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Duget Sound Dispatch

VI. 3. SEATTLE, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 20 1874. NO. 345

Puget Sound Dispatch.

BROWN & SON.
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Puget Sound Dispatch.

Financial Report of the City of Seattle for the year ending Aug. 3rd, 1874.

Amount of Scrip issued and not paid as follows:	
City Scrip.....	\$ 934 09
Road Scrip.....	870 60
Gas Scrip.....	339 58
	\$2144 27
Revenues to meet the above indebtedness; uncollected tax is, now in the hands of the City Treasurer, H. W. Rowland, as follows:	
City Fund.....	\$1638 17
Road Fund.....	4861 75
Gas Fund.....	1013 49
Cash on hand, Cemetery fund 15 00.	
Delinquent list, 1872-3:	
Road Fund.....	\$ 636 11
City Fund.....	183 70
Estimated revenue from Road Poll Taxes under compulsory law passed by last Legislature 1000 00	
Total.....	\$3938 22
JOHN COLLINS, ex-Mayor.	
Attest, E. H. Browns, ex-Clerk.	
Seattle, Aug. 14, 1874.	

after. The Committee were so non-committal as ever. It is confidently predicted that Moulton's statement will not be published until a full report be made. It is not known what witnesses will yet appear or any statement that will be made.

On examining the trunk of Van Etan, the forger, who committed suicide about a week ago, a one thousand dollar bond of the Fond du Lac Railroad was found, which, on inquiry, proved to have been stolen from the residence of A. O. Burton about 10 months ago.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 11.—In the 224 race here at Driving Park for a purse of 4,500, divided among four horses, Lulu won three straight heats; Derby second. Time, 2 21, 2 24, 2 16. This is the fastest third heat ever trotted in a race.

CAIRO, Ills., Aug. 11.—At St. John's, Illinois, this afternoon, the boiler of the Illinois Central Coal Mining Co.'s works exploded, killing three men and demolishing wounding two others, and demolishing the works.

In Memphis the excitement about the Austin troubles is increasing. Steamer White left there with three hundred armed men this afternoon for the scene of the trouble. A large number have also gone by land.

TOLEDO, Aug. 11.—The Democratic Congressional convention to-day nominated Hon. Frank Hard.

LAFAYETTE, Ind. 11.—People's Congressional Convention to-day nominated Archibald Townsend for the Ninth District. He is an old line Democrat.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 11.—The Republican Congressional Convention of the Fifth District to-day renominated Hon. Frank Moorey.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 11.—In the Supreme Court to-day the arguments in the railroad case were concluded by Assistant Attorney General Sloan, who addressed the Court at length in support of the motion for an injunction. It is not certain when a decision will be rendered.

BENNINGTON, Vt., Aug. 11.—Charles Ross's uncle arrived here to-day. He says the little boy detained by the police is not his nephew.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—A correspondent at Samana Bay writes that the Company is absolutely defunct. Its property is becoming speedily ruined, and soon there will be no traces of the corporation.

A call has been issued for a straight out Democratic convention at Illinois, commencing Tuesday, Aug. 25th, at Springfield.

CHICAGO, August 11.—A Washington special says prominent post office officials state that the contractors of the new postal cards have furnished an inferior quality of paper, but the Department has not yet compelled complete compliance with the terms of the contract.

PARIS, August 11.—There is great excitement in the City in consequence of the intelligence that Marshall Bazaine escaped from the Island of St. Marguerite some time during Sunday night. The manner in which he succeeded in getting away is unknown, except that he used a rope ladder and got on board a vessel bound for Italy.

PRUSSIAN, August 11.—Collier & Edwards' prize fight occurred here this afternoon. The men went into the ring at 2:30 p. m. Up to 4 o'clock 8 rounds had been fought, the first of which was won by Collier the remainder by Edwards, who knocked Collier down in the eighth round, but gave up the fight at the 11th round.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 11.—A Helena, Ark. special says considerable fighting was going on in Austin last night, between Negroes and United States Troops. The latter captured a body of 20 Negroes, and while they were putting the prisoners in the Court House one of them attempted to escape and was killed and another wounded. Subsequently large bodies of Negroes advanced from the South and attacked the town and Court House guard, but were repulsed with a loss of several killed and wounded.

Second dispatch—Major Chambois has arrived here to charter a boat and take assistance to the whites in Austin. He says a courier from Mayor Woodson of Austin reached here at day light stating that the town was surrounded by about one thousand Negroes, and asking for the help. About two thousand men from Hernando and vicinity will be here at 2 o'clock, and in company with volunteers from this city will start for Austin. Dr. Smith, who is the unfortunate cause of the troubles in Austin, reached here last night. Some three weeks since he was attacked in the city of Austin by a Negro, drawing a pistol and killing a little Negro girl. The Negroes were exasperated to that extent that they collected a mob and took Dr. Smith to the woods to hang him, which they would have done had it not been for the entreaties of Mayor Woodson and the doctor's wife. Since that time he has been a voluntary inmate of the

jail to prevent being mobbed, until last Friday, when his friends came and carried him to Hernando. On learning this, the Negroes collected in large numbers, notifying the Major that unless the doctor was brought back and put in jail they would burn the town.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—General Pope telegraphs to Lt. Gen. Sheridan that the Indians who have been marauding in Southwestern Kansas have gone to the border land of Estocodo county, which is filled with game, and that they have abundance of ammunition. Two columns of troops now operating will converge on the section named.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—No new developments in the Beecher case. Shearman, in full view of Moulton's testimony, unreservedly repeats that it will not hurt Beecher in the least, and that his only motive for silence hitherto, when speaking out would show him blameless, was a generous regard for others. He cites Dr. Edward Beecher's letter regarding Mrs. Hooker as disclosing one of the several closet skeletons for which the accused is not responsible. Sympathizers with Beecher are jubilant over Shearman's unequivocal declaration that Beecher will come out as clear as a whistle.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The participation of certain officers of the United States service in the movements of the Japanese against the inhabitants of the Island of Formosa is likely to cause some embarrassment between our Government and China, as the latter claims jurisdiction of Island of Formosa and its people, and any proceedings on the part of alien citizens of an unfriendly or belligerent character against the Island is a violation of neutrality.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—A correspondent writes that news has reached Berlin that China has pushed forward 190,000 picked troops to the Kashgar frontier, and in addition placed large garrisons in the towns of Barkel, Keido and Olyoestia, which can be readily made available for war with Kashgar. It is proposed to attack the latter country simultaneously from two sides.

At St. Petersburg it is believed that in that event Russia would, once more to the assistance of Kashgar, since China is known to be arming for a war with Russia.

PARIS, Aug. 12.—It is reported that Marshall Bazain landed at San Relo and travelled by way of Turin to Bale. At the latter place he took the train to Brussels, where he arrived at 7 o'clock on Tuesday morning. It is believed that the ladder found on the cliff on the Isle of St. Marguerite was suspended there so as to mislead the authorities as to the manner of the Marshall's escape, which was effected in some other way, through the connivance of the guards.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—The Brooklyn Eagle of this afternoon has the following: Moulton's statement is unexpectedly found not to be more than four or five foolscap pages, not closely written. Moulton says that all he knows about the difficulty between Beecher and Tilton was entrusted to him in a conference, with all the documents he has been furnished, relating directly or indirectly to the case, and that these documents were entrusted to him. He says that he has known Tilton since 1827, and that he became personally acquainted with Beecher in 1829 and mainly through this case. Notwithstanding the fact that he has the consent of both Beecher and Tilton to tell all he knows about the case, and the additional fact that he has been twice summoned before the committee, he says he cannot in conscience and as a man of honor, disclose any confidences which have been placed in him. He came in to the case as a peace-maker to settle it, and all that he has done has been done in that direction.

LONDON, Aug. 12, 12.—The morning Post announces that negotiations between the powers for the recognition of Spain have been completed, with the consent of Great Britain.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 12.—Wool, fine Colorado washed, 25@30 cts.; Colorado, unwashed, 22 1/2@25. Texas, fine and medium, 25@30; Texas, coarse, 20@25. California, fine and medium, 25@35; California, coarse, 25@30.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—A South American letter says the Senate of Argentine Republic has resolved to submit the question of their boundary to Arbitration. Probable Arbitrators are President Grant for Republic and Emperor of Brazil for Chili, and the third man the King of Belgium in case the others disagree.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 12.—The Avallanche Helena special says, eight or ten negroes were killed in a fight at Austin, yesterday. They are still gathering, but probably the whites can hold out till help comes.

