

Puget Sound Dispatch.

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SEATTLE, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 17 1874.

NO. 40

Puget Sound Dispatch.

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miralty.

**MR. LEARY WILL GIVE PARTICULAR
attention to the purchase and sale of
Real estate
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Loans negotiated
City property, Timber and Agricultural
lands for sale.**

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Real estate
Collections &c.
Loans negotiated
City property, Timber and Agricultural
lands for sale.**

LYING IN HOSPITAL.
MR. DR. MAYNARD IS PREPARED
to take a few patients at her Hospital two
doors South of the U. S. Hotel.
Cerebral attendance guaranteed.
Seattle, March 3, 1874.

Puget Sound Dispatch.

MAIL ON PUGET SOUND.—Proposals have been advertised for carrying the mails between Olympia and Victoria (or between Tacoma and Victoria, as the Postmaster General may hereafter direct), twice a week each way, and an additional trip once a week between Seattle and Olympia, making an aggregate distance, each week, of 700 miles—36,400 miles a year—the schedule time requiring two first class steamers, costing at least \$100,000 each, to perform the service. The law of last session requires that every proposal shall be accompanied by a bond, (fixed in this case at \$16,200) with good and sufficient securities, to be forfeited as liquidated damages in case of failure; also a certified check, (in this case \$810) to be forfeited in case of failure. "No proposal shall be considered unless it shall be accompanied by such bond, and there shall have been affixed to said proposal the cash of the bidder, taken before an officer qualified to administer oaths, that he has the ability, pecuniarily, to fulfill his obligations, and that the bid is made in good faith, and with the intention to enter into contract and perform the service in case his bid is accepted. That before the bond of a bidder provided for in the aforesaid section is approved, there shall be endorsed thereon the oaths of the sureties therein, taken before an officer qualified to administer oaths, that they are owners of real estate worth, in the aggregate, a sum double the amount of the said bond, over and above all debts due and owing by them, and all judgments, mortgages, and executions against them, after allowing all exemptions of every character whatever."

If this law is strictly construed, no man can bid for the contract who cannot swear that he is worth at least \$200,000, the amount required to give him the "ability, pecuniarily, to fulfill his obligations."

The bid of Capt. Starr, which was rejected at the regular lettings on the ground of being excessive, was for \$36,000 a year, or thereabout. That is considerably less in proportion to the number of miles and the prescribed schedule time, than any other steamship mail route upon the Pacific Coast. Ben Holiday is paid much more per mile on the Sitka route, and one-quarter of the route—Port Townsend—gives no additional mail facilities to any one, and the expense of the same to the Government might be dispensed with without the least detriment to the public service; and yet this unnecessary expense is incurred by the Department for no other purpose than to favor a monopoly which is seeking to absorb and control the entire steamship transportation of this upper coast.

Nearly twenty years ago John Scran-ton (of blessed memory) was paid \$500 a trip—\$3 33 a mile, for carrying less than one-tenth of the present amount of mail matter once a week between Olympia and Victoria, choosing his own mode of conveyance and making his own time schedule, limited only to a week for each trip. Now the Starr Brothers propose to perform the service upon a time schedule requiring first class steamships, for less than one dollar a mile, and their bid is rejected as excessive, while higher rates are paid to every other contractor on the coast, and against all rules of fair dealing, and all previous custom of the Department, the amount of their bid was exposed to the public before it was acted on, and a huckstering policy of competition invited. Scran-ton probably never had \$20,000 invested in his contract; the Starrs have nearly \$200,000 in steamers on this line. They have run here four years, bought off the old line, reduced fares and freights more than one half, given the best kind of accommodations, sunk a large amount of money by their liberal and public spirit, and deserve better treatment for their efforts to promote commerce and carrying business of this section than they have received from the Government. It is difficult to understand why the Department so unjustly discriminates against contractors on Puget Sound, as in case of Garfield in the Sitka contract and the Stars in this.

Nobody to Answer.—Under the call for a Democratic Territorial Convention, made by John Miller Murphy, the primary meetings for the election of delegates were appointed for Saturday, the 12th inst. In this city and county there is no such party organization and consequently nobody authorized to respond to the call; therefore, if King county has any delegation in Mr. Murphy's convention, it will be by volunteers. At the last election there was an Independent party in the field in this Territory, composed of Republicans and Democrats indiscriminately, but no Democratic party. Mr. Murphy has an undoubted right to call a Democratic Convention, on his own hook, and we've no objection. In these days we believe it is conceded that every man has a

right to choose his own political associations. Those Democrats who think they have no further use for the six or seven hundred Republican voters with whom they cooperated at the last election, have an unquestionable right to re-organize a Democratic party under the leadership of the man who but a few years ago published "the only Republican paper in Washington Territory."

DIED.—In this city, Sept. 6, 1874, Harry Schultz, infant son of S. T. and Sarah M. Davis, aged 6 months. Portland papers please copy.

Mrs. Gilliam and daughters arrived this (Friday) afternoon from San Francisco, after an absence of about six weeks. Bill is happy.

CIRCUS COMING.—The Great California Circus and Amphitheatre will give an exhibition in this city on Thursday next.

HOMEWARD BOUND.—A telegram from New York, dated the 10th inst., was received the same day by Mr. Louis Schwabacher, announcing the arrival from Europe of Mr. Bailey Gatzert and wife, who have spent the last eighteen months on the Continent. They may reasonably be expected here within the next two or three weeks and will be welcomed to their home by hosts of friends.

PEACHES.—It is generally believed that peaches cannot be produced in perfection in the humid atmosphere around Puget Sound. A lady friend has presented us a basket of peaches raised in the garden of D. N. Hyde, Esq., in this city, as large and beautiful as any we ever saw in California, and as far exceeding the peach of the Eastern States as does the fair donor the average of her sex in beauty and womanly graces. The gift and the giver were perfected under the same skillful hands.

THEATRICAL.—The Fanny Morgan Phelps Company, which will play here to-morrow night, is spoken of by the Victoria papers in the most enthusiastic terms. Mrs. Amy Stone is represented as a star of the first magnitude, and is ably supported by her husband, Mrs. Phelps and her sister and Minnie Pirely are known here, and are favorites wherever known. Our play goes will be glad to welcome Dudley and Sims, who are of the Company.

The Presbyterian Church corporation of this city, yesterday (Wednesday) paid seven hundred dollars gold coin for a lot on Third street, on which to erect a house of worship. They have called the services of Rev. Alex. B. Nicholson, and under the auspices of this talented and distinguished divine we predict a prosperous career for the new organization. As a lesson to those engaged in similar enterprises we may mention that we are informed that not a dollar of the purchase money of the lot was asked for from persons not connected with the Presbyterian Church.

A MERE ACT OF JUSTICE.—It has been suggested to us that the least the Board of Regents of the University could do, would be to make an appropriation to pay the expenses of Rev. Alex. B. Nicholson and wife from the East. Considering all the circumstances of the affair, we should say so. In the words of a gentleman of this city, "the honor of Washington Territory demands that her representatives should not be guilty of unbecomingly meaness."—Intelligencer.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL TRIAL.—Very Rev. Dean Cridge of Christ Church Cathedral is cited to appear at Pandora Street Church to-morrow at 11 o'clock in the forenoon to answer the charges of insubordination and contumacy prepared by the Lord Bishop of Columbia. It is understood that published letters of the Dean will play an important part in the hands of the prosecution. The Lord Bishop will preside and will be assisted by two assessors—Archdeacon Weeds and Rev. Mr. Mason. Mr. McCright, Q. C., will appear for the prosecution, and Mr. Robertson, Q. C., for the defence. The proceedings will be public.—Victoria Colonist.

THEATRICAL.—The largest audience ever assembled in this city to witness a theatrical exhibition, were entertained at the Pavilion, last evening by the Fanny Morgan Phelps Company, and it is not too much to say that the anticipations of all were fully realized. This city has never before been favored by a dramatic corps so well organized and ably led. This commendation is entirely disinterested and gratuitous, as the management practically ignore the local press: have their posters printed in Victoria, furnish no printed programmes to their audience, and do no advertising; and we may add, they would have had no audience but for the voluntary efforts of the local press.

