of Tennessee; ex-Governor Johnson, of Georgia; ex-Governor Marks, of Tennessee; ex-Governor Safford, of Arizona.

The world of American letters and science has lost George Bancroft, James Russell Lowell, Anna Lynch Botta. Professor Joseph Leidy, Professor Alexander Winchell, geologist; A. Miner Griswold (the Fat Contributor), Herman Melville, B. J. Lossing, Major J. M. Bundy, Pro-fessor William Ferrel, James Parton, Donn Piatt, James Redpath, General Albert Pike. Rev. Dr. Thomas Hill, ex-president of Harvard college; George Jones, proprietor of the New York Times; Professor John F. Williams, of Cornell university: Prentice Mulford.

Hart, Lawrence Barrett, William J. Fiorence, Frank Lawler, Emma Abbott, John Mackay, Nelson Decker, Charles Fisher, Harry Edwards, Lilian Conway, Catherine Sinclair, widow of

Art has lost the painter Jarvis McEntee. The law has lost Benjamin R. Curtis, G. C. Ingham, Richard S. Newcombe.

Passing from men of peaceful fame to men whose laurels were won in war our death roll includes General William T. Sherman, General Heary A. Morrow, General A. P. Hovey, General Joseph E. Johnston, Admiral David D. Porter, Rear Admiral S. P. Carter, Admiral Shufeldt, General W. H. P. Laurel. General W. H. F. Lee (Confederate), Colonel William E. Merrill, United States engineer; Gen-eral Charles Devens, General E. A. Wild, General R. F. Kelley, General B. B. Eggleston, General C. B. Norton, Colonel G. A. Wood, Colonel Fred-erick A. Conkline General C. B. Nerton, Colonel G. A. Wood, Colonel Fred-erick A. Conkiling, General Franklin F. Flint, General G. A. De Russey, Colonel R. H. Offley, Col-onel Joseph B. Conrad, General H. P. Van Cleve, General Armistead L. Long (Confederate), Rear Admiral Alfred Taylor, Rear Admiral Thomas H. Pattison, General E. B. Tyler, General D. B. Van (Confederate), General H. H. Sibley, General ry (Confederate), General H. H. Sibley, General homas F. Drayton (Confederate), Colonel F. O'Beirne, General Thomas Harrison, General Raymond Lee, Chief Engineer White, U. S. N.; Major F. H. Larned, General Isaac F. Quinby, General Truman Seymour, General annibal Day, General Alpheus Baker (Confederate), General Albert G. Blanchard (Confederate), Colonel Herbert E. Hill, Chief Engineer James Butterworth, U. S. N.; Colonel H. L. Kendrick, General W. S. Featherstone (Confederate), Colonel Checker, Checker C. McConfederate, Colonel Checker, Confederate, Colonel Checker, Checker erate), Colonel Charles G. McCawley, United States marine corps; Commodore N. D. Ingra-ham, Colonel Samuel H. Starr, General Patrick E. Connor, General R. J. Henderson (Confeder-

ate), General F. B. Spinola, General L. J. Garteli (Confederate).

Among other notable deaths are those of Cap-Among other notable deaths are those of Cap-tain George H. McKenzie, famous chess player; P. T. Barnum, Leonard Jerome, Edward Bur-gess, Dr. Fordyce Barker, Mrs. Polk, widow of President James K. Polk; Nelson P. Reed, of the Pittaburg, Commercial, Par. Dr. Dr. ittsburg Commercial; Rev. Dr. Henry J. Van Dyke, Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, Bishop Padock, of the Protestant Episcopal church; Sir ohn MacDonald, Rev. Dr. Hatfield, Methodist John MacDonald, Rev. Dr. Hatfield, Methodist church; ex-United States Senator Creswell, of Maryland; Professor John LeConte, Bishop Gilmour, of the Roman Catholic church; General Manuel Castro, of California; Rev. Dr. Henry Darlingy president of Hamilton college; ex-Chief Justice Royce, of Vermont; Rev. B. D. Burchard, Rev. Dr. John W. Olmstead, of the Baptist church; John H. Latrobe, Rev. Dr. Robert T. Lowell, the Marquis de Chambrun, Mrs. Mark Hopkins-Searles, United States Judge Ogden Hoffman, United States Circuit Judge Sawyer, Judge Glenin W. Scofield, Herman Raster, Hawaiian Minister H. A. P. Carter.