Parties arrived by steamer this morning state that the negroes occupied Austin at 2 p. m., yesterday. Capt. Lee says a story is circulated that after having received repulse the negroes began

the murder of women and children on neighboring plantations. The troops having been sent out from the city to defend these unprotected families, the negroes took the town and proceeded to break open stores and saloons and pillage the town. Though they had committed no outrages at last accounts, they had threatened to kill a large number. It is proper to state that politics had nothing to do with this trouble, and that Mayor Woodson and others whom the negroes prescribe, are Republicans. A landing has been effected at Shoo Fly. This being done contrary to the advice of Colonel Morgan, that officer resigned the command and Chalmers is elected to his place. The following has just been received from Helena:

"To Thomas H. Allen & Co.: Send us reinforcements by steamer Francis. Send guns with fixed bayonets, ammunition if possible, rations for ten days for 500 men. Signed, J. R. Chalmers."

From which it would seem that Gen. Chalmers had decided not to attack to-day.

Helena arrived says, about 200 stragglers dispatched at hotel here this morning who were part of the force sent from here to Austin. The negroes became excited and officials escorted them on board the steamer Trader, for Austin. The following has just been received:

Col. Marion Campbell, Helena.—You are requested and authorized to suppress the riot at Austin, to the end that peace may be restored and life saved.

Signed, O. Ames, Govr.

Col. Campbell goes to Austin immediately.

Unfounded rumors to the effect that the whites had been killed at Austin made the excitement intense. A call for arms, men and artillery is posted in the streets. Specials this morning say that 300 or 400 men landed and marched into Austin this morning but found only 300 negroes, mostly non-combatants. Only 8 men were arrested. Everything was quiet there at last accounts.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—Mr. Winslow, a member of the investigating committee of Plymouth Church has been deputed to examine and verify the correspondence of Beecher and Tilton in Moulton's statement.

The following is a synopsis of Beecher's statement:

Gentlemen of the Committee:—In my statement addressed to the public on the 22nd of July last, I gave explicit, comprehensive, and solemn denial to the charges made by Theodore Tilton against me. That denial I now repeat and affirm. I also stated in that communication that I should appear before your committee with a more detailed statement and explanation of the facts in the case. Four years ago Theodore Tilton fell from one of the most prominent editorial positions in America, where he represented the cause of religion, humanity and patriotism, and in a few months became an associate and representative of Victoria Woodhull and a friend of her strange cause. By his follies he was bankrupt in reputation, in occupation and in resources.

The interior history of which I am now to give a brief outline is a history of his attempts to so employ me as to reinstate and place him again upon the eminence from which he had fallen. It is a sad history, to the full meaning of which I have but recently awakened. His self-confessed failure has made clear to me what for a long time I did not suspect.

My narrative does not represent a single standpoint, only as regards my opinion of Tilton. It begins at my cordial intimacy with him in his early career, shows my lamentation and sorrowful but hopeful affection for him during the period of his initial wanderings from truth and virtue. It describes my repentance over evils befaling him, of which I was made to believe myself the cause. My persevering and friendly efforts to save him and his family by a sacrifice of himself not absolutely dishonorable, and my growing conviction that his perpetual follies and vices rendered his recovery impossible.

I now see that he is and has been from the beginning of the difficulty, a reckless and selfish schemer, pursuing a plan of mingled good and harm, and degrading me to a net-work of misunderstandings, to which my innocent words and acts, nay, even my thoughts of kindness toward him have been made to continue. It is plain to me that until Tilton fell into disgrace and lost his salary, he never thought to assail me. The charge that he pretended to have had in his mind for six months of an alleged domestic offence was quickly and easily put aside, but it was to keep my feelings stirred up that I might, through my friends, be used to extract from Mr. Bowen \$7,000, the amount claimed in his dispute.

He circulated certain old slanders about me, but when he thought he was on the road to success his conduct towards me was friendly and I could afford to laugh at his assumption of superiority, since I retained the profound impression made upon me, as explained in the following narrative.

At almost every step I fell into new complications and difficulties. Tilton ever tried to coerce my honor and conscience for procuring his extrication at my expense. He knew me well enough to work on the sympathy side of my nature, to which he addressed himself for four years, using unscrupulously my attachment to his friends, to his household and to himself. I was not blind to his faults but was resolved to look on him as favorably and hopefully as possible and ignorant of his deep malice, I labored earnestly, even deprecatingly, for his satisfaction. For four years I have been trying to feed the man's insatiable egotism, to make the man as great as he conceived himself to be.

Moulton came first as a schoolmate and friend of Tilton, who could serve him without wronging any one. He said he saw clearly how this could be done so as to restore peace and harmony to Tilton's home, and happily end all misunderstandings. I never doubted his friendship for me. Whatever he wished me to I did, unless it seemed wrong. My confidence in him was my only security in this confusion of tormenting perplexities. During this trouble I sometimes felt that secret machinations were going on against me, and the vilest slanders concerning me were in circulation, when some one of my dear relations were set against me, a tattle of a crowd of malicious women, hostile to me on other grounds, was borne to my ears; when I found with unexpressed remorse that everything I had done had made matters worse; that all attempts to avert a public trial only bro't scandal on me, and his unhappy wife was completely under his dictation, signing papers and recantations, and that the destruction from which I had attempted to save his family was poured on other families, that the Church and community believed me buried under heaps of rubbish, from which, only my professed friends could extricate me. Believing that he could do so I maintained the silence he enjoined, until Tilton's attempts through Frank Carpenter to raise money from my friends, by openly assailing me in a letter to Dr. Bacon. Thereupon I called for an investigation. For the delay in publishing details, I am not responsible. All the harm I so dreaded and have striven to avoid has come to pass. The time has, however, arrived when I can speak in vindication of myself. I labour under the disadvantage of a poor memory for dates and details.

This is my position—I know my innocence without being able to prove it with detailed explanations. I am one upon whom troubles work inwardly, making me outwardly silent, but reverberating in the chambers of my soul, and when at length I do speak it is pent up; the flood pours without measure or moderation. I inherit a tendency to sadness—remains of positive hypochondria in my father and grandfather—and in certain moods of creation the world becomes black, and I see this very despondency in some of my letters to Moulton. As I reflect, this morbid feeling he understood and at times earnestly reproved me for indulging in it.

I first knew Tilton as reporter of my sermons; he was then a youth working on the Observer. Thence he passed to the Independent and became a favorite with Bowen. In 1861 I became Editor of the Independent. One inducement held out to me was that Tilton should assist me, to relieve me from routine work. In this way I became much attached to him, and we became the most confidential of friends. While my family enjoyed their vacations, my duties kept me in the city. I took my meals with families of my friends, and became so familiar with their children and houses that I went in and out daily, almost as if at home. Tilton often urged me to make his family my home, mentioning in extravagant terms his wife's esteem and affection for me. Finally I began to visit his house, which he sought to make attractive. He urged me to bring my books and papers there and do my writing in his study. In 1863, during my absence in England, he became responsible Editor of the Independent and later Editor-in-Chief. In 1866, on account of my cloth and letter, he made a violent assault on me through the Independent, and my connection with the paper was severed. Though we remained friendly, yet there was coolness between us in matters of politics.

While sitting for portraits with Page, at his request, I first met Moulton. During this time I never received the slightest hit from Tilton or any member of his family that there was dissatisfaction with my familiar relations with his household. Tilton never complained of my visits until he began to fear that the Independent would be taken from him, nor did he break into violence until on the eve of his dismissal from both papers, the Independent and the Brooklyn Union, owned by Bowen. During these years of intimacy in Tilton's family I was treated as a father or older brother. Children were born—children died. They learned to love me and frolic with me as if I was one of themselves. I loved them and had

for Mrs. Tilton a true and honest regard. She seemed to me an affectionate mother and a devoted wife, looking to her as one far above the common race of men, and turning to me with artless confidence and familiarity, with entire confidence and childlike in appearance. She was naturally childlike in nature, and would have as soon have misconceived the confidence of a little girl as the unqualified affection which she showed me. The only person of value I ever gave her, was on my return from Europe, when I distributed, respectively of \$200, \$100, and \$50 to some 20 or more persons, and to her I gave a simple brooch of little intrinsic value. So far from supposing, that my presence and influence were alienating Mrs. Tilton from her family relations, I thought on the contrary, that it was giving her strength and encouraging her to hold fast upon a man evidently going into dangerous associations and liable to be immersed by unusual self-conceit. I regarded Mr. Tilton as in a very critical period of his life. Mrs. Tilton often deplored the laxity of her husband's morals and religious doctrines. She implied to me that he denied the divinity of Christ and the articles of the Orthodox faith, and that his views of sanctity of marriage were constantly changing in the direction of Free Love.

