

Puget Sound Dispatch.

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SEATTLE, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 24 1874.

NO. 41

Puget Sound Dispatch.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BY
BROWN & SON.

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OFFICE IN Dispatch Buildings.

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Yearly and quarterly advertisements at the lowest rates.

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In every description done at the most reasonable rates.

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Attorney and Counselor-at-Law, Seattle, W. T.

Jacob Hoover,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

STELLACOOM, W. T.

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At the United States Hotel, Seattle, W. T.

DENTISTRY.
Dr. J. C. GRASSE, DENTIST. Office in Stone & Barnett's new building on Commercial street. All work warranted.

DR. G. A. WEED,
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Office over Merrill & Kings Drug Store. Office hours from 9 to 12, a. m., and from 2 to 5, p. m.

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IN MASONRY, STONE, BRICK, PLASTERING, Ornamental and Stucco Work. Lime Plastering Hair and Calcine Plaster constantly on hand to supply the trade. Seattle, May 28 1874.

W. H. WHITE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SEATTLE, W. T.

WILL ATTEND TO ALL LEGAL Business in the Law, Chancery and Admiralty Courts of the Territory.

CHARLES D. EMERY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW SEATTLE, W. T.

WILL PAY PROMPT ATTENTION TO all business in Law, Equity and Admiralty.

S. F. CHAPIN, M. D.
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OFFICE-At M. A. Kelley's Drug Store, RESIDENCE-Corner Fourth and Columbia streets.

Office hours, 9 A. M. to 12, P. M.

JOHN J. MCGILVRA,
Attorney at Law, SEATTLE, W. T.

Will attend to business in all parts of the Territory.

D. P. JENKINS,
Attorney-at-Law and Solicitor-in-Chancery.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO Chancery Cases.

Office-On Commercial street over City Drug Store.

GEO. N. MCCONAHA,
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Particular attention paid to Collections OFFICE:

In City Council Room Mill street.

McNAUGHT & LEARY,
Seattle, King County, W. T. Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery and Proctors in Admiralty.

MR. LEARY WILL GIVE PARTICULAR attention to the purchase and sale of Real estate Collections &c.

Louis negotiated City property, Timber and Agricultural lands for sale.

Agents for the Phoenix of Hartford, North British and Mercantile of London and Edinburgh Fire Insurance Companies.

Crawford & Harrington,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Hardware, Groceries,

Wines and Liquors,

Flour and Feed

SUGAR TEA, TOBACCO, COFFEE ETC.,

Are continually adding to their Stock on hand to meet the increasing demand of the Puget Sound trade and the public generally.

Price List, not higher than San Francisco jobbing price. Freight added.

CALL AND EXAMINE.

Warehouse and Wharf adjoining Steamboat landing.

STORE AND OFFICE, COMMERCIAL STREET SEATTLE, W. T.

CRAWFORD & HARRINGTON,

AGENTS FOR THE
Imperial Fire Insurance Company of London.

SUCH IS LIFE!

The largest and best selected stock of General Merchandise Ever offered in his country, can be found at

Schwabacher Bros. & Co.

Our new two-story building is filled from Garret to Cellar, all of which we offer at prices that

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 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 give to us a call and we guarantee that they shall not regret doing so.

SCHWABACHER BROS. & CO.

JAS. R. ROBBINS

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.

J. F. Morrill & Co.,

Wholesale and Retail Druggists, Commercial Street, Seattle, W. T. Sign--"CITY DRUG STORE."

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

Seattle & Walla Walla R.R. & Co.

Office on Mill Street, next door to Auditor's Office.

SEATTLE, W. T.

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

BY E. CALVERT, Mill Street, Seattle, W. T.

VINEGAR BITTERS

PURELY VEGETABLE FREE FROM SALT. BOWLER'S CALIFORNIA BUREK

Dr. J. Walker's California

Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found in the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "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 a 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 gent's 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 are Aperient, Diaphoretic, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, and Ant-Bilious.

Prepared by **H. H. McDONALD & Co.,** Druggists & Gen. Agents, San Francisco, Cal., & cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., N. E. For Sale by **WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS, & Co.,** 107-109 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.

CRICHTON'S

SUPERIOR

ALE, PORTER

AND

LAGER BEER.

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 need, which he offers at wholesale and retail.

Store on Commercial street, Seattle, W. T. May 2 1874.

Puget Sound Dispatch.