Raster, Hawaiian Minister H. A. P. Carter. The notable foreign deaths are Alexander Kinglake, the historian; Molike, the great Gersoldier; Charles Stewart Parnell, Barry ivan, Admiral Hornby, R. N.; Ibrahim Pasha, Admiral Heusner, German navy; Duke of Devonshire, Duke of Somerset, Duke of Bed-ford, Duke of Cleveland, Gilbert a Beckett, Earl of Powis, Rev. Dr. Magee, archbishop of York; Lord James Donglass, Lord Rosnilly, Earl of Clonmeil, Earl of Clancarty, King Charles of Wurtemberg, the Crown Prince of Belgium, Archduke Henry of Austria, Count Lowen-haupt, Sweden; the Grand Duchess Paul of Russia, General Boulanger, O'Gorman Mahon, the Earl of Portsmouth, the Earl of Dart-

Winchester, General Whichcote and Lieu-Winchester, General Whichcote and Lieu-tenant Colonel Howlett, of Waterloo fame; the Duke of Mecklenburg, Owen Meredith (Earl Bulwer-Lytton) Earl of Errol, the bishop of Carliste, the Earl of Granville, William Henry Gladstone, Count Esterhary, William Henry Smith, first lord of the British treasury; Mme. Blavatsky, Major-General Sir Lewis Pelly, Balmacode Waled Porce, Farl Resuchamp, Dy, Balmaceds, Earl of Devon, Earl Beauchamp, Dr. Windthorst, leader of the German clericals; Earl of Albemarie, Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia, Meissionier, the great French peinter; Prince Napoleon Bonaparte (Plon-Plon), ex-President Grevy, Postmaster-General Raikes, Sir William White, Sir John Pope Hennessey.

African Bishop Crowther Dead. est words of public wisdom were these of LONDON, Dec. 31.—Samuel Adjai Crowther, just praise of the negro soldier above D. D., bishop of the Niger territory, died today. D. D., bishop of the Niger territory, died today.

[Samuel Adjai Crowther was born about 1810, of a family living at Ochugu, in the Yoruba country. His native name was Adjai or Edjai. In 1821 he was captured by a party of Mohammedan siave dealers and three times sold—first for a horse, and afterward for some tobacco. In 1822 he was released from a slave ship by an English man-oi-war, and landed at Sierra Leone. In 1825 he was baptired, taking the name of Rev. Samuel Crowther, a well-known English clerryman. In 1827 he married a native woman, who had been taught in the same school with him, and became a mission school teacher. He accompanied the expedition sent by the British government to explore the Niger in 1832. He then went to England, and siter studying at the Missionary college, Islington, was ordained by the bishop of London. He became a missionary at Akessa, and in 1864 he was consecrated bishop of the Niger country, having his diocesan seat at Lazos. He was author of a good account of the second Niger expedition and of various religious writings in West African languages. He also published a Yoruba dictionary and translated the Bible into Yoruba.]

An Old Sound Pioneer Dead. John Martin, one of the pioneers of Puget sound, died at 5:45 o'clock yesterday afternoon at his residence in South Seattle, aged 67 years, 11 months and 13 days. He was born at Cornwallis, N. S., in January, 1824, and was the seventh in a family of thirteen children. He lived for many years on his ranch on the Duwamishriver, but for the last three years has lived in South Seattle. The funeral will take

Speaker Crisp Recovering.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 31 .- Speaker Crisp's physician said today that the patient is mak-ing rapid progress toward recovery, and he thinks he will be able to preside over the House on Tuesday. The speaker, he said, had no symptoms of pneumonia.

place at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning from his

Police Superintendent Walling Dead. ASBURY PARK, N. J., Dec. 31 .- George Walling, for many years superintendent of the New York police, in charge of this department, died this morning at his home in Keyport.

Prince Victor Hohenlohe Dead. LONDON, Dec. 31 .- Prince Victor Hobenlohe, who is sojourning in this city, and has been ill for some time, suffering from cancer, died today from the effects of influenza.

An American Inventor Dead. Norwalk, O., Dec. 31.—Jonas Pinkley died today from lung fever, caused by the grip. Pinkley is well known among American in-

Rev. Heber Newton Out of Danger. NEW YORK, Dec. 31 .- Rev. Dr. Heber Newton has been pronounced out of danger by his physicians.

THE STATE PRESS.

Birdsview Bell: "Farmer Kyle, of South Dakota, is a good deal like New Jersey-doubtful, but always goes Democratic."

Spokane Review: "This calling a halt on pensions would be more effective were it not that so many of the fellows who are doing the clam-oring belonged to the element which called a halt when the Union armies were fighting seession and slavery."