[CONCLUDED ON THIRD PAGE.]

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EXCLUSIVELY TO THE DAILY DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—There is great dissatisfaction with the drift of the Beecher scandal. The withholding of Moulton's statement creates much unfavorable comment. The Argus says it is even stated that Mrs. Tilton is prepared to state that she has been laboring under a hallucination; that Beecher is willing to resign his pastorate; that the Society will refuse to accept his resignation. That Tilton, upon these conditions, will again open the doors of his house to his wife.

Gen. Tracy said to-day that the committee had not decided whether it will keep Moulton's statement until all proceedings are printed, or keep it back altogether. Gen. Butler had a long interview with Moulton this morning, subsequently with Tracy, who had just come from Beecher. The Brooklyn Eagle of this afternoon says that Moulton, with his statement to the committee, handed copies of the documents quoted in Tilton's communication. It appears from the hurried comparison made by the committee that Tilton in quoting documents arranged them to suit himself. In some cases only part of a document is quoted, its various significant passages omitted. In one case a letter is divided by Tilton and made to seem as if there were 2 letters, apparently for the purpose of accumulating testimony. The committee look on these changes as very significant and as bearing very heavily against Tilton.

Moulton was briefly cross-examined. He maintained the same position and reiterated what appeared in his statement, that if any attempt was made to assail his position as a friend of both parties, or to question his honor, he might be under the necessity of making further statement. For the present he contented himself with furnishing the committee exact copies of the documents quoted by Tilton.

The Telegraph publishes a story that Beecher has made a confession to his counsel and some members of the committee that is very disheartening to them, but the committee have decided to continue the investigation. They, however, have changed their wish for a publication of Moulton's full statement, and have urged him to withhold most of it, and to cover only such points as have already been made public. This advice coincides with Gen. Butler's, and he has his case already prepared.

The committee to-night examined two unknown witnesses and adjourned soon

Puget Sound Dispatch.

FRANK BROWN: EDITOR

Seattle, W. T. Aug. 20, 1874

Territorial University.

At the last session of the Legislative Assembly of this Territory I was, by unanimous vote, and without my own previous knowledge or consent, elected a Regent of the Territorial University.

In coming into office I found the affairs of the University in a most unfortunate and unpromising condition. The Government subsidy of seventy sections of lands—the same amount from which the Universities of Michigan and Wisconsin have each realized a fund of over one million dollars—so far reduced that the whole remaining assets, aside from the buildings and grounds held under a conditional title, would not command twenty thousand dollars.

At the first meeting after my connection with the Board the proposition was strongly urged to summarily dismiss the teachers and close the school. I remonstrated against this, upon the ground that such a proceeding would be a breach of public faith and the repudiation of an implied contract with the teachers, who were employed by the year and not by the month or term; that it would be better for the future of the institution to first meet all its obligations, express or implied, and then put it upon a footing which would not again exceed its resources.

I have no personal quarrel with any of my associates in the Board of Regents. I concede to them as honest motives as those by which I am actuated, and our personal relations have been cordial on all occasions. I simply differ with them in sentiment, do not share in their class prejudices, and hold to a different code regarding personal and official obligations. I dissipated my connection with the political party which had best services of my life, simply on the question of repudiating a public obligation; I could not consistently act with a corporation which repudiates the contract of its authorized agent. They are entitled to act upon their own views of a moral question; I am bound to act upon mine.

identical terms I was instructed to propose to Mr. Nicholson, and which he had accepted and was then on his way to fulfill.

At the meeting for the consideration of Mr. Whitworth's proposition, the proposition which I had made to Mr. Nicholson, by order of the Board, was rescinded, it being contended that such proposition was not intended as conclusive, in case of acceptance, but only as indicative of the terms upon which the Board would negotiate, and that when Mr. Whitworth came in with a proposition embracing the same terms, he stood upon the same footing with Mr. Nicholson, though the latter had already accepted, resigned the position which he had creditably and satisfactorily filled in New York, and was then on his way to fulfill his supposed engagement here.

An instance of rare honesty, and showing how a dog may desire to pay his board bill, recently occurred in Finchburg, Massachusetts. A lady saw a dog recently about her house picking up odd bits which had been thrown out; and one day she called him in and fed him. The next day he came back, and as she opened the door he laid an egg on the floor and was again fed. The following day he brought his egg to pay for his dinner, and on the fourth day he brought the old hen herself, who, it seems, had failed to furnish the required egg.

Experiments have been made at Detroit with common bricks, by placing them in vats which pavers use for heating tar, and after a few hours their solidity has been greatly increased; and after being tried in blazing furnaces, have come out without a flaw or crack, and were even rendered still stronger. Their merits will be tested for street paving.

In Memphis, on Monday afternoon of last week, considerable excitement was created by the appearance of an "extra" purporting to be a confession of Henry Ward Beecher, admitting his guilt of the charges made by Tilton against him and attempting to defend his action from a Biblical standpoint. The article was well written, and thousands of extras were sold before the deception was discovered. A number of newsboys were arrested for selling them, and the police are trying to find the author.

Cincinnati possesses a high-toned minister. He says: "Free Jim's my name. I'm as free as a hog on ice. My education cost sixteen hundred dollars, and I can paddle my own canoe." They ought to do with Free Jim as they do with the other hogs in Cincinnati: kill him.

A Boston artist, who excels as an animal painter, saw, as he was passing through one of the rural towns of Massachusetts, a very animated looking bull. Thinking he would like to take him on canvas he got permission of the owner, an honest old farmer, and in due time produced an excellent likeness of the bull, which he sold for \$200. On seeing the farmer soon after he told him he had sold the picture of his bull for \$200. "Good gracious!" said the old man, "I would have sold the bull for less than that!"

A strange robbery was recently committed at Louisville, Ky. A young lady who had an unusually fine head of hair, which she wore in two braids, awakening during the night with the idea that something was wrong, arose and examined the door, and finding it was locked was about retiring again, when she perceived that one of her long braids had been cut off close to her head. The thief had entered through an open window, but left no trace to aid in his recognition.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the Scientific American that the worst toothache or neural-

gia coming from the teeth may be speedily and delightfully ended by the application of a small bit of clean cotton saturated in a strong solution of ammonia to the defective tooth. Sometimes the late sufferer is prompted to momentary nervous laughter by the application, but the pain has disappeared.

The last wonderful plan for improving on Nature is to cut a canal from the Mediterranean sea, southward into the Sahara Desert. There are immense swamps and marshes in Northern Africa, connecting with each other, and all lying from 90 to 120 feet lower than the sea-level. A canal would fill them and make an inland sea 250 miles long and 45 miles wide, at an estimated cost of the canal of \$3,000,000. The plan looks very feasible and a survey is soon to be made. The evaporation from such a large area in a torrid climate is expected to add greatly to the moisture of the air, increase the rains of Southern Europe, and make much of desert Africa inhabitable.

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SNODGRASS CITY, W. T. July 25th, 1874.

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Hovey & Barker, (Successors to J. A. WOODWARD) DEALERS IN General Merchandise, At the old stand, corner Commercial and Mill Street, Seattle, W. T. Goods delivered to any part of the City free of charge. March 27, 1874.

SELECT SCHOOL. MISS DE BOIS WILL OPEN A SELECT School in the Cony Building, opposite the Episcopal Church, on Monday, Aug. 4th. Seattle, Aug. 18, 1874.