ANCIENT ORDER OF FORESTERS.—A special meeting of the above order was convened on Tuesday at Victoria, for the purpose of forming Columbia Dis-

trict, under a dispensation from the High Court.

The following delegates were present: From Court Washington, of this city, Bros. Capt. Geo. D. Hill, D. N. Hyde, Jno. Levy, Geo. N. Reynolds, and Dr. J. C. Grasse. From Court Vancouver of Victoria; Bros. Jno. Winger, H. T. Mann, F. Saunders, H. Waller and E. J. Salmon. The following District officers were elected: Geo. N. Reynolds, District Chief Ranger; Capt. Geo. D. Hill, District Sub Chief Ranger; H. T. Mann, Secretary and F. Saunders, Treasurer.

Port Gamble, Sept. 8.—Arrived, bark Milan.

Port Gamble, Sept. 9.—Arrived, Camden and Atlanta.

Port Ludlow, Sept. 9.—Sailed, new schooner Twilight, Captain Nisen, San Francisco.

Port Discovery, Sept. 10.—Arrived, Perpetua.

Victoria, B. C., 9.—Arrived, William Taber.

San Francisco, Sept. 10.—Arrived, steamer Colima from China and Japan; New Castle and Free Trader, Columbia River. Sailed, Imperial, Cork; Knowsby, Sataland; Gov. Morton, Liverpool; Tidal Wave, Port Madison; Lovett Peacock, Port Townsend.

Telegraphic

EXCLUSIVELY TO THE DAILY DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—A Panama letter received to-day contains a brief account of an attack by Brazilian troops on religious fanatics under the leader of Marior troops numbering 400, and in the fight, which lasted 2 hours, lost 40 men, when the survivors fled, abandoning the artillery.

A Rome letter says in progressing with its church property the Government Commissioners take an action which shows that they are determined to cut nearer and nearer the bone and to leave the former well fed body little else than a grim skeleton. The establishment of the Propaganda was last week made to feel for the first time the pressure and first turn of the screw—the Government brought to the auction block a fine property of Montali's large villa or palace, in an admirable situation above Frascati.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Since the declaration of General Sheridan that no one would be allowed to visit the Black Hills region without authority from the Interior Department, that Department has been in receipt of a large number of letters asking permission to go there. Acting Secretary of the Interior Cowan has written a reply to Governor Hennington of Dakota, which is furnished for publication as a reply to all similar communications, in which he cites the provisions of the treaty of 1868 with the Sioux, by which the Black Hills country was guaranteed to them, the boundaries of which are as follows: Commencing on the east bank of the Missouri river, at the 46th parallel of latitude. Thence across the river and along the Northern line of Nebraska to the 104th degree of longitude West from Greenwich. Thence North to the point where the 46th parallel of North latitude intersects the same. Thence due east along said parallel to the place of beginning. The Secretary says that the only power to alter this provision is that which made the treaty, and then it must be done with the consent of the Indians. The late exploring expedition of General Custer was merely a military reconnaissance of ascertaining the best location, if in future it should become necessary to establish there a military post.

QUEBEC, Sept. 8.—Hon. Mr. Ouimet has resigned. The ministers will remain in charge of their Districts until their successors are qualified.

HAVANA, Sept. 8.—The Captain General has commuted the death sentence of the rebel leaders Bancourt, Junense, and Rodas.

Lieut. Ariza telegraphs from Yotanas as follows: Just arrived here. The enemy, numbering 600 have been completely defeated at Yarayabo with a loss of 36 killed. Among the dead are two officers, Catixa Garcia and his chief of staff Quesada. Capt. Hancho Noguera and one soldier were taken prisoners.

CHICAGO, Sept. 8.—General Sheridan received a dispatch to-night from General Pope, containing a report from Colonel Miles from a camp on Red River, Aug. 31st, via Fort Dodge, of a decisive battle with about 500 Confederates and hostile Indians the day before, Aug. 20th. Col. Miles command had been in pursuit of these Indians for days over a terribly rough and almost impassable country before they could be brought to a stand. The route was strewn with their stores which they had thrown away to aid their flight. The

troops fought splendidly and the victory was complete. 30 Indians were killed and many wounded. The only loss to the troops was 3 badly wounded.

Col. Miles' command was, at the date of the dispatch 103 miles from the base of supplies, and their supplies would be exhausted about the 15. General Pope had ordered a supply train sent, which will reach them before that date.

COLUMBUS, S. C., Sept. 8.—The Republican State convention met here to-day. Postmaster M. C. Wilkes was elected temporary chairman, defeating Congressman Elliott. This is regarded as a break of the Chamberlaine-Patterson-Elliott party. Great excitement is manifested among the members.

OMAHA, Sept. 8.—The Independent Convention met at Lincoln this morning. Attendance was small.

LITTLE ROCK, Sept. 8.—The Democratic State Convention to-day appointed a committee on credentials, who up to 4 p. m. were not ready to report, and a recess was taken till 8 p. m. If they then report it is not expected that the committee will do more than effect a permanent organization to-night.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 8.—Delegates to the Democratic State Convention are united upon Wm. Gaston, of Boston, for the first place on the ticket, but there is considerable canvassing for other places.

ALBANY, Sept. 8.—The city is full of Democratic and Liberal politicians, in attendance upon to-morrow's Convention. Senator Benton was serenaded to-night. He made a brief speech but did not discuss any important topic.

CHICAGO, Sept. 9.—The Wisconsin State Fair opened at Milwaukee yesterday. President Stillson in an address, speaking of railroads, said consolidations of railroads resulted in such immense combination of capital that people become alarmed at the centralization of such immense wealth; that railroads were guilty of several acts of bad faith, and by listening to unwise counsel have done much to provoke and bring on the present difficulty, which could and should have been avoided. Yet we are not unamiable of the aid they have rendered the State in its development. While people should ever be tenacious of their rights, they should ever be just. All we should ask is the fair line as between producer, consumer and carrier, and let us endeavor to solve this question of cheap transportation wisely, dispassionately and in strict justice to all.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 9.—The car repair shop of the Marietta & Cincinnati railroad at Sealeske, Ohio, burned this morning with 25 freight cars. Loss, \$75,000.

WEST CHESTER, Mass., Sept. 9.—The Democratic State Convention met here to-day. Hon. Leverett Saltonstall was chosen President. After the organization was completed the Convention nominated Wm. Gaston of Boston for Governor and Wm. Nesmith, of Springfield, Lieutenant Governor.

PORT STANLEY, Ont., Sept. 9.—Masonic Hall burned last night. Loss \$25,000. Partly insured.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 9.—Henry Von Phil, for sixty years a prominent merchant here, died yesterday, aged 90.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 9.—The Liberal State Convention met at Tweedie Hall to-day, and was called to order by Gen. John Cochran, who made a long speech, criticizing the Republican management of public affairs; argued that Democrats had affiliated with corrupt Republicans in Congress to carry out disreputable measures; claimed that the new party is demanded. After temporary organization was effected, Committees were appointed and the Convention took a recess.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 8.—The Republican State Central Convention met here to-day, and after declaring that the Republican party stand ready to support any movement in this State looking to peace, property and good government for all, and as many Independents, Democrats and many Republicans have already united and put a non-partisan state ticket in the field, without interference with national or local questions. Resolutions were adopted calling a State Convention Sept. 23rd, at Jefferson City to re-affirm the principles of the party and perpetuate its organization.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 8.—A collision occurred in the Mersey to-day between the Spanish steamer Tomas, and the Oriental line steamer Alexandria. The latter sank and the Tomas was badly damaged.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—The old Catholic Congress at Freiburg, Germany, closed to-day with a public sitting. Over 5,000 persons were present.

HALIFAX, Sept. 9.—The boat race between the Logan crew, the St. John's, and the Boss Folly crew of Halifax was rowed here this morning. The weather was fair and the water smooth. The Halifax crew won by seven lengths.

MADRID, Sept. 9.—The Carlists recently fired on a train of cars, believing that the Austrian and German ambassadors were passengers. The driver and stoker of the train were killed.

General Lazrane has been appointed Commander in Chief of the Army of the North, and Generals Loma and Seballos Commanders of Divisions.