TEMPERANCE LECTURE.—We have had the pleasure of listening to nearly all the distinguished temperance lecturers of the country, but, with the exception of the famous Tom Marshall, were never so well entertained by one of them as by Dr. J. S. Haskell, the old circus man, who addressed our citizens at the Pavilion on Monday evening. The Dr. has been there himself; he knows where he speaks, and relates his experience and observations of the evils of intemperance in a manner which takes hold of the sympathies of his hearers in a remarkable degree; particularly of those who are engaged in the sale or indulgence in the use of intoxicating drinks; a class seldom reached by proscriptive temperance organizations and denunciatory lectures. Dr. Haskell expects to return here in a few days to deliver a course of lectures, in view of which we take the liberty of calling his attention to two glaring faults calculated to impair his usefulness. 1st, He don't keep his engagements. His meeting on Wednesday evening was called for 7 1/2 o'clock. An hundred and fifty persons were there at that time to meet him, and were kept waiting half an hour before he appeared. For having robbed his audience of 75 hours of time, he offered neither excuse nor apology, and of course had none to offer. To disturb an audience by entering late, is a mark of ill-breeding; to detain an audience by wilful or careless neglect of time, betrays a lax sentiment of moral obligation to others unbecoming an apostle of reform and detrimental to his cause. 2d, The unnecessary repetitions of the name of Deity in his lecture, seemed to us not only irrelevant, but offensive to good taste. The command to take not God's holy name in vain, is violated in letter and spirit, when used as an exclamation, as an ornament to a rhetorical flourish, to give force to a phrase, to round a period or point a jest, though not, perhaps, in degree, as much as when associated with vulgar expletives and blasphemous ribaldry. Profanity is one of the lowest, most useless and inexcusable, as well as most common vices. The very air is noxious, and the sensibilities of all decent people are shocked by it, not only from the mouths of the low and degraded disciples of the devil, but from those who rank high in the social scale. For a Christian lecturer to intersperse all his sentences with the unnecessary and inappropriate use of the sacred name, is to weaken the sentiment of veneration which is the foundation of all correct moral principle, and panders to the most depraved habit of the times.

If we ever assume the role of a moral reformer, it will be to organize a crusade against that moral sentiment which scoffs at everything sacred or venerable. The lack of veneration is the lack of every moral, social and filial virtue. A man without it, can not be a dutiful son, a faithful husband, a good father, a loyal Christian, or a true patriot. He who does not venerate the name of God, holds nothing sacred in his relations with man. He is merely the creature of association, cast upon the waves without compass, chart or anchor. How careful, then, should all Christian teachers be, to avoid all modes of expression calculated to impair the popular reverence for sacred things.

Oregon Iron Company.

In view of the unparalleled facilities offered for the manufacture of iron in this vicinity, the following description of the Oregon Iron Works will be interesting to many of our readers:

The furnace is charged twice an hour, each time with 25 bushels of charcoal, from 700 to 900 pounds of ore, and from 100 to 120 pounds of limestone. This is kept up day and night and all the days of the week. Every eight hours the melted ore is drawn off in moulds made in the form of bars three feet long, making three castings in the 24 hours. Each casting yields two and a half tons of iron bars, equal to about 8 tons each day. In this department there are 10 men employed, in two divisions of 5 each, who work 12 hours. It is warm work and requires unceasing attention, constant care and good judgment.

There are six kinds of bar iron made at these works: Nos. 1 and 2 are soft grades of iron adapted for foundries; Nos. 3 and 4 are highly tempered for railroad car wheels; Nos. 5 and 6 are made very hard and highly tempered for various purposes. The iron is considered by competent judges to be the best on this coast, and equal to any made in the United States.

The ore is got a mile from the furnace near the surface of the ground, and yields 40 per cent. of iron. It is hauled in wagons; the fine ore is screened to remove the dirt, the large, hard lumps are roasted so as to make them easily broken before being put into the furnace, as well as to facilitate the smelting. The roasting process is similar to the mode of burning lime. Men are kept prospecting for ore all the time. The indications are that the district is intersected with numerous beds of ore. Charcoal is used in preference to coal, being free from sulphur, and limestone is used to remove any sulphur that may be in the ore. The limestone is shipped from San Juan Island on the Sound, because it can be brought from there cheaper than by railroad from Roseburg. A large number of men are employed in burning, hauling and storing the charcoal.