R. R. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF CURES THE WORST PAINS In from one to twenty Minutes. NOT A NEW HOUR after reading this advertisement need any ONE SUFFER WITH PAIN. Radway's Ready Relief is a Cure for Every Pain. It was the first and is the Only Pain Remedy that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, such as Rheumatism, neuralgia, and other spasmodic pains, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

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1870 Pioneer Drug Store, SEATTLE, W. T., MATTHEW A. KELLY Proprietor.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY, HAIR OILS, ETC., ETC. Ess. Oils, Lamp Chimneys, Coal Oil, Trusses, Braces, Surgical Druggist's Sundries, Etc., Etc.

All of the Popular Sarsaparillas, Cordials, Pills, Alternatives, Blood Purifiers, Bitters, Tonics, Balsams and Cough Remedies, BOTH FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC ALWAYS ON HAND. Also a large Stock of Kearney's Balm, but no Physician in attendance to give advice gratis. Answer correspondence regarding it. In connection with the above I keep a full stock of everything in my line to be found in a first class Drug Store.

Finest Cigars always on hand. CHOICE LIQUORS and WINES For Medicinal use only. Send your orders and I promise to fill them with Promptness and Accuracy. Prices to suit the Times, MATTHEW A. KELLY, Head of Commercial Street, Seattle, W. T.

UNION MARKET FRESH MEATS OF ALL KINDS. CORNED BEEF & PORK, HAMS, BACON AND LARD. READ THIS SPORTSMEN! JOHN SULLIVAN HAS A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF Cartridges of all sizes, Ammunition, full assortment. Fishing Tackle of all kinds. Spoon Hooks, a large stock. In fact, everything that sportsmen require, which he offers at wholesale and retail. Store on Commercial street, Seattle, W. T., May 2, 1874. COAL FREIGHT. PARTIES DESIRING PARTIAL OR ENTIRE CARGO (with quick dispatch) can secure the same at a quantity from 100 to 1000 tons by applying to D. HEWES, 1250 Occidental Hotel, Seattle.

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Puget Sound Dispatch.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY Seattle, W. T., Aug. 20, 1874.

MARRIED.—On the 13th inst., in Corvallis, Oregon, Mr. Orion O. Denny, of Seattle, to Miss Elva Conler.

Mrs. Dr. Thomson, whose card will be found in this paper, has been in practice in Portland for several years past and has achieved a good reputation for her success.

FARE.—The North Pacific brought in a large amount of freight last night, principally from Port Discovery, part of the cargo of the War Hawk, now lying there. She was so long unloading that she did not get away from here till nearly 11 o'clock.

OVERBOARD.—As the North Pacific was lying at her wharf on Tuesday evening, a young Swish fell overboard between the boat and the wharf. He had evidently been there before for he swam about ten feet to recover his hat before scrambling out.

FOR ONCE.—We fully agree with the sentiments and suggestions of the editorial leader of the Intelligencer of Saturday last, upon the subject of the University, and recognize in its utterances the key-notes of a predominant public sentiment. We deeply regret that a majority of our associates did not view it in the same light.

TERRITORIAL UNIVERSITY.—At a meeting of the Board of Regents of the Territorial University, held at the house of Rev. Daniel Bagley, in Seattle, August 17th, 1874, Rev. George F. Whitworth was elected President of the University. Beriah Brown tendered his resignation as President of the Board of Regents, which was accepted and E. M. Smithers elected to the place.

WE call the attention of soldiers and those interested to the advertisement of the law and collection agency of W. H. Aiken of San Francisco. They will there find reliable information as to additional travel pay Bounty Pensions, Prize Money and Land Warrants allowed by the Government.

WE believe that Mr. Aiken from his official position in the Grand Army has the confidence of soldiers on this coast. Information given by him free of charge.

SILVER QUARTZ.—Mr. John Baker, who has just come over the Snoqualmie Pass, reports that Messrs. Shouby, Dennis, Mast and Cooper, who have been prospecting for minerals, have discovered a ledge of silver-bearing quartz about three miles this side of the summit and about the same distance from the trail. Mr. Baker brought specimens of the rock with him, which are pronounced by experts very like the rock of the Gould and Curry.

A VALUABLE PAPER.—Mr. Jay K. Kelley, Corresponding Agent of the San Francisco "Journal of Commerce and Weekly Prices Current," also for the "Mining and Scientific Press," is in this city, and will receive subscriptions for those journals. The last named we have long regarded as the most valuable paper for general information regarding our material interests published upon the Pacific Coast. Mr. Kelley will thoroughly explore our iron and coal fields and communicate the results of his observations to that journal for publication.

TRIAL TRIP OF STEAMER MASTICK.—On Monday last, by invitation of C. E. P. Woods, Esq., of the Port Discovery Mills, we left this port on the steamer S. L. Mastick, on her trial trip, after she had undergone repairs costing an aggregate of about \$14,000, under the superintendence of Capt. Bullen, engineer and machinist of this city. The trial proved entirely satisfactory to all concerned, fully sustaining Capt. Bullen's pre-eminence as a master workman, and establishing the superiority of the Mastick over any craft of its dimensions in Pacific waters for power, speed and completeness of finish in all its parts. Of all the trial trips of steamers we have ever witnessed—which we could number by the score—this was decidedly the most successful. There was nothing out of place in all its complicated machinery, or not in good running order; no thumping or concussion, but everything going as smoothly as a sewing machine. Between Seattle and Port Townsend it made a run of sixteen miles in one hour. While lying at the wharf in Port Townsend, after the fires were extinguished, the engineer started the engine and moved the boat around to the other side of the wharf with ten inches of steam. Before the repairs it took twenty-five inches of steam to turn the propeller. As a tug boat the Mastick has now no superior anywhere.

Mr. Woods informs us that the statement in the papers that this steamer was about to be purchased by a British company for \$40,000, is a mistake; he values it at \$65,000.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT DISCOVERY, Aug. 15.—Sailed, Mary Glover.

18.—Arrived, War Hawk.

PORT BLAKELY, Aug. 16.—Arrived, Florence.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 18.—Sailed, Perpetua, Port Discovery; Dashing Wave, Tacoma.

PORT TOWNSEND, Aug. 15.—Arrived, W. C. Parke.

16.—Arrived, Eureka.

PORT GAMBLE, Aug. 15.—Sailed, bark Rainier, for Vallejo. VICTORIA, Aug. 18.—Arrived, bark W. H. Besse from Shanghai; Wellington, Port Madison, Aug. 19.—Arrived, Northwest. SEAKECK, Aug. 16.—Arrived, Isaac Jeanes.

Telegraphic

EXCLUSIVELY TO THE DAILY DISPATCH.

[CONCLUSION.] My last visit before the trouble was in July 1870, when Mrs. Tilton was sick. She was much depressed and I encouraged her as best I could and prayed with her. It is sufficient to say that in no interview which occurred between Mrs. Tilton did anything occur which might not have occurred with perfect propriety between a brother and sister, father and child, or between a man of honor and the wife of his dearest friend; nor did anything happen which she or I sought to conceal from Tilton.

In December, 1870, a young girl who Mr. Tilton had educated came to me with a request to visit Mrs. Tilton at her mother's house. She said Mrs. Tilton had gone to her mother in consequence of ill-treatment from her husband, and told me, with downcast looks, how Mr. Tilton had entered her chamber and sought her consent to his wishes. Mrs. Tilton gave me accounts of her husband's despotism, and questioned whether she should return or separate from her husband. I asked my wife to see and advise her, and she declared that no consideration would induce her to return to him but she reserved her advice till next day, when, being detained at home she wrote that no consideration would induce her to return to such a man and her advice was to separate and settle the matter of support.

In December, 1870, Mr. Bowen left at my house a letter from Tilton, of which the following is the substance:

Henry Ward Beecher.—For reasons which you explicitly know and which I forbear to state, I demand that you withdraw from the pulpit and quit Brooklyn as a residence. I read the letter twice, unable to comprehend its meaning, and handed it to Bowen, and a conversation issued about the reason for reducing Tilton to a subordinate position on the Independent. Accounts of Tilton's loose private life came pouring in, and Bowen weighed the consistency of his remaining even as a contributor. I spoke under this great provocation, and told of my previous relations concerning his domestic life. Bowen ridiculed the letter and said I might rely on him if trouble came of it.

I have no doubt my influence decided Tilton's final overthrow, and thinking thus I became very unhappy over Tilton's misfortune. Tilton, hearing that my influence had brought about his discredit with Bowen, extorted from his wife, then ill, a document criminalizing me, and prepared an elaborate attack on me.