LITTLE ROCK, Sept. 9.—The Democratic State Convention organized last night, and on reassembling this morning adopted resolutions endorsing the Constitution just framed by the Constitutional Convention and appealing to the people to support it, to secure the equality of all men before the law, honesty and capability in the administration of every public trust, and speedy punishment of public crime. A committee was nominated Elisha Baxter for Governor by a vote of 51 to 49 for all other candidates. A committee was appointed to inform the Governor of his nomination. They returned with a written message stating that, while he endorsed the Convention and its platform, he deemed it best for the interests of the State to decline the nomination. Thereupon great excitement resulted and those who at first opposed him now changed their votes to him and the nomination was made unanimous. After appointing another committee to wait upon Governor Baxter, the Convention adjourned till to-morrow.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 9.—The Republican State Convention met at Minneapolis to-day, and nominated Judge J. R. McMillan for reelection for Chief Justice, and F. B. Cornell for Assistant Justice. The platform adopted was a long and eulogistic review of the history, character, achievements, and politics of the Republican party, and an endorsement of them.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 10.—The most important news from China and Japan, relative to the settlement of the Formosan difficulty has been anticipated by telegraph. The Japan Gazette of the 21st of August, however, contains an account of the murder of Mr. Haber, the German counsel at Hakodadi, Aug. 12th. He was assassinated by a native who says he was commanded by a demon to execute the crime. He attacked his victim with a sword, mangling him fearfully, stabbing him in many places, almost severing both arms and cutting off entirely one of his legs. The German corvette Elizabeth sailed at once from Yokohama for Hakodadi on receipt of the startling news. The assassin was in custody. On the 20th of Aug. there was a very severe shock of earthquake at Yokohama, but no damage resulted.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—The Liberal State Convention met yesterday at Albany, but made no nominations and adjourned till Sept. 15.

The steamer City of Pekin has returned to New York.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 10.—The Democratic State Convention reassembled to-day and the State ticket was completed as follows: For Secretary of State, Benj. Willis of Williamstown; for Treasurer, Nathaniel Clark, of Lynn; for Auditor, Osgood Moore, of Newburyport; for Attorney General, Walter Colburn, of Dedham.

Resolutions were adopted which declare their devotion to the Constitution and demand equal rights for all races and colors, demand a speedy return to specie payments, denounce federal interference with the elections, and condemn all lawless acts of violence against colored men and persons who have settled in the south, oppose some laws, especially the prohibitory law and its accessories, advocate a stringent license law, demand various reforms in the state of affairs, and the abolition of the ring's commissions, State constables, and favor fostering with care the interests of labor and the industrial classes.

JACKSON, Mich., Sept. 9.—Reform State Convention met to-day. There were about fifty delegates, most of them Republicans, present. Resolutions were adopted advocating retrenchment and radical change in public affairs and reform in the manner of appointing men to office, and favoring the election of all public officers by the people. A speedy return to the specie basis, declaring that the banking, state and national, should be free and favoring a revenue tariff. Full State ticket nominated H. Chamberlain, of Berrien Co., for Governor; J. W. Turner, for Lieutenant Governor; George W. Hoos, for Secretary of State. The ticket is about evenly divided between Democrats and Republicans.

OMAHA, Sept. 9.—Independent Convention at Lincoln to-day, nominated G. W. Davis, of Douglas, for Congress; J. F. Gardner, for Governor; Henry Meib, for Secretary of State. The platform favors resumption of specie payment as soon possible; cheap transportation and opposes further land grants to railroads. Favors reduction in taxes and opposes prohibitory law, and advocates a reform license law.

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 10.—Brush fires are raging in the neighborhood of Templeton and immense property has been destroyed. The country for a distance

of 10 miles square is blackened and charred. The City of Ottawa is full of smoke from the fires, and ashes fall thickly in the streets.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—There is great excitement at Green Point, Long Island, over the disappearance of a three month old child of Jacob Hager, a wealthy German. The babe was taken out for a ride by a discharged nurse, who did not return till next day. Her story is, that she was captured by two men, who took the babe from her and shut her up in a house, from which she afterwards escaped. The police believe she either killed the child or hid it for the purpose of blackmailing the parents.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—A Paris dispatch says Guizot, Author and Statesman, is in a comatose state. Death is imminent.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 10.—Republican Convention of Sixth District adopted rules endorsing the State Committee's recommendation that the Republican State Convention make no nominations. The recommendation of the State Central Committee will be carried out by the Convention, as there seems little doubt that it will be strictly in favor of the ticket nominated by the Independent Reform or the Farmers' Convention, which is headed by Wm. Gentry, farmer and native of the State.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 10.—Up till near noon, the Republican Convention had done nothing. A fight is going on in Committee on Credentials on the admission of certain contesting delegations, the result of which will involve the nomination or defeat of Chamberlain.

REUTLAND, Vt., Sept. 10.—Judge Powell publishes a letter in the Rutland Herald this morning, withdrawing his name from the Congressional contest in the Second District.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—A call for a consultation of Republicans of reconstructed States to be held at Chattanooga, Tenn., Oct. 13, is being signed by prominent Republicans. The call says: All Republicans, whether of these or other States, who still earnestly seek to maintain the principles on which the Union was defended and to inaugurate, which in the South reconstruction was begun and who feel an interest in the preservation of law, order and the rights of citizenship, are invited to attend this consultation. All should become possessed of the facts as to the true condition in their respective localities, so that an authoritative statement may be made to the country.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—President Orton of the Western Union Telegraph Company, denies the rumor that his Company have purchased a controlling interest in the Franklin, Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph lines, with the intention of absorbing them. E. D. L. Sweet, of the Atlantic & Pacific, also denies the statement.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—The Graphic will to-morrow publish Moulton's additional statement in reply to Beecher in its three o'clock edition.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 10.—Douglas Jameson, one of the negroes taken by the mob from Trenton jail, is here in jail, in charge of the U. S. Marshall, who refuses all communication with him, but it is believed from disclosures made by him the deputy arrested five men at Pickettsville last night who were concerned in the Trenton affair, and two others for whom warrants were out and surrendered themselves to the Marshall.

BUFFALO, Sept. 10.—At the running races at Buffalo Park to-day, the race for the Buffalo cup, \$1,000, 2 1/4 miles, was won by Katie Pease, Lizzie Lucas second, Wanderer third. Time, 4:28 1/2, the fastest on time on record by 6 seconds.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 10.—The steamship Alexandria, which was sunk in Mersey by a collision with the Spanish steamer Tornes, has been raised and taken to the Dry Docks. She had only ballast on board. The Tornes has also been docked.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—Ship Exine, on a voyage from Shields to Aude, took fire and was destroyed. 21 of her crew, who escaped in two boats, have arrived at St. Helena, after a voyage of over one thousand one hundred miles, during which neither boat saw the other. The third boat, containing the remainder of the crew, has not been heard from.

PARIS, Sept. 10.—The newspapers here publish an official Carlist dispatch acknowledging that the Royalists fired on the German gunboats Albatross and Nautilus at Guetaria. The dispatch declares that the vessels were endeavoring to effect a landing of armed men.

HAVANA, Sept. 10.—The Captain-General to-day issued a decree ordering out immediately for active service five per cent. of all the volunteers enrolled in the Island, to serve until the first of April next, which will add about 3,500 men to the army.

The Government has obtained a loan from the banks of over one million in bills and \$500,000 in gold, giving a promise to return it shortly.

Puget Sound Dispatch.

BERNARD BROWN, EDITOR

Seattle, W. T., Sept. 17, 1874.

Return of the Prospecting Expedition.

The prospecting party of which we spoke last week, have returned to this city. It consisted of the following gentlemen: A. Treadwell, Jay S. Kelley, A. A. Denny, H. Butler, Capt. John Sufferin and Master Charles Denny. The time was unpropitious, as it rained every day while they were out. They report the roads in the mountains in a fearful condition, some of the mud holes in Squak valley being almost impassable.

While camped at Bovista's ranch on the Snoqualmie, they prospected the top sand on a bar in the river and found three colors of gold to the pan. This fact goes to prove that the "old settlers" have known for years—that some of the rivers are rich, and only want a little muscle and pluck to develop placers and river beds as rich as were found in California.