Spokane Chronicle: "Is Elkins for Blaine or Harrison? Is Blaine a shattered idol? These are questions that present themselves to those who are studying the appointment of Elkins to the war department catalian. portfelio. Steve won't answer, and if he would Steven is so deceivin' that the devil can't be-

Whatcom Reveille: "Signing the pledge is easy; keeping it is difficult. The excitement of a good deed is enjoyable; the constant restraint of an appetite and habit, wearing. They who expect miracles of the Murphy work will be disappointed; but that it will do good there is little doubt. It is a good beginning, and if it never goes further, the attendants will have had several temperance evenings, if they never have any more.'

Port Townsend Leader: "The opposition to the Chinese is not race prejudice, but is prompted by wisdom and sound judgment. The law in its present shape is wholly ineffectual, as may be seen from the great numbers of nese constantly being landed on the shores of British Columbia, only to smuggle themselves into the United States. The present exclusion law is a useless expense because it does not serve its purpose. Better laws are needed if the evil is to be checked. At present it is steadily increasing to a dangerous extent and to a degree that means serious future conse-quences."

Fairhaven Herald: "If the members of the State Teachers' Association would add a little practical knowledge to that which they already cossess relative to the wonderful development of the Northwest, they have only to look about them over this fair young city and reflect that three years ago this site was covered by a dense forest; that upwards of fourteen miles of streets. graded and planked at an expense of more than \$350,000, have taken the place of the winding trails which then led to the farms in the valley; that no railroad then penetrated this portion of the state, and that even the steamboat service was run on the "accommodation" plan; that there were not 500 people here on Thanksgiving day, 1889, and that the first public school was opened on the 18th of August, 1890, with an enrollment greater than the total population a year before, though less than half the attendance six months

Birdsview Bell: "In the event of Allen's elevation to the bench the appointment of a successor to fill his unexpired term in the Senate will devolve upon Governor Ferry, who will undoubt-edly recognize the claims of this county, if pre-sented to him with a degree of unity that we believe possible, in advocating the cause of one whom there could be none more deserving nor one upon whom the distinctive honor could be more worthily bestowed, like the governor, a pioneer in the state, identified with the growth, progress and prosperity of this county, the projector and builder of that great boon to the farmers of the Palouse country, the Spokane & Palouse railroad, a man whose whole course has been as honorable as it has been successful, prominent in local, state and national politics and a lifelong Republican. We believe that we voice the sentiments of a large majority of our people in urging upon the governor the claim of our neighbor, friend and fellow-citizen Hon. A.

OLD YEAR AND NEW.

At midnight? Ah! yes; in the shadow and dark The hour glass will change the old to the new, As silent, ah, me! as the falling of dew, Bringing tears unto me, smiles unto you 'Mid shadow and dark, at twelve 'twi -Theo J. De Puy.

December 31, 1891. The Observer has been established at Oakesdale



You can't believe some deal-ers always. They want to sell the medicine that pays them the

proved.

With the facts before you, it's an insult to your intelligence to have something else offered as "just as good."

And here's the proof: Among all the medicines that claim to cure woman's peculiar weaknesses, tregularities, and diseases, the "Pavorite Prescription" is the only one that a government.

that's quaranteed.

If it doesn't do all that's claimed for it, if it doesn't do an that's channel ive h, if it doesn't benefit or cure, in every case, you'll have your money back.

There's strength and vigor for every tired and feeble woman, health and a new life for any distorts and allies woman,—and if every delicate and ailing woman - and if there's no belp, there's no pay.

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FULL DRESS PATTERN of English Tweed, Bedford Cords, Fancy Parisian Effects, Camel's Hair and French Broadcloths, . At from \$6 to \$12 a pattern ELEGANT FRENCH DRESS PATTERNS, the extreme novelties of the sea-

son (only one dress of a style), . . . At from \$10 to \$35 a pattern BLACK DRESS GOODS, the largest stock on Puget Sound, in plain and fancy effects, all new stock and reliable makes, . At from \$3 to \$20 a pattern

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TF there is anything that makes us smile a long, broad and supremely happy smile, it is to sell somebody a spanking suit of clothes and have his best girl spoil its elegance by spilling wine and jelly cake all over it when he calls on her on New Year's Day. It may make him feel a little blue at first, but the month of January is generally quite busy with us in supplying the Gents of our city with AN EXTRA suit for the coming spring. Overcoats are also in high demand and a finer stock than ours is hard to find. You see we are always prepared to meet all demands and do not fear that we cannot supply yours.

Give Us a New Year's Call

And even though you come a day or two late, we readily excuse all delays of that kind, but do not put it off too long, as we are now prepared to treat you most hospitably.

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