In December, 1870, Moulton came to my house in an excited manner, and asked me to see Tilton at once, and believing that I might obtain information concerning his letter to me, I complied. Moulton accompanied me to the house, but refused to enter the chamber where Tilton was. Tilton received me coldly and began to upbraid me for seeking his downfall. He said that I had spread injurious reports concerning him and had advised Bowen to dismiss him; that I had injured him in his family relations and had alienated his wife's affection, leading her to love me more than himself, and had corrupted her moral nature, had made wicked proposals to her. Finally he produced a certified statement of a previous confession made by his wife to that effect six months previous, and asked me to go to the house where Elizabeth was waiting for me and learn from her the truth of his stories. We went at once to Mrs. Tilton's room. She lay as one in a trance, and gave no sign of recognition. I said, "Elizabeth, Theodore has been making serious charges and sends me to you for confirmation. She did not reply, and I repeated some of his allegations. She began to weep and told feebly how sick she had been and how she had been importuned to make a confession. She said Tilton had confessed his alien loves and she could not bear to think herself better than him, and hoped to win him back by this course. She then denied to me all the charges made by Tilton, expressed contrition for wrong, and made, at my suggestion, a brief counter statement to her husband. The next day Moulton informed me that Mrs. Tilton had told her husband of what she did in our interview, and he, Moulton, expostulated and claimed that I had taken advantage of the permission to visit Mrs. Tilton. He was greatly excited, and opening his overcoat, with some emphatic remarks, showed me a pistol. I did not blame Mrs. Tilton, for whose condition I made the greatest allowances, and yet I believed that this story, invented by him and substantiated by her statement, would be immediately published, and against which I could only oppose my word of honor; that disasters would result from its publication, and the great interests with which I was identified would be ruined, and the name which I had hoped would live after me be a cause for reproach. My mind was in a most distressed condition. Moulton found me thus and in a sincere and kindly manner, convinced that I had accomplished Tilton's ruin, depicted the wrong done Tilton in such strong characters that I become fully

convinced that I was the cause of all the wreck in Tilton's fortune and happiness. Moulton then proposed that I should write a letter and he would prepare a memorandum of our talk. He took down what I supposed was a condensed memorandum of my words, and I continued talking about the desolation of Tilton's family. It was not dictation, and he put it in such shape as suited his purpose; and then I signed it, supposing it to contain the points of our conversation. He did not give me the paper and I never heard of it until its publication by Tilton recently.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—The continuation of Beecher's statement to-day, occupies two columns of the San Francisco Bulletin. He confesses an error of judgment in his relation with the Tilton family in the following words:

I have not the light which analyzes and disseminates things with one blow. There is opened before me a revelation full of anguish—an agonized family, whose inmates had been my friends, greatly beloved; the husband ruined in worldly prospects; a household crumpled to pieces, the wife by long sickness and suffering either compelled to desert, as her husband alleged, or so broken in mind to be irresponsible, and another way it was her enthusiasm for the pastor, as I was made to believe, that was the germ and beginning of the trouble. It was for me to have prevented that mischief. My eye and experience in the world should have put me on my guard. I could not at that time tell what was true and what was not true of all the considerations urged upon me by Tilton and Moulton. There was grief before me in which lay those who had been warm friends, and they alleged that I had helped to plunge them therein. That seemed enough to fill my soul with sorrow and anguish. No mother who has lost a child but will understand the wild self-accusation that grief produced against all reason, blaming herself for what things she did do and for what she neglected to do, and charging upon herself her neglect or heedlessness the death of her child, while ordinarily every one knew she had worn herself out by her assiduousness.

Soon after this I met Tilton at Moulton's house. Either Moulton was sick or he was very late rising, for he was in bed. The subject of my feelings and conduct toward Tilton was introduced. I made a statement of the motives under which I had acted in counselling Bowen, and of my feeling toward the Tilton family, disclaiming with horror the thought of wrong, and expressing a desire to do whatever lay in human power to remedy any evil I had occasioned and to renounce his family. Tilton was silent and sullen. He played the part of an injured man, but Moulton said to Tilton with intense earnestness: "That is all that a gentleman can say, and you ought to accept it as an honorable basis of reconciliation." This he repeated two or three times.—Tilton's countenance changed under Moulton's strong talk. We shook hands and parted in a friendly way.

Not very long afterwards Tilton asked me to his house. I do not remember whether I ever took a meal after that under his roof, but I certainly was invited by him to renew my visits as formerly. I never resumed my intimacy with the family, but once or twice I went there, soon after my reconciliation with Tilton, at his request.

Beecher then detailed his efforts to prevent the scandal being made public, which was threatened by Tilton, by the Church, and by Tilton's friends. I was determined to carry out my pledge to Moulton to save him from himself, even that I would resign, if that would stop the scandal. I wrote a letter of resignation, not referring to the charges against me, but declaring that I had tried for years to maintain secrecy concerning a scandal in a noted family in the Church and that I had failed and I herewith resign. The letter was never sent. A little afterthought showed how futile it would be to stop the trouble, a mere useless sacrifice, but I showed it to Mr. Moulton and possibly he copied it. I have not the original in my house. If I could at this moment remember any other letters which I have written to Mr. Moulton I will do so. If he has preserved my effusions of feeling he must have a large lot. I wished him to bring them to where the Committee met. I should have been glad to get such hints as they may contain to refresh my recollection of facts. I have no fear of their full and fair publication, though they would doubtless make a side exposure of my weakness, grief and despondency, they do not contain a line confirming such guilt as has been charged to me, or a word inconsistent with my innocence, or any spirit other than that of genuine remorse over a great and irreparable evil. However intense and numerous may be these expressions of grief they cannot possibly overstate the anxiety which I constantly felt for the future, the perils of which, it is now clear, I did not exaggerate, nor the sorrow and remorse which I had unwittingly done to a beloved family, and afterwards for the greater injury which I became satisfied I had done by my unwise mind and useless efforts to remedy that injury, only, as it proved, at the expense of my own name, the happiness of my own family, and the peace of my own Church.

Mr. Beecher's concluding remarks were: "Gentlemen of the Committee.—In the note requesting your appointment I asked that you should make a full investigation of all sources of information. You are witnesses that I have in no way

influenced or interfered with your proceedings or duties. I have wished the investigation to be so searching that nothing could unsettle its results. I have nothing to gain by any policy of suppression or compromise. For four years I have borne and suffered enough and I will not go a step further. I will be free. I will not walk under the rod or yoke. If any man would do me a favor, let him tell all he knows now. It is not mine to lay down the law of honor in regard to the use of other persons confidential communications, but in so far as any letters of my own are concerned there is not a letter or document which I am afraid to have exhibited, and I authorize and call upon any living person to produce and print forthwith whatever writings they have of any source whatever.

It is time for the sake of decency and public morals that this thing be brought to an end. It is an open hole of corruption, exhaling deadly vapors. For six weeks the nation has risen up and sat down upon this scandal. Neither a great war nor a revolution could more have filled the newspapers than this question of domestic trouble, magnified a thousand fold, and like a sore spot on the human body, drawing to itself every morbid humor in the blood. Whoever is buried with it, it is time that this abomination be buried below all touch or power of resurrection.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—Beecher, in a cross-examination yesterday, explained how he was induced to contribute \$7,000 to extricate Tilton from pecuniary difficulties. This was effected through the agency of Moulton. In explanation of certain letters and parts of letters heretofore published: Question: In your letter of that date to Moulton this occurs, "Would to God, who orders all hearts, that by His kind mediation, Theodore, Elizabeth and I could be made friends again. Theodore will have the hardest task in such a case." What did you mean by the last sentence? Answer: It is all a muddle to me, as I do not recall the precise wording to my mind, and have no vivid recollection of the making up of the letter or the precise words in which I wrote it. I cannot give a reason for the sentence.