About three miles from the summit of the Cascade range, they visited a mammoth vein of magnetic iron ore, said to be about 90 per cent. iron. The vein could be seen from a distance of about fifty yards and appears to be about sixty feet wide, showing on both sides of the canyon and upwards a distance of about one hundred feet. It can also be traced a long distance on top of the ground. When the Seattle and Walla Walla railroad is built—the line of which runs near the vein, it will become valuable, as the coal obtained in this section of country is all that is necessary for its reduction.

A large number of specimens were brought in by the party, which will be tested by Mr. Kelly, who is a practical assayer and mineralogist. Among the specimens we saw some beautiful garnets, in clusters, obtained near the summit. We also saw some handsome specimens of hornblende, of a greenish color, and having the form of a zeolite. We also saw a vial of black sand which was panned out by one of the party, containing minute crystals of a beautiful amethyst color. This sand, we understand, will be presented to the Microscopical Society, of San Francisco, who will report to Mr. Kelly what those crystals are. Mr. Kelly is confident that rubies and diamonds will be found in this country.

The field of these explorations is in this country, within 60 miles of Seattle, on the line of the Seattle and Walla Walla railroad.

Proceedings.—When Gen. Scott was a candidate for President, John Van Buren, in addressing a political meeting in Ohio, expatiated largely on the dangers of military rule and a standing army in times of peace, when he was interrupted by an inquisitive fellow in the audience with the question: "Mr. Van Buren, will you tell us what President, in his message in 1839, recommended to Congress an increase of the standing army?" John scratched his head for a moment and then replied: "I don't remember his name, but I know he was cleaned out very soon afterwards." It will be recollected that the father of the speaker was the President alluded to.

The precedent quoted by Gen. Murphy to justify his call for an exclusively Democratic Territorial Convention, is of a similar character. He says: "The call is almost in the identical language of the one issued two years ago, when Judge Brown (then quite as much of a party man as now) gave its nominee a hearty support." Yes, that is all true; we remember all about it, and that it was "cleaned out very soon afterwards."

Murphy was bullied and McFadden was intimidated by Newell into calling a Democratic Convention, by the threat of the latter that the Democracy of the Walla Walla county would support the nominee on no other conditions. A majority of the committee and a large majority of the most influential Democrats of the Territory protested against a party call, and when the Convention assembled, it was distinctly repudiated as a party measure. McFadden was nominated as an independent candidate on the same ticket with Judge Hewitt, an Independent Republican. As a no-party man we supported McFadden, and on the same ground we supported a portion of the Republican candidates in this county, without identifying ourselves in any manner with the party affairs of either of the old political parties. Murphy at the same time supported McFadden on the same ticket with McLane, Billings, Phillips and other Administration Republicans who openly repudiated any intention of joining the Democratic party. Yet Murphy innocently asks in relation to his call for an exclusively Democratic Convention: "Why should it rule out every conservative newspaper, and six or seven hundred Republican voters now any more than it did then?" For the simple reason that these parties were never in the Democratic party. They made common cause with Democrats outside of party lines and under no party banner. Democrats would be as much bound to respond to a call of Independent Republicans, as the Independents are to respond to a call of the Democrats. They went together on an equal footing; they can stay together on no other terms, without humiliation to one or the other.

We remember an old Indian trader on the frontier of the Northwest, of an amiable and confiding disposition, who used to say: "A man cheat me once, he be dam; he cheat me twice, I be dam." The Independents may profit by the old Frenchman's philosophy. During the canvass two years ago the leading Democratic politicians persistently disclaimed party; but no sooner was a victory achieved than the Independents were told to go ashore; there was no room for them on the boat they had helped to rescue; there was "bearly enough" for the Democrats. When the Legislature assembled, all the offices and jobs at their disposal were distributed in Democratic caucus, as rewards for party service, Murphy coming in for the best slice. Let those who rejoiced over a "Democratic victory" in Washington Territory two years ago, remember that no party ever succeeded the second time by treachery to its allies.

Becher had not felt harsh toward him, even though he had paid \$7,000 blackmail. The letter begins, "My Dear Frank," and closes, "Yours Gratefully, H. W. B."

GLOUCESTER, Sept. 17.—Gen. Butler opened the Congressional campaign in Essex District to-night by an elaborate speech, mainly on national topics.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—A meeting of British amateur carmen was called for Monday next at this city, when efforts will be made to induce one or more crews to go to Philadelphia to take part in the international regatta there in 1876.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—President Grant and wife arrived here this evening.

The Herald thus summarizes Moulton's statement: He shows that he did render efficient counsel and aid to Becher after the publication of the Bacon letter, and avers in this respect that Becher told a willful falsehood; that he was not a blackmailer, and that Becher was a blackmailer, in that he availed himself of the power which he had over Bowen to extract thro' Chapin from Bowen a certificate of character; that the device which he (Moulton) resorted to were Becher's own suggestion and made in an effort to help and save Becher. He states specifically justification which Becher gave him for his adultery with Mrs. Tilton, namely: that his physical expression of love was as natural as the words of endearment he used towards her. This, Moulton says, was the first expression of the doctrine of free love he had ever heard, and it therefore became deeply impressed on his memory. That when he read to Becher, from the letter of Tilton to Bowen, the charge of rape made by Bowen, that Becher deemed it necessary to tell him the truth in reference to the woman mentioned, by Bowen, Becher saying: "I didn't commit a rape, but it true I had connection with the woman." Moulton said: "If you are on friendly terms you had better have a retraction, else you may be at Bowen's mercy." Becher did so and obtained the best relation he could, which appears in statement; it appears also from Moulton's statement, that the efforts of Gen. Butler have been towards the safety of Becher, in order to save him and the country from the shame which would ensue from the publication of the whole truth. He (Butler) never appeared in New York on this question except at the suggestion of Becher's counsel.

Plymouth Church prayer meeting to-night was largely attended. Nearly all the prayers and speeches referred to the absent pastor with affection and confidence. Brother Cleveland, who had recently seen Becher in the country, informed the congregation he was cheerful, unmoved by slanders and was coming back, October 1st, to resume his duties.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 11.—General Custar's final official report to General Terry, recapitulates his former statement and takes strong ground in favor of immediate opening of the Black Hill country. He endorses the reported gold discoveries and suggests further explorations next season, nevertheless Professors Winchell and Donaldson assert that Gen. Custar does not know, of his own knowledge, that any color of gold was found in Black Hills.

GENEVA, Sept. 11.—The International Law Association, which has been in session this week, closed its proceedings to-day with a public meeting. D. D. Field, of New York, made a speech explaining the objects of the Association, which he said was to obviate the necessity of war. Henry Richard and Pere Hyacinthe addressed the meeting. The Association held its sittings in the room occupied by the Board of Arbitration on the Alabama claims. Before adjournment Count Murphy telegraphed his acceptance of the Presidency of the Association.

PARIS, Sept. 11.—Senor Vega Armaydote, newly appointed Spanish Ambassador, presented his credentials to President McMahon to-day. President McMahon has resumed his tour. He arrived at Lille to-day, accompanied by General De Cissy. The city was illuminated to-night. The President will go to Arras and San Quintin. At the latter place a grand military manoeuvre will be witnessed. Thence the Presidential party will go to Lyons.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 14.—Greenbacks unchanged.

LONDON, Sept. 12, 5:30 A. M.—By a recent agreement of the Atlantic Steamship Company at Liverpool, the uniform rate of stowage passage was fixed at 5 pounds for both slow and fast steamers between Liverpool and Boston. Passengers intending to land at New York are thus enabled to travel on fast boats at slow boat fare by taking tickets for Boston. Slow lines have consequently withdrawn from the agreement and competition has recommenced. Steerage passengers are now taken on some lines at 3 guineas.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—A New York paper, commenting on Moulton's latest statement says: "We shall not waste time and temper in the analysis of a statement that will sink Francis Moulton deeper than any revelation of baseness and treachery that has been made by Mr. Becher or his friends. It is about such a document as one might expect from a man who allows his friends to make a merchandise of his wife's honor, and acts as broker in a transaction brutal, cruel, cowardly and infamous. Because his actions have been misconstrued, soforth, this Bayard of Brooklyn must save his reputation for generosity by blinding him to whom he has

been a favored guest, pulling out private letters committed to his honorable keeping, showing the world what ugly things brother and sister could say of one another, what sentimental phrases wives could write in the absence of their husbands, and dragging the reputation of ladies he has never known through the reeking filth of this unparalleled scandal. It would not have been considered a nice business for a gentleman in the olden times, but we suppose it is all right in these days when a public man undertakes to prove that he is not a dog by showing that he is a cuckold. It is time for this abominable business to be stopped. The accusers have failed in their case and every fresh attempt to accomplish their purpose only makes their failure more disastrous.