In the various departments of the work—wood chopping, charcoal burning, mining, hauling, smelting and superheating—there are upwards of a hundred men employed. The whole establishment does credit to the company who originally constructed the works at a cost of \$125,000; to the enterprise of the present Company, who are likely to make it successful, and to the gentlemen who are in charge of the different departments.

There is little doubt but this Company's works will, in a reasonable time, grow to large proportions and prove one of the valuable institutions of the State. They are supplying the Oregon Stove Manufacturing Company, in East Portland, with their iron, which Company are making arrangements to supply the wants of the State with stoves of a superior quality, that will save \$300,000 from leaving Oregon for this article alone.

It will be seen from this that to make 8 tons of pig iron a day, takes 1,248 bushels of coal, 20 tons of ore, 2 1/2 tons limestone and the labor of 100 men, 80 or more of whom are engaged in furnishing ore and charcoal, stripping both ground and forest at a rate which will rapidly exhaust the supply immediately at hand and add materially to the expense of transportation. Allowing nothing for the timber consumed or for the ground upon which the ore is dug, and the daily expense is not less than \$150 for labor and \$25 for limestone, to produce 8 tons of iron. In this county there are inexhaustible ledges of the best quality of magnetic iron ore which will yield from 80 to 90 per cent. of iron, with an abundant supply of coal and limestone convenient thereto. With a furnace of the same capacity, requiring no more men to work it than it does to work the Oregon furnace, the product would be 16 instead of 8 tons of iron to 20 tons of ore. The cost of the ore, coal and limestone, which in Oregon amounts to not less than \$18 to every ten of iron produced, would not exceed \$4 a ton here, while the labor of smelting but little more than one half where the yield of the ore is double and free from sulphur. If iron can be profitably produced at \$40 a ton at the Oregon works, it can be more profitably produced here at \$30 a ton.

Snohomish Fair.

In accordance with previous notice, a large number of the people of Snohomish county met at the school house in Snohomish City, W. T., on Monday, Sept. 14, 1874.

The meeting was organized by the election of Royal Haskell, Chairman, and Eldridge Morse, Secretary. It was then resolved that we hold a Fair at the school house, in Snohomish City, on Thursday and Friday, October 1st and 2d, 1874.

The following persons were elected officers of said Fair: Royal Haskell, Chairman; Eldridge Morse, Secretary; Dr. A. C. Folsom, Corresponding Secretary.

The following Committees were appointed: Snohomish Precinct—John Davis, E. C. Ferguson, A. Hurlbut. Squalmie Precinct—W. H. Reeves, H. Spurrell. Skykomish Precinct—Salem Woods, Charles Harriman. Lowell and Ebey Precinct—Marin Getchell, Amos Hurst, Samuel Horne. Packwood Precinct—Elisha Packwood, L. P. Flannigan, M. T. Wright. Mukilteo Precinct—M. H. Frost, Joseph McCarty, Edward Kromer. Steilacoom Precinct—Gardner Kellogg, George Kyle, Wm. Moore. On Speaker—Amos Hurst, E. C. Ferguson, W. M. Packard. On Stock—E. C. Ferguson, E. D. Smith, J. N. Low. On Storage—E. C. Ferguson, William Romines.

The Chairman was authorized to perform the duties of Marshal, and appoint all necessary aids. Also, to appoint the Judges, on the first day of the Fair—subject to right of exception to his appointment.

The oration to be delivered the evening of the first day.

Arrangements to be made for organizing a County Agricultural Society, also the advisability of organizing Granger Clubs in this County, to be discussed on the second day of the Fair.

No charge for admission. No money premiums. But arrangements to be made to exhibit the best articles of this Fair at the Fair in Olympia the week following.

It is expected that a full representation of the productions of the County as well as those of the Snohomish Valley and its tributaries will be made.

A cordial invitation will be extended to all; whether residents of the County or not, to exhibit at our Fair free.

ELDRIDGE MORSE, Sec'y.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT BLAKELY, Sept. 12.—Arrived, M. B. Roberts, 14th.—Osmy and Fremont, 15th.—Oak Hill.

UMALADY, Sept. 15.—Arrived, bark Onward.

PORT DISCOVERY, Sept. 16.—Sailed, ship Sarah for Chili.

SAFETY.—The bark Mary Edey from Nanaimo; Architect from Columbia River; Twilight, Port Ludlow; Sparrow, Unquaga; B. H. Ramsdell, do.; Sydney Duques and Geo. Thompson, Liverpool. Sailed, W. C. Parke for Nanaimo; Urania, Kodiak.