Question: I call your attention to it because criticism is made in certain quarters that it referred to Mr. Tilton's marital trouble, growing out of your offense. Isn't it going back to friendship? Isn't it a restoration of the family? What you ask for is that you three may be made friends again. "That we should all cooperate," and you say that Theodore will have the hardest task. Answer: There was a family that by circumstances had been brought to the bitterest antagonism at a time of most profound adversity, when Tilton had got to struggle for his livelihood, for his name, for his position and for his household. Everything put together, he was in a situation in which he had got to exert himself in every way for restoration in every manner, and the point was that she should cooperate with him as well as with his friends. If she had her sorrow to bear at home, he had his too. That is what I think it likely may have suggested those words, but I don't say that it is because I don't remember. Elizabeth, you know, was at times intensely bitter against Theodore, and felt that she had been the aggrieved one. I had been led to suppose that she had not been anything like so much aggrieved as I now suppose she has been.

Question. In the same of the seventh you say, "Of course I can never speak with her again without his permission, and I do not know that even then it would be best," why did you say that? Answer, Because at either time of letter from Mr. Bowen or in its immediate vicinity Tilton, as I have in person, now sent word by Bowen, though I cannot be sure of that, forbidding me ever to enter his house. Question, Nothing else? Answer, No, I know I frequently said I wish I was dead and Theodore Tilton came and said he wished he was dead, and Mr. Moulton was frequently in a state in which he wished he was dead, and Mrs. Moulton said: "I am living among friends, every one of whom wish he was dead," or something like that. I do not know but it was smarter than that, but she put it in a way that was very ludicrous. Every one of us used to be echoing the wish. We were teased and plagued and I use familiarly the phrase, I wish I was dead. Question, Outside gossip is that you referred to that line to contemplated suicide. Answer, It was not so, my purpose was this, I kept as a matter of life by patient continuance in well doing, and put to shame those who falsely accused me. I meant to put down and preach down this trouble. Of course in my dismal moods, I felt as though the world had come to an end. Question, You say in the same letter, "He had enjoined most earnestly and solemnly not to betray his wife." In what respect? Answer, Not to betray this whole difficulty, into which his household had been cast. Consider how it is. I appeal to every sensitive man and cultivated nature in the world if any greater evil can befall than to have a woman and wife and mother made subject to investigate as respects her moral character. For no greater harm can befall a woman than to be talked about from house to house with discussions as to the grade of the offense and probable nature of the offense and cause of the offense, and everything about it. It is next to stabbing a woman dead as to talk of her virtue, and if the public suppose that in order to interpret these letters I must refer to vulgar physical gross indignity, then they are liv-

ing on a planet, where I do not live. You must remember I was aware that in addition to this trouble involving my name, Tilton had also in an act of jealousy accused his wife of criminal intimacy with several gentlemen, of whom I was one. He has asserted in the presence of witnesses that all her children except the first were children of these gentlemen respectively. In his decent moods he was very anxious to have such accusations unknown to the world, as a mere rumor of them would cast an ineffable blight upon his children. Nothing would have induced me to make this explanation, but that Tilton has deliberately chosen to cast a blight of precisely the same kind upon those very children by his subsequent course, and all that is left to me is the power to treat his abominable accusation with the scorn that such a falsehood deserves. Question, "I have the strange feeling upon me that I am spending my last Sunday and preaching my last sermon." Do you refer to same condition of health and mind you have described? Answer, I refer to the fact, simply that that was the state of mind during this great trouble, although if you were to collect all the language I have used at various times it might produce an impression that I had wallowed in a sea of unparalleled distress. I have had stormy days and have suffered more from this than all others causes in my life put together taking four years together.

On the point of his relations with Woodhull he was asked: Are you clear in your recollections that you never met Woodhull more than three times.

Answer: I am perfectly clear. On one occasion I was walking with Mr. Moulton in the direction of Tilton's house, when he said that Mrs. Woodhull was going to be there. I at first hesitated, and he said, "come in and just see her." I said, "very well," and went in. I saw no conversation down in the parlors, I went upstairs into the famous boudoir room, where she sat waiting, and like a spider to a fly she rushed to me on my entrance, reached out both her hands, and with the utmost earnestness, said how rejoiced she was to see me. I talked with her about five minutes and then went down stairs. My second interview with her was on an occasion when I had been with 20 or 30 gentlemen to look at a warehouse establishment of Woodruff and Robinson. We were on a steamer that had been chartered for the occasion, and when I came off Moulton asked me to go with him to town. He never told me there was to be any company. When I came there I learned that there was to be something in the evening, and that there was a number of literary ladies present, among whom was Woodhull. I was placed at the head of the table, near Mrs. Moulton. Mrs. Woodhull was next to me, or else she was first and I was next, I do not remember which. At the table she scarcely deigned to speak to me. I addressed a few words to her from politeness during the evening but there was no sort of enthusiasm between us.

My third and last interview was at Moulton's house. She had addressed a threatening letter to me, saying that she would open all the scandal if I did not preside at Steinyway Hall, and in reply Moulton advised that instead of answering her letter, I should see her, and say without witnesses what I had to.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—A reporter alleges that Tilton denies to him of his having received money from Beecher. "If Beecher contributed to the Golden Age he did so in common with other men, without his knowledge." He affirmed that a hired girl in his house discovered the criminality between Beecher and his wife and began to spread it, whereupon Beecher had her sent away to a boarding school, where he maintained her.

It is stated in the Brooklyn Eagle that this servant girl business will wear another complexion when the story of the girl, now in possession of Plymouth Church investigating Committee, is made public. The allegation is that Tilton, not Beecher, was interested in her removal from Brooklyn. She was an adopted child in Tilton's household, taken when an infant and always treated as a member of the family. During the absence of Mrs. Tilton this adopted daughter left the house, and on Mrs. Tilton's return related to her the occurrences leading to that act. After awhile the story crept out and Mrs. Tilton was sent by Mr. Tilton to more than one house to deny it. Finally, finding it did not die easily, the girl was induced by them to sign a statement denying which were called wicked stories set on foot against Tilton. After this retraction was obtained Tilton had the girl sent to school and Francis D. Moulton paid her tuition and board bills. This is the girl's own story as she told it to the Committee, to her school teacher and to Mr. Sherman.

Beecher left for Peekskill early this morning and Mrs. Beecher says she does not think he will return before October.

The Argus states that Frank Moulton says that he will do as General Butler advised him.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—Assistant Pastor Halliday of Plymouth Church has in his possession a record of the conversation two years ago with Tilton and Moulton, in which both denied in the strongest terms that there was any truth in the Woodhull scandal. About Beecher and Moulton, particularly, it denounced the scandal as utterly baseless, and as not possessing the least shadow of truth. Tilton's lawsuit is in the hands of Counsel; summons and complaint are ready and instructions

are that they be served early next week. MONTREAL, Aug. 16.—A house on St. Joseph street in the course of erection fell to-day, burying four workmen, three of whom are seriously injured and the fourth not expected to live.

Four more of the victims of South-eastern Railway accident are not expected to recover. The storm which occasioned the accident was the most severe ever known to have occurred in Sutton Township. It rained for two hours. The whole valley for 11 miles was inundated, and 5 railway and 20 highway bridges were destroyed. Loss to the railroad is very heavy. Crops were also considerably damaged. It is thought that a water spout burst in the hills, as rain could not have produced such a terrible volume of water.

Toronto, Ont., Aug. 16.—Thursday night a terrible attempt at a double murder was made at Guelph. A man named Hazell threatened to shoot his daughter, a girl about 16, if he saw her again in male company. Being informed on Thursday that she was with a man on the Arlington Grey and Bruce railroad track, he went out and shot the man and girl, inflicting probably fatal wounds. On reaching them he discovered that they were not the guilty parties, but a man named Hurly and Mary Calvin. Hazell left and has not since been captured.

ORELIA, Aug. 17.—Extensive brush-fires have been raging in tenth and eleventh concessions near Orelia. Fires are spreading so rapidly that great fears are entertained by settlers.

LITTLE ROCK, Aug. 17.—The drouth has greatly injured crops all over the state, and not over a quarter of a crop is expected.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—Steamer City of Peking, which went to sea on the 12th on a trial trip, returned this afternoon after an extended satisfactory test.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—E. A. Hoyt, of New York, has been appointed a member of the Board of Indian Commissioners to fill a vacancy.

LONDON, August 17.—The recognition of a Spanish Republic by England, France and Austria is effectually promulgated.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—Lord Dufferin, Governor General of Canada, who has been the City's guest since Saturday, today visited the Board of Trade, accompanied by his wife and staff.