The World says: "Henry Ward Beecher stands good against a ten-acre lot full of Moulton and Tilton. We will tolerate no more of their passionate and unsupported assertions. If they have any proof of what they allege against the pastor of Plymouth Church, let them take it into a court of justice, where it can be weighed and sifted. A suit at law may enable them to destroy the character of Beecher but nothing will ever mend their own." The World censures Moulton and says none of the documents reinforce the charges in any degree, while several of them seriously invalidate them by their bearing, upon which alone can their publication be justified.

The Times says: "This statement is offered by Moulton for a double purpose; first, as a personal defense, and second, as a criminal arraignment of Beecher. We regard it as fulfilling neither purpose."

The Sun says: "The opinion of men respecting the guilt or innocence of Mr. Beecher will not be changed by it. Those who think him guilty will be more certain of it than ever, and those who believe him innocent will believe it all the more."

PITTSBURG, Sept. 12.—Judge O. B. McFadden, Delegate to Congress from Washington Territory, who has been seriously ill at the St. Charles Hotel, in this city, for the past 8 or 9 weeks, is now convalescing slowly, and expects soon to be able to start for the Pacific Coast.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—The great strike of cotton operatives at Bolton begun on the 7th inst. Four mills, employing 13,000 persons, have stopped. Four mills, employing 7,000 are still running. The trades unions throughout the manufacturing districts are collecting subscriptions for the idlers.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Assistant Surgeon Saml. A. Storror is relieved from duty as Assistant Surgeon, and J. H. Bartholomew is ordered to report to the Army Medical Board for examination for promotion, and then to the Department of the Columbia.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—The masons, brick layers, hod carriers, and helpers in Jersey City, Bergen, Hudson City, and Hoboken have abandoned the eight hour rule, and it is announced that all are working ten hours without an increase of wages.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 12.—The examination of the alleged Ku Kluxer from a Gibson Co. has been postponed till Monday. Among the prisoners are J. P. Hale, who had a row with the negroes at a barbecue about paying for a shot which he had bought, and Morgan and Nathan, the men who were fired upon by negroes near Pickettsville, which led to the arrest of the negroes who were taken from Trenton jail. An Avalanche reporter had an interview with Dug. Jameson, the negro who escaped from when Morgan and Nathan were fired on, and that the negroes had assembled for the purpose of killing a colored man named Butler and whipping another, but says he was there in the interest of peace. He was reticent in regard to his being taken from jail. He says he escaped by jumping into a creek, and that Nelson also escaped.

TWIN MOUNTAIN, N. H., Sept. 13.—Becher preached here to-day to a similar throng to that of last Sunday, taking his text from the 5th Chapter of Galatians, 15th and 18th verse inclusive. Becher has seldom preached with more vigor or effect. Drift of discourse was the meaning of the religion of man, which argued to be liberty—that liberty which comes from a perfect unconscious systematic obedience to law.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The following are the postal changes for the Pacific Coast: Post Office established at Gales Creek, Washington county, Oregon, Lester Ray Postmaster, and Unalaska, Alaska. Postmasters appointed: F. B. Poor at Fort Bidwell, Modoc Co., Cal.; Frank Kenyon at Round Mountain, Shasta county, Cal.; Henry Cushman at Long Tom, Lane county, Oregon. At the instance of Senator Mitchell the following mail service has been ordered in Oregon by the Post Office Department: A new weekly mail from Eugene City across the Cascade Mountains to Upper Ochoco. Mail service on the route from Dallas, Polk Co., Ogn., to Philometh, Benton Co., has been increased from weekly to semi-weekly. Route from Wheatland to Salem, increased from weekly to semi-weekly.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The Commission pension office is decided as preliminary to the consideration of claims under act of June 18, 1874, providing for a pension of \$50 per month in alleged permanent disability; that the applicant must present evidence showing he requires regular aid and attendance of another person.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 13.—Republican Convention nominated D. H. Chamberlain for Governor; R. H. Eaves, present incumbent, for Lieutenant Governor, and R. B. Elliot, Chairman Executive Committee. An Independent Convention will be called, as many delegates are dissatisfied. Other nominations will be made.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Montgomery Blair has been called to Missouri by the dangerous illness of his brother Frank.

CORNWALL, Ont., Sept. 13.—This morning, the following property was destroyed by fire: John O'Reilly & Co.'s paper mill, Hedges planing mill, Stormon Cotton Manufacturing Co.'s office and the mill of P. E. Adams, saw, lath and shingle mill. Total loss is estimated at \$250,000. It is believed all is insured.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 14.—Flour, Extra, \$5@5 25. Wheat, quiet at 1 50@1 55. Barley, 1 05, 1 15@1 20. Oats 1 40@1 60. Hay, \$9@14.

Potatoes, sweet, sell from the wharf at 1 25. Other kinds from 1 12 1/2 down to 50 cents per hundred pounds. Dairy products.—Eggs, Oregon, received by steamer last night go off slowly at 32 1/2 cents; California Eggs, 40@42 1/2 cents.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 14.—In response to a call for a mass meeting on Canal street this morning to protest against the seizure of arms of private citizens, men began to assemble about 10 o'clock, and by 11 o'clock the broad sidewalks of the great thoroughfare were filled for several squares. There seems to be a general suspension of business. At this hour, noon, addresses are being delivered from the base of the Clay statue. No disturbance of any kind occurred. Two companies of United States Troops arrived this morning and Marshal Packard reports a regiment enroute from Holly Springs, Mississippi, for this city. The meeting adopted resolutions requesting the immediate abdication of Governor Kellogg, and a Committee of citizens, consisting of R. H. Moss, Chairman, Jules Tuges, Samuel Chapin, Samuel Bell, and J. M. Seixos, was appointed to wait upon the Governor. The meeting is awaiting the report of the Committee.

Later.—The Committee from the Canal Street Mass Meeting, appointed to wait on the Governor with a request that he immediately abdicate, went to the Executive office where they were met by General Dibble of the Governor's Staff, who informed them that he would take the message to the Governor, which he accordingly did and soon returned with a reply that the Governor must decline to receive any communication from the meeting, because, he said, definite and accurate information was that there were now assembled in different parts of the city several large bodies of armed men, who met at the same call that convened the Mass Meeting. This he regarded as a menace, and while he would deem it one of his highest duties to receive any communication or petition from a peaceable assemblage of citizens, he could not recognize men arriving with the request. Chairman of the Committee replied: "There are no armed men in Canal Street, so far as we know of, and we believe that if the Governor had accepted the proposition we brought to-day, it would have pacified the people of Louisiana and might or would have prevented violence or bloodshed; so far as we are concerned we are prepared to pledge to him that there will be no violence to person or property. We feel in a position, on the contrary, to assure him that there should be perfect security to both."

General Dibble, on the part of the Governor, replied, "I have to repeat what I said before, that while there may be no armed men on Canal Street, there are armed bodies within a short distance assembled on the same call as your Mass Meeting."

The Committee then retired and reported the result of their interview to the meeting. The people were then advised to go home and get their arms and ammunition and return to assist the white league, who were under arms to execute the plans that would be arranged for them. The people dispersed and afterward in an armed body formed in procession and marched up Camp St.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 14, 3 P. M.—Armed men are station at the intersection of streets on the south side of Canal street, from River to Clairborne street—about 4 P. M. a body of metropolitans, 500 with cavalry and artillery, appeared at the head of Canal street, took possession. General Longstreet commanding accompanied by an orderly then rode up and down Canal street ordering the armed citizens to disperse. Some firing soon after occurred. Metropolitans are reported to have broken at first fire. The citizens are now building barricades along Poydras street, having already captured the City Hall and alarm telegraph. Police telegraph lines, worked from a battery in the City Hall, have been detached and are now useless. One Company of United States Troops are here, but remain at the Custom House. Spectators state that the authorities seem to have great confidence and deal with what they term an armed mob, and say unless the people disperse there will be bloody work to-night. Barricades are erected in all the streets between Poydras and Canal streets. The Metropolitans massed in and around Jackson square and at the St. Louis Hotel. There was a sharp fight at River and Canal streets at 4 o'clock. The number killed is estimated as high as 50.