SEASIDE, Sept. 17.—Bark Dublin sailed to-day; bark Jenny Pitts, yesterday, both for San Francisco.

PORT GAMBLE, 18.—Sailed, James Cheston and Milan.

VICTORIA, B. C., 18.—Sailed the 16th, Syren, Valparaiso.

An old sceptic writes us that he has read the statements of Beecher, Tilton, Moulton, Mrs. Tilton and others in connection with the scandal, and can't, for the life of him, tell which is Ananias.

San Francisco Open Letter: There may be a few women in this city who don't read the Beecher scandal, but you can pack them all into Anthony's Hall, and still have enough room left for a Dress Reform Convention, a Free Love feast and an Eight-hour Labor Movement.

Boys will be boys. At Altos, Ills., a preacher asked all Sunday School scholars to stand up who intended to visit the wicked, soul-destroying circus. All but a lame girl, stood up.

The Eugene City Guard says: Mr. Lemasters, on the McCormick ranch, raised on six acres 36 1/2 bushels of wheat, machine measure, making an average of sixty-one bushels per acre, not counting about twenty-five bushels which could not be cut and was run over by the header.

New York Commercial: "Pa, who is Many Voters?" asked a young hopeful of his sire.

"Don't know him my son. Why?"

"Cos, I saw you squin' his name to that letter you got the other night askin' you to run for Alderman."

"Sh-h-h, my son; here's a nickel; go and get some candy."

Mr. Gilbert Litchfield, a merchant on the Grande Ronde reservation, received a letter last week from Gen. Phil Sheridan, stating that he would pay Oregon a visit in November next, to take a look at his Polk county property.

IN THE FAR-DISTANT FUTURE.—The great question suggested by Malthus as to the over-population of the globe, leading to the starvation of the people, is one which is in the far-distant future. The agricultural capacity of the earth is but little developed. Here in the United States, with 3,000,000,000 square miles of generally fertile and productive land, we have a population of but 40,000,000. What might exist here we see by the example of little Belgium. It has an area of one-fourth the State of Ohio, and it has double the population of Ohio. In other words, if Ohio were as densely settled as Belgium, it would have a population of 20,000,000 souls, or one half the whole of the United States. This little territory, which is one of the greatest of manufacturing States, raises all the food which she consumes. The people, although of course not enjoying in so large a degree the creature comforts enjoyed by citizens of Ohio, are nevertheless well satisfied and contented with their lot. The resources of this small kingdom are extraordinary. Her foreign commerce, with her 5,000,000 people, is one half as great as that of the whole of the United States.

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, Stellacoom.

ap 30-1f.

UNION MARKET

FRESH MEATS OF ALL KINDS, CORNED BEEF & PORK, HAMS, BACON AND LARD.

I BEG LEAVE TO INFORM THE PUBLIC that I have entered into arrangements whereby I will be enabled to supply the people of Seattle with Choice Meats and Vegetables. I hope, by strict attention to business, to merit patronage and will supply my customers with articles of a superior quality.

ALLEN W. WALSON

SEATTLE, March 6, 1874.

Puget Sound Dispatch.

BERIAH BROWN, EDITOR. Seattle, W. T., Sept. 24, 1874.

POLITICAL.—The political calendar is blin, "was the ass-tute remark of one our self constituted Solons; which being interpreted, means that things are being cooked up for the coming election and the local politicians are in a stew. The Republican primary was held here on Saturday, was well attended and very harmonious, resulting in the choice of a delegation in which every interest and class in the community is very fairly represented. This is the only organized political party in the county, and has, undoubtedly, a majority of the popular vote, and go into the contest with this decided advantage; but in the present laxity of party ties and party discipline, and in total absence of all distinctive political issues, there is no power in a name to assure success, if the candidates have not the popular confidence. Any man attempt to foist unworthy men upon the people, or any appearance of ring combinations for ulterior purposes, will call into being an opposition which will scatter to the winds all fraudulent devices depending for success upon a party majority. We are not the instrument or advocate of any party, but simply state the facts as we find them. The ticket which presents the best men will have our earnest support without regard to party names.

CANDIDATE FOR DELEGATE.—The Republican Convention for this county declared for Jacobs as their first choice, and Kearney as their second choice for Delegate to Congress. This is simply a local and personal concession. That Judge