Henry C. Bowen sailed for Europe on the Britannia on Saturday.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—A Paris correspondent says three Carlist officers responsible for the execution of a German named Schmidt, have been arrested.—Their names are Leopold Galato, aged 23, Louis Newton, and Pascone Larague.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Bufford Wilson, Solicitor of the Treasury Department, has returned from the West. His final report on the Secret Service mission of the Treasury Department will be made after additional testimony has been taken.

ASPENWALL, Aug. 16.—The steamship Acapulco sailed hence on the 12th for New York direct.

LONG BRANCH, Aug. 17.—President Grant, Genl. Babcock and Commodore Emmons left this morning for New York.

QUEBEC, Aug. 17.—Trader's Every stable and driving sheds, together with the dwelling occupied by the Provincial Secretary, burned last night. Loss, \$40,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 18.—Nothing telegraphed relative to the Beecher-Tilton scandal to-day.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—Lord Dufferin, during his visit to the Board of Trade to-day, made a speech in which he said that, though it did not become him, as the Governor General of Canada and a legislator of the Crown, to express his sentiments on political questions, he could not but acknowledge that the Governments of Great Britain and Canada desired to pursue that line of policy that would tend to increase and develop the intercourse now existing with her closer and more satisfactory. He did not think the citizens of the U. S. wanted a one side reciprocity treaty any more than did the citizens of the Dominion. The honorable intention of both Governments was to secure a mutually advantageous bargain, and for that he would give his voice and influence. The Governor General was heartily cheered during his speech, and at its conclusion by the members of the Board.

OMAHA, Aug. 17.—A telegram from Fort Fetterman states that a half-breed there reports that a council of Cheyennes and Arapahoes had decided to recall their war parties from the vicinity of railroads, and return to the agency. Large parties are, it is said, returning in a hungry and discouraged condition.

OTTAWA, Aug. 17.—Bush fires about here are becoming very alarming. The village of Aylmer is threatened with destruction, and all the male population is fighting the fire. There is a large fire in the woods four miles above this city, and engines and men have been sent to render assistance. The atmosphere is filled with smoke, and wind is blowing hard. The brush is on fire near here and a large amount of property has already been destroyed.

LYING IN HOSPITAL.

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

JOB PRINTING

Executed in the highest style of the Art The Cheapest on Puget Sound.

JUST RECEIVED A quantity of the most fashionable styles of type, borders etc. Call and examine specimens and prices.

PONY SALOON,

KEPT BY BENJ. MURPHY, Commercial Street, Opposite Schwabacher's This is the place to visit to have the inner man replenished, Cigars, Tobacco, Wines and the best of Liquors always on hand.

Seattle Drug Store.

W. T. M. R. MADDOCKS, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, etc.

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.

ALSO, DEALER IN Wines, Liquors, etc.

Orders from Abroad Solicited

WANTED. 10 GOOD WOOD-CHOPPERS & HEWERS. Apply to D. HEWES, Occidental Hotel.

ICE! ICE!

DURING THE COMING SEASON I AM prepared to furnish ice in any quantity, and would respectfully solicit orders from Seattle and the Sound generally. For particulars enquire of Mr. Paul Paulson, agent at Seattle. RICHARD BALE, Pony Saloon, Steilacoom, sp 30-1f.

PILE DRIVER

"Dick Atkins" (DOUBLE STEAM ENGINE) Best appointed ever on Puget Sound

IS NOW PREPARED TO BUILD Wharves, drive Foundations for Stone or Brick Buildings, drive Pile Trestling for Railroads, and to load Vessels with Spars, Piles or Timber, and will go to any part of the Sound. Address: E. A. ATKINS, Seattle, W. T. N. B.—Cargoes of Piles furnished at short notice.

HEAR YE! HEAR YE!

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We would wish to be remembered as being the only firm who confine themselves entirely to the line of DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING IN SEATTLE.

IN WHICH A FINE ASSORTMENT OF FINEST Class Goods, personally selected, can always be found, at prices that will warrant purchasers to give us their patronage. THE LEADING ARTICLES CONSIST IN: All kinds of Cotton Goods, every description of Dress Goods, White Goods, Flannels, Embroideries, Dress Trimmings in great variety, Ladies' trimmed Hats and Flats, Gaiters, Shoes and Slippers, Cassimeres, Blankets, Carpets, Oil Cloth, Matting, a superior line of Clothing (men's and boy's), Furnishing Goods, Hats, Underwear, Trunks, Valises, California best made Boots and Shoes, Wall Paper, Etc., Etc. Straight forward dealing may be strictly relied on. as. FRAUENTHAL BROS.

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL

A first-class house and a chance for everybody to live cheap during the hard times. The best table and the best rooms and beds of any house in the Territory. Guests treated with politeness and attention.

Free coach to and from the house. J. COLLINS & Co., Proprietors. Seattle, W. T., Nov. 1, 1873-4.

Alhambra Saloon.

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 some of the best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars shall be offered for sale at their Bar. JAMES TAYLOR, WILLIAM MELVIN, Seattle, March 13th, 1874.

A MASONIC GOAT.—In a small village, not a thousand miles from this place, says the Sonoma Democrat, a certain divine, whose church is strongly opposed to secret societies, announced, a few weeks ago, that he would deliver a discourse against Freemasonry. The appointment was for Saturday night, and a large audience came out to hear him. Just as the speaker began to warm up with his subject, a lot of boys went up to the door and shoved in an old billy goat and locked the door on the outside. Now this old goat was a notorious fellow. The boys about town had teased and "fooled" with him so much that he was always "on the fight." When thrust into the large company that composed the audience of the reverend speaker, he was not at all abashed, but began looking around for a foe man worthy of his horns. Soon he discovered the speaker gesticulating in the further end of the room, and, with a few preliminary nods, to assure himself that his neck was in good working order, he made for him on the double-quick. It was as if the ghost of the traditional Masonic goat was after him. Dodging around the pulpit he managed to elude billy's well-aimed butts. Down among the audience they came the pursued and the pursuer. Women and children mounted the benches, and such a scene of confusion and such a scene of uproar is not often seen in a solemn assembly. In the meantime the boys were firing a volley of stones at the end of the building. By a strategic movement the goat was caught and tied to a bench, the congregation quieted down, and the speaker resumed his subject. Billy stood quietly for a while, but when one of the boys who knew his tricks, motioned to him, he began to plunge and to rear to get at him, creating about as much confusion as before. When the door was opened all were glad to get out except billy, who felt that he had not had half a show.

Many of the country people living near Saco, Me., still observe the old custom of bathing on the beach on the 26th of June, under the delusion that there is a special virtue in the water for healing chronic diseases on that day. The custom, however, is not half so generally observed as it was half a century ago. Then, men, women, and children, sound people as well as sick, thronged the beach. The custom may have arisen from the practice of bathing in Ireland on the 26th of June for the cure of humors, etc., but there is a tradition that an old fortune-teller first got the people into the notion.

Now is the time to can the fruits of this portion of the season. In doing so the housewife evinces great trepidation lest the steaming liquid break her glass cans. One of the best safeguards against such a contingency is to place a cloth, wet in cold water, under the can. It is a sure preventive.

The solemn Arab thus curses his enemy "May his face be turned upside down, and jackasses bray on his grandfather's grave."

A Kentucky gentleman didn't get mad until he had been called a "liar" eighty-one times. The monotony of the thing "riled him."

Why is the first chicken of a brood like the foremost of a ship? Because it's a little forward of the main hatch.

When a Michigan woman was taken from the cow-catcher of a locomotive, upon which she had been caught and carried half a mile, she said with feeling, "I was jest scooped up like gosh almighty, wasn't I?"

It is said that on one occasion as Miss Wordsworth, sister of the poet, was passing through a wood which the stock-dove was filling with his soft music, she fell in with a country woman who exclaimed, "I am so fond of stock-doves!" "Oh!" thought Miss Wordsworth, "at last I have come on one of nature's poets, with a soul to appreciate the beautiful music of the birds." Very ruthlessly was the dream disenchanted by an explanatory remark of the woman's: "Some likes them in pies and some likes them roasted; but for my part, I think there's nothing like them stewed with onions."

Says the Milwaukee Sentinel: "Notes of the storm still come in. A visitor from Louisville was struck by the wind, and as he flew up Wisconsin street with his ears unfurled, gentleman remarked, 'I knew that wind would fetch the circus tent.'"