Many wounded. Capt. J. M. West, printer and well known correspondent, and E. A. Talladano and one citizen besides a number of Metropolitans are reported killed. General Badger was severely wounded. Colored men, of which the Metropolitan brigade was largely composed, broke and ran at first fire, leaving their comrades a number of whom were killed and wounded.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 14, 8 P. M.—The streets above Canal street are filled with armed citizens. The impression now prevails that no further attempt will be made by metropolitans to dispossess their opponents who handled them so roughly this afternoon. Most of the barricades are made by street cars. No further conflicts apprehended before morning. 6 or 8 citizens and 20 or 30 metropolitans killed in the fight this afternoon. Many wounded on both sides.

Midnight—City quiet throughout.—Last casualties to citizens in fight foot up 6 killed, 5 seriously wounded, 12 fatally wounded. Metropolitan's loss—7 killed, 30 severely wounded. Among citizens killed, Major Goarstein.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 14.—An extra issued this afternoon contains this proclamation: To the People of Louisiana:—For two years you have borne with patience and fortitude great wrong through fraud and violence. The Government of your choice has been overthrown and the power usurped. Protest after protest, appeal after appeal to the President of the United States and Congress failed to give you the relief you had a right under the Constitution to demand. The wrong has not been repaired. On the contrary, through the instrumentality of partizan judges, you are debared from all legal remedy. Day by day taxation is increasing, amounting, with costs and penalties, to confiscation of your property, your substance squandered, your credit ruined, resulting in failure and bankruptcy. The right of suffrage virtually taken from you by the enactment of skillfully devised registration and election laws. The Judicial branch of your government has been stricken down by the conversion of the legal posse comitatus of the sheriff to the use of the usurper, for the purpose of defeating the decrees of courts, his defiance of law leading him to use every force for the arrest of the sheriff, while in the execution of process of the courts. To these may be added a corrupt and vicious Legislature, enacting laws in violation of the Constitution, for the purpose of guarding and perpetuating the usurped authority, and the Metropolitan police, paid by the city, under the control of the usurper, quartered upon you to overawe and keep you in subjection. Every public right has been denied and as if to goad you to desperation private arms are seized and individuals arrested. To such extremities are you driven that manhood revolts at further submission. Constrained by a general sense of duty as the legally elected Lieut. Governor of the State, and Acting Governor in the absence of Gov. McEnery, I do hereby issue this, my proclamation, calling upon the military of the State, comprising all persons between the ages of 18 and 40 years, without regard to color or previous condition, to arm and assemble under their respective officers for the purpose of driving the usurpers from power. Given under my hand and seal this 14th day of Sept.

L. P. PENN, Lieut. Gov'r.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 15.—The State House was surrendered at 7 A. M. without firing a gun. Penn's militia are about 10,000 strong. The entire metropolitan force and the Kellogg militia are without arms. The arsenals were surrendered at 9 A. M. to the citizens or Penn militia. Kellogg, Longstreet and others have taken refuge in the Custom House.

Second dispatch.—The Kellogg Government has been overthrown and the entire city is in the hands of his opponents. Lieutenant Governor Penn, elected in 1872, will at once install in office all those elected at the same time. Courts will be organized and the entire machinery of the new Government set in motion throughout the State. Penn sent a dispatch to President Grant last night stating that the people, hopeless of other relief, had taken up arms to maintain the legal authority of the State officers elected by them, and that they comprise the great body of intelligent and honest people of the State. They declare their sincere loyalty and respect for the U. S. Government and its officers, and affirm their entire ability to maintain peace and protect liberty and equal rights of all, and the officials of the U. S. It shall be its special arm to defend them against all assaults and to treat it with profoundest respect and loyalty. We only ask of you to withhold any aid and protection from our enemies and the enemies of Republican rights, and of the peace and liberties of the people.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 15, 11 A. M.—General Frederick Ogden has just made a speech from the gallery of his head quarters, stating that the war was over, and advising the people to go quietly to their homes and resume their usual vocations.

Governor Penn this morning appointed Thomas Doylan, a well known detective, Chief of Police. He is organizing a force.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—The President has received from Gov. Kellogg by telegraph an application for aid to protect Louisiana from domestic violence. No other dispatch has been rec'd by the President or Attorney General. No dis-

patches other than the application by Kellogg for aid have been received at either the Executive mansion or the Attorney General's office up to noon. The application was referred to the Attorney General, who had a long interview with the President on the subject, Secretary Bellnap not being in town. The result of the conference is the preparation of a proclamation to be issued, taking ground decidedly against the disturbances of the peace in Louisiana, and on the usual terms in such cases.

The President had a conference with Adjutant General Townsend to-day.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—The President has issued a proclamation in the usual form, reciting the reports of an insurrection against the constituted authorities of the State of Louisiana and ordering all insurgents to disperse within five days.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 15.—Barricades have been torn down and street cars have resumed regular trips.

A rumor that Longstreet was captured drew an excited crowd in front of the St. Charles Hotel who were addressed by R. H. Marr in a speech congratulating the people on the restoration of legal authority, counselling them to show by their orderly conduct that they only wanted to secure their just rights without infringing on the rights of others.

Mayor Wilz this afternoon issued a proclamation of the same tenor as Marr's speech.

Andrew Dumont, a member of the Kellogg Legislature and of the School Board, who surrendered to the citizens, says Kellogg fled at the first fire and has not been seen or heard of since.

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Telegraphic

EXCLUSIVELY TO THE DAILY DISPATCH.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—A terrific collision occurred this morning on the Great Eastern railway near Norwich. 15 persons were instantly killed and thirty injured, some, it is feared, fatally.

Second Dispatch.—It is stated now that 20 were killed outright and 50 wounded by the Great Eastern railway collision. The line is completely covered by the debris of the wrecked trains.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 12.—The Ambassador from Japan has arrived. It is generally considered that a pacific solution will be effected of the difficulties with regard to Formosa. It is reported that the question will be submitted for arbitration to the President of the United States and the King of Italy.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—The latest phase of the controversy between the Pacific Mail Co. and the transcontinental railroads from Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and San Francisco, for a new and powerful line on the Pacific to run exclusively in the interests of the railroads and the European connection. The name of Stanford has been prominently mentioned in connection with the enterprise. In an interview he said if the negotiations pending were successfully concluded he thought it very likely he would visit Europe to make arrangements for the purchase of vessels. Russel Sage, President of the Pacific Mail Co., expressed regret at the present competition between the Pacific Mail Company and the Pacific railroads, which, he said, were injuring all parties. He claimed that the Pacific Mail Company were willing to do anything to put an end to existing difficulties. He attached little importance to reports with regard to the establishment of a rival line. If the railroads attempted anything of that kind they could at once be enjoined for a violation of their charters. It was quite likely, however, that Stanford and others would try to establish a line in connection with the Pacific Railroad.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 11.—Professor S. Winchell, State Geologist, the same gentleman who accompanied the Custar expedition to the Black Hills, in his official report, enumerating the minerals found in the country says: Some of the miners who accompanied the expedition report the finding of gold and silver in some of the gulches in the Southeastern portion of the hills, though I saw none of the gold nor did I see any of the auriferous quartz. I have taken the gold reports with a large grain of allowance. Prof. Donaldson, who also accompanied the expedition, entirely coincides with Prof. Winchell on the gold question.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—The Inter-Ocean's New Orleans special says: Information from St. Martins and Iberia Parishes indicate that the White Leaguers make bold to state that they have three cannon and are armed with Winchester rifles. They have the rations furnished by the Government during the overflow. During the last three weeks fifty seven negroes and whites have been murdered in that vicinity, and refugees from Covington state that at least thirty persons have been murdered in and about that place. Registration officers in the northern and western portions of the State decline to serve, owing to the insecurity of life.

The regular police of Shreveport have been discharged, and firemen, all of whom are White Leaguers, have been appointed to succeed them.

A number of cases of Prussian guns, consigned to the White Leaguers of this city, and brought from New York City on the steamship Western Metropolis, marked, "Ladies and Children's Shoes," have been seized.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—Moulton's statement appears in the Graphic with facsimile of the letters produced therein. Among the letters is one from Becher to Moulton enclosing a check and directing Moulton to use it in his discretion. Another is a friendly note making an appointment. In it Becher sends his love to Mrs. Moulton, and writes, "How dreadfully near the point she speaks sometimes." There is also a letter from Mrs. Morse, Mrs. Tilton's mother, in which she addresses Becher as, "my dear son" and asks him to help her pay her rent and provide for herself through the winter. She refers to Becher's secret and says only six persons know it. She writes of Elizabeth's home troubles, and thanks Becher for the deep consolation he affords her daughter. The letter closes, "Do you know, I think it very strange that you should ask me to call you my son."

Moulton gives a letter dated July 28, 1870, to show that, up to that time,

Will let me

ALL SORTS.

Illinois has 2,900 idiots. London is five times as large as Paris. Every wealthy chess-player should give a check to the poor fund.

A hundred years fretting will not pay a half-penny debt.

The commerce of the Ohio River foots up \$700,000,000 annually.

Early marriage brings toil and hardships. It costs \$1 per bushel to raise wheat.

A man advertises in a New York paper for a bar-keeper, "who must be recommended by his pastor."

"Oh! ma. There's an angel with wings." "Pshaw! that's only a Louisville girl with her ears spread."

To obtain a postage stamp at a Niagara hotel requires a five minutes struggle with two negroes and a bald-head book-keeper.

"Had you, sir," said Henry Erskine to a dilatory carpenter, "been there to build the ark, we should not have had the flood yet."

When a Chicago man can't lie on his back and go to sleep without dreaming of his mother-in-law, it is considered a sufficient ground for divorce.

Who is the straightest man mentioned in the Bible? Joseph, because Pharaoh made a ruler of him. And that's why he remained stationary in Egypt.

Noble lords are scarce at the watering-place hotels, and a cruel Western man accounts for it on the ground that it is not time for the barbers to take their summer vacations.

A California temperance association limits the beverages of its members to wine, beer and cider, "except when laboring under a sense of discouragement, then whiskey will be allowed."

When they tried to force Miss Gay, of Independence, Missouri, into a marriage against her will, she kicked the minister's hat off, knocked the young man down, and rode off on a mule, with one foot on each side of him.

Wagner is in the Maine State Prison waiting to be hung. He deserves to be executed for writing that atrocious Lohengrin; but as any musician will tell you, it's mighty hard to execute Wagner properly.

Each thing lives according to its kind; the heart by love, the intellect by truth, the higher-nature of man by intimate communion with God.

A Cape May youth used the deeds of his father's farm for gun wads. The stamp on the bottom of the document wasn't anything like the impression the old man made on the same part of the lad's anatomy.

A new game called "granger seven-up" is announced. Three persons play for a can of oysters. The first man out gets the oysters, the last man out gets the oyster can, and the "middle man" don't get anything.

On Saturday, a confidence man approached a stranger in Park Row, addressing him as Mr. Wardell. "My name is not Wardell," said the stranger. "Is it possible that I am mistaken? Are you not Mr. Wardell of New Haven?" "I am not; I am Tom Collins."

The grasshoppers on their way South stopped a railroad train, and got copies of the St. Paul papers. When they read that only a small portion of the crops had been destroyed, they started back to finish up the job. So says the Milwaukee Sentinel.

A man in Minnesota recently set a fire in his barn to drive out mosquitoes. The insects got out, but two horses who were there were not so fortunate. They went with the barn.

What is wanted in Kansas are more telegraph poles, or stronger ones. The average pole holds only about four horse-thieves comfortably.

Canadians drank over 18,000,000 gallons of intoxicating liquors last year—over four gallons and a half to each man, woman, and child.

Burd Grubb is the owner of a Newport yacht; so they call him Canary Seed.

The Queen didn't so much as go out in a tug to meet the American base ballists.

Why cught not a timepiece to be called a xhingummy? Because it is a watch you call it.

It has been noticed that nothing makes a woman laugh so much as a new set of teeth.

Milton, in youth, was inclined to hilarity in his cups.

It is prophesied that chemistry will extract beef-steak from cast-off boots.

Kentucky has lost over \$500,000 by defaulting Sheriffs.

It is nothing for a Georgia woman to kill 50 snakes per week.

The opium crop in Persia has failed, owing to excessive falls of snow.

The happy rich, the happy poor, both quite possible. But "the happy mean"—oh, no—impossible.

During the last twelve years England has expended a sum equal to \$32,656,689 upon coast fortifications.

Great and noble examples and great and noble books survive for centuries after their authors are dead.

A suspicious wife, on being asked where her husband was, replied that she was very much afraid he was Missing.

A New Orleans young woman swallowed eight five-cent pieces which she had stolen rather than give them up.

"Gauze and effect" are suggested to a Western editor as the toilets of young lady graduates at feminine commencement.

If a man has any religion worth having he will do his duty and make no fuss about it. It is an empty kettle that rattles.

A Memphis man has sworn a terrible oath to kill an average of one doctor per week for the next year. Turn about is fair play.

A correspondent wants to know if it is true that the human body has seven million pores. The last time we counted there were seven million and nine.

A Minister once prayed: "O Lord we thank Thee for the goodly number here tonight, and that thou also art here notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather."

"If you don't see what you want, ask for it," is posted up in a conspicuous place in a Logansport grocery. A native stepped into the establishment last week. He saw the card, and remarked, "I want a ten-dollar bill, and I don't see it." "Neither do I," was the laconic reply.

A subscriber asks our commercial man to quote the wholesale price of soda bottles. He says he can't afford to pay five cts. apiece for them when the roof of his woodshed is the headquarters of all the cats in the neighborhood.

TWO LIVES SAVED.—On Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock Messrs. Robert Reed and Z. T. Henry started in a little sloop from this city, with intention of bringing a cargo of provisions to Reed's logging camp. When about one mile out in the bay the little craft upset; but the men succeeded in getting on her bottom, and from there they were rescued by boats hurrying after them. The sloop was leaking badly and had partly filled with water, and when a squall struck her broadside she was unmanageable; hence the capsizing. Reed and Henry were speedily taken back to town, after which the sloop was towed in and righted. Our citizens are tendered the thanks of those they saved for the promptness and energy evinced on the occasion.—Mr. Henry, we are very sorry to learn has since his escape from the watery grave been very ill, but is now cared for by his relatives in Olympia.—Steinbock Express.

TO THE MEMORY OF GREELY.—Says the St. Louis Globe.

One man, at least, comes out of the Beecher-Tilton scandal with an unimpaired reputation. His name is Horace Greeley. When Tilton urged him to call at his house during his absence, Mr. Greeley declined. He said he did not think it a good habit to visit a wife while her husband was away. These were creditable words.

The New York correspondent of the Missouri Republican moralizes on the Beecher business thus:

True love sits in the heart, and when it dies nearer the ground, when a woman's "inner nature's spiral sense," or whatever she calls it, begins to trouble her, and she begins to talk of being "restful and soothing, and refreshed and comforted by blissful seasons of spirital intercourse," Adolphus had better stay round the house with Mary Ann, when the pastor makes his pastoral calls. This business has very much depressed the usual liveliness of parochial visitations.

FATHERS, ATTENTION!—What ought what can a mother do, when a good, pleasant, careless husband constantly thwarts all her efforts to teach or govern the children, and yet cannot be made to see or feel what he is doing?

Let us illustrate and sketch from memory, no imagination:

"Mamma, please give me a piece of pie?"

"No, darling, one piece is enough."

"Half a piece, please, mamma?"

"No, Freddie, no more."

"Do give the child a little piece; I'll risk it hurting him."

And the mother gave it.

"Mamma, may I go out to play?"

"It's very chilly, and you have a cold; I don't think it is best."

"Bundle me up warm, mamma, and I won't take cold."

"I fear you will; you must play indoors to-day."

"Just a little while, please, mamma?"

"No, Freddie, you must not go out to-day."

"Do let the child go out. What a girl you are making of him. Women never were fitted to bring up boys. Dress him up warm and let him run; it will do him good."

And Freddie went out.