At a sham fight at Aldershot the other day, a trooper cannoned with great impetuosity against the Prince of Wales' horse, hurling it, with its rider, to the ground. His Royal Highness was no sooner down than he was up again, none the worse for the fall, save by the loss of a spur.

It is told of a man poorly dressed, that he went to church seeking an opportunity to worship. The usher did not notice him, but seated several well-dressed persons who presented themselves, when finally the man addressed the usher, saying: "Can you tell me whose church this is?" "Yes, this is Christ's church." "Is he in?" was the next question, after which a seat was not so hard to find.

THE SHIP ROSALIA.—A correspondent at Port Townsend kindly furnished the following information respecting this ship:

The ship Rosalia, which E. S. Fowler & Co. were agents for, put back to this port last Saturday with a mutinous crew; they said the ship was not seaworthy. A survey was called, and she was pronounced sound and seaworthy. The crew still refused duty, thinking they would be brought on shore at Port Townsend, and have a good time and beat the Captain out of the advance of \$70 each. But the Captain had them all put in irons, and hired the Goliath to tow the ship to Royal Roads to deliver up the men to British Authorities. After the ship got below Point Wilson the ringleader, who is said to be a runaway man-of-war's man, thinking he would be identified by the Victoria police, told the Captain that if he would not go into Victoria they would all return to duty. So the Captain made them sign the official log, and let them out of irons and they returned to duty, and the Goliath towed her 30 miles outside of the Cape.

"Julius, can't you tell how Adam got out of Eden?" "Well, I s'pose he clum de fence." "No, dat ain't it." "Well den he borrowed a wheelbarrow and walked out." "No." "I gubs it up, den." "He got snaked out."

The wickedest boy in the West is reported in Ohio, where he cut off three of his toes in order that he might not receive the benefits of the Sunday-school instructions.

If you wish to drown yourself, kick and splash about as violently as you can, and you will soon go to the bottom. But if you remember that you are lighter than water, and if you calmly and steadily refrain from drawing your breath while under the water, keep your head raised and your arms under, you will soon learn to swim and float like a duck.

THE IRISHMAN'S LETTER.—Here is an Irish gentleman's letter to his son at college: "My dear Son:—I write to send you two pair of my old breeches, that you may have a new coat made out of them. Your mother sends you ten dollars without my knowledge, and for fear you may not use it wisely I have kept back half, and only send you five. Your mother and I are well, except that your sister has got the measles, which we think would spread among the other girls if Tom had not had it before, and he is the only one left. I hope you will do honor to my teachings; if not you are an ass and your mother and I your affectionate parents."

DOG NOTICE.—I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE THAT ALL UNLICENSED DOGS running at large after this week will be impounded by me, according to law. D. H. WEBSTER, City Marshal.

CRICHTON'S SUPERIOR ALE, PORTER AND LAGER BEER. Seattle & Walla Walla R.R. & Co. Office on Mill Street, next door to Auditor's Office. SEATTLE, W. T.

RE-OPENED! CLARENDON HOTEL! Corner of F and First Streets, PORTLAND, OREGON.

THIS MAGNIFICENT HOTEL NEWLY furnished throughout in a superb manner is now open to the public. The Finest Rooms and the Best Table in Oregon, at Moderate Prices. Situated within two blocks of the Depot of the Oregon and California and Oregon Central R.R.s, and within the block of the wharf of the Oregon Steamship Company. Street Cars pass the door. Free Coach to and from the House. Street Car Tickets furnished Free to Guests. HALETT & YOUNG, 1225 1/2.

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IN WHICH A FINE ASSORTMENT OF FIRST Class Goods, personally selected, can always be found, at prices that will warrant purchases to the full.

THE LEADING ARTICLES CONSIST IN All kinds of Cotton Goods, every description of Dress Goods, White Goods, Flannels, Embroideries, Dress Trimmings in great variety, Ladies' trimmed Hats and Fats, Gaiters, Shoes and Slippers, Cassimers, Blankets, Carpets, Oil Cloth, Matting, a superior line of Clothing (men's and boy's), Furnishing Goods, Hats, Underwear, Trunks, Valises, California best made Boots and Shoes, Wall Paper, Etc., Etc.

Strictly forward dealing may be strictly relied on. FRAUENTHAL BROS. SUMMONS.

In the District Court of the Third Judicial District of the Territory of Washington, holding terms at the City of Seattle, in and for the County 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 a DOBLEN 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 and for the County of King, Kitsap and Snohomish, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within twenty days (exclusive of the day of service) after the date 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 12th 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 \$2400, 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 of 1 1/2 per cent. per month, and in case such proceeds are not sufficient to pay the same, then obtain an order 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, and to 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.

McNABOTT & LEARY, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

United States Hotel, Corner Main & Commercial Streets. A. JOHNSON, Proprietor.

WILL COMPARE FAVORABLY with any hotel on the Sound. Wall Paper! PAPER, HANGING Done to Order. E. CALVERT, Mill Street, Seattle, W. T. Oct. 22-4

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 final account of his Administration of the estate of said deceased in this Court, and that the same has been duly settled and allowed; that all debts and expenses 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, do appear before the Probate Court of King County, at Port Madison, in said County on Monday, the 15th day of September, A. D. 1874, at 11 o'clock A. M., the same being an adjourned term, and there to show cause why an order of distribution should not be made of the residue of said estate among the legatees of said GEORGE WIST, deceased, according to law.

It is further ordered that 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.

McNABOTT & LEARY, Attorneys for the Estate.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. IN THE PROBATE COURT OF KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

In the matter of the co-partnership property and estate of SAMUEL E. SMITH, deceased, late of the firm of Benton, Smith & Co., doing business at Port Blakely in said Kitsap County. Order to show cause why order of sale of Real Estate should not be made.

IT APPEARING TO THE SAID COURT BY the Petition this day presented and filed by William Benton and R. K. Han, surviving partners of the said firm of Benton, Smith & Co., and Administrators of the co-partnership property and estate of Samuel E. Smith, deceased, that for an order of sale of the whole of the real estate—the property of the said firm of Benton, Smith & Co.; that the said sale is necessary, and for the interest of all concerned. It is therefore ordered by the Judge of the said Probate Court, at an adjourned meeting thereof to be held on Monday, the 15th day of Sept., A. D. 1874, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the Court-room of said Probate Court at Port Madison, in said Kitsap County, to show cause why an order should not be granted to the said Administrators to sell the real estate of the said firm of Benton, Smith & Co., as set forth in the said petition, and that a copy of this order be published at least four successive weeks in the PUGET SOUND DISPATCH, a newspaper printed and published weekly in the city of Seattle in King County, Washington Territory. Dated July 27th day of July, A. D. 1874. JOSEPH COMSTOCK, Probate Judge.

McNABOTT & LEARY, Attorneys for the Estate.

Pioneer Variety Store, Commercial St, 2 doors from Mill, Seattle W. T.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS FOR SALE: Shot-uns, Rifles, Pistols, Furniture, Watches, Stoves, Tin-ware, Pictures, Mirrors.

One set of Boat Screws, one Large Tent 45x24 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.

KEYS FITTED TO LOCKS. All kinds of Goods bought or exchanged.

T. P. FREEMAN. May 20th, 1874.

READ THIS SPORTSMEN.

JOHN SULLIVAN HAS A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF Cartridges of all sizes, Ammunition, full assortment. Fishing Tackle of all kinds. Spoon Hooks, a large stock. In fact, everything that sportsmen require, which he offers at wholesale and retail. Store on Commercial street, Seattle, W. T. May 2 1874.



Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The preparation is almost daily used. "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of VINEGAR BITTERS?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the sick of every disease. They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Bilious Diseases.

The properties of Dr. Walker's Vinegar Bitters in leading the sick of every disease. They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Bilious Diseases.

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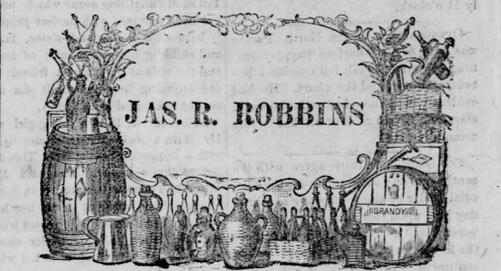
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