"May I have my blocks in the parlor, mamma?"

"No, Freddie, make your block-house in the dining-room. Mrs. L. is an invalid, and I want the parlor very quiet."

"I'll be very quiet."

"You will intend to be, but you cannot help making some noise, and as Mrs. L. very rarely goes anywhere, I fear she will be very tired at best; so be a good little boy and play in the dining-room this afternoon."

"I won't make a bit of noise nor tire her one speck."

"You must play in the dining-room, Freddie, and not say any more about it."

"Nonsense; it will do her good to see a happy little face; it will give her something besides her own pains and aches to think of. Let him bring his blocks in the parlor."

And he brought them in.

"What a torment that boy has got to be! It's tease, tease, tease from morning till night. It's enough to wear the patience out of Job! If you don't whip him I will."

And he whipped him.

Query—Who ought to be whipped?—Mother at Home.

ADVANTAGES OF BEING A PRINTER.—Mr. Walter, M. P., proprietor of the Times, presiding at the recent anniversary dinner of the Printers' Pension Society in London, said he had often regretted that he himself was not a practical printer, and he would give an illustration of the advantage which a man in any position of life might derive from learning such a trade in his early days. Two or three years ago he had the pleasure of entertaining a most remarkable person, the bishop of one of our remote and inaccessible colonies, whose diocese included the whole of the Hudson Bay Territory. When appointed bishop as a young man he reflected upon what would be most advantageous qualifications he could acquire, next to that of his sacred profession, in order to recommend himself to the natives of that country and to render them practical service. Considering that the wild Indians of those regions possessed neither books nor an alphabet, he learned the trade of a bookbinder and printer before going out to that country, and he constructed an alphabet and had books printed, which he bound with his own hands, for the benefit of the natives.—That feat might be regarded as a feather in the cap of the printing profession.

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AND IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN Hardware, Groceries,

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DEFY COMPETITION!! Our past success in business is sufficient guarantee to the Public that they will be dealt with ON THE SQUARE.

Our stock consists in part of the following, viz: Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, Provisions, Liquors, Tobacco and Cigars, Crockery and Glassware, Paints, Oil, Varnish, Brushes, Carpets, Oil-cloths, Curtains and Window blinds, Shelf Hardware, Carpenter and Blacksmith tools, Iron, Steel, Chain, Bolts, Rivets, Ship Chandler and Cordage, Lime, Cement, Plaster of Paris, Hay, Feed, Cumberland Coal, Plows and other farming implements.

In fact anything and everything in general use in this country.

We do not import "Direct from England," but one of our firm keeps a Chinese servant whom he imported direct from Oregon.

We have a resident partner in the Market and our purchases are made to the VERY BEST ADVANTAGE.

To Country Dealers we would say, and say it in truth too, that they can make Saving by purchasing of us instead of going below.

Thankful for past patronage, we take this method of inviting the Public to give us a call and we guarantee that they shall not regret doing so.

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Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Wines, Brandies, Whiskeys, ETC., ETC., ETC.

No. 15 Commercial st. Seattle, W. T. Genuine Cutter Whiskey always on Hand.

SUMMONS.

In the District Court of the Third Judicial District of the Territory of Washington, holding terms of the City of Seattle, in and for the Counties of King, Kitsap and Snohomish. William Walker, Plaintiff, vs. John S. Dickson and Helen Dickson, his wife, Defendants.

United States of America send Greeting to JOHN S. DICKSON and HELEN DICKSON, his wife, Defendants.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff, in the District Court of the Third Judicial District of the Territory of Washington, holding terms at the City of Seattle, in the County of King, for the Counties of King, Kitsap and Snohomish, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within twenty days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons, if served within the said County of King; or if served out of that county, but in this District, within thirty days, otherwise within sixty days, or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of the complaint.

The said action is brought to obtain a decree of this Court for the foreclosure of a certain mortgage described in the said complaint, and executed by the said John S. Dickson and Helen Dickson on the 13th day of March, A. D. 1873, to secure the payment of a certain promissory note, dated March 12th, 1873, made by the said John S. Dickson and Helen Dickson for the sum of \$500, payable in gold coin of the United States one year after the date thereof, to the order of said William Walker with interest thereon at the rate of 1 1/2 per cent. per month, until paid; that the premises conveyed by said mortgage may be sold and the proceeds applied to the payment of said promissory note, with interest thereon at the rate aforesaid; an attorney's fee in said mortgage mentioned and costs of suit, and in case such proceeds are not sufficient to pay the same, then obtain an execution against said John S. Dickson and Helen Dickson for the balance remaining due; and for other and further relief in the prayer of said complaint particularly set forth. And you are hereby notified, that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the said complaint.

Witness the Hon. Orange Jacobs Judge of said Court, and given under my hand and the seal of said Court this 1st day of August, A. D. 1874. L. B. ANDREWS, Clerk.

McNAUGHT & LEARY, Attorneys for Plaintiff, aug 4-6w.

IN THE PROBATE COURT

OF KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON TERRITORY. In the matter of the Estate of GEORGE WIST, deceased.

Order to show cause why Decree of Distribution should not be made. ON READING and FILING the PETITION of Philip Wist, Executor of the Estate of GEORGE WIST, deceased, setting forth that he has filed his account of his Administration of the estate of said deceased in this Court, and that the same has been duly set and allowed; that all debts and claims of administration have been duly paid; and that a portion of the said estate remains to be divided among the legatees of said deceased and praying among other things for an order of distribution of the residue of said estate among the persons entitled.

It is ordered that all persons interested in the Estate of the said GEORGE WIST, deceased, be and appear before the Probate Court of King County, at Port Madison, in said County on Monday, the 14th day of September, A. D. 1874, at 11 o'clock A. M. on the same being an adjourned term thereof, and there to show cause why an order of distribution should not be made of the residue of said estate among the legatees of the said GEORGE WIST, deceased, according to the terms of his will, and to file a copy of this order be published for at least four successive weeks before the said 14th day of September, A. D. 1874, in the PUGET SOUND DISPATCH, a newspaper printed and published weekly in the city of Seattle in King County, Washington Territory. Dated July 27th, 1874. JOSEPH COMSTOCK, Probate Judge.

KITSAW COUNTY, WASHINGTON TERRITORY. The above is a correct copy of an order to show cause why a decree of distribution should not be made in the matter of said estate of George Wist, deceased.

Witness my hand and seal of Court this 27th day of July, A. D. 1874. JOSEPH COMSTOCK, Probate Judge, Acting Clerk.

McNAUGHT & LEARY, Attorneys for the Estate.

CITY MARKET!

MILL STREET, SEATTLE. F. V. SNYDER, Proprietor.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THE above Market, having entered into arrangements whereby he will be enabled to supply the Citizens of Seattle and vicinity with the Choicest Meats & Vegetables

Respectfully states that by strict attention to business he will endeavor to supply the wants of his customers with articles that are of superior quality.

At his establishment, Corned Beef and Pork Smoked Meats, Pork and Bologna Sausages; Head Cheese, Tripe, etc., etc., may always be had. F. V. SNYDER.

SAID COMPANY ARE NOW AT WORK UP on the road, and all are invited to aid in the enterprise by taking stock. Now is the time to subscribe. A. A. DENNY, President, ROSWELL SCOTT Secretary.

MERCHANT TAILOR. S. KENNY

HAS JUST RECEIVED BY EXPRESS a lot of goods in his line, adapted to the Spring and Summer Trade.

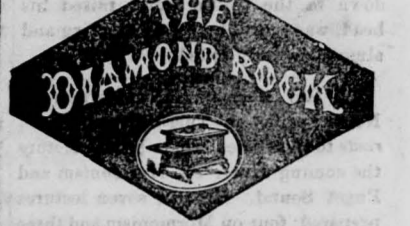
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One set of Boat Screws, one Large Tent, 48x24 with 6 feet walls.

And many other New and Second-hand Articles too numerous to mention, all of which will be sold cheap for CASH.

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THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD INFORM the public that they have purchased the above establishment, which will hereafter be conducted in a manner second to none in the City.

A share of public patronage is solicited, and the Proprietors promise that none but the best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars shall be offered for sale at their Bar. JAMES TAYLOR, WILLIAM MELVIN, Seattle, March 13th, 1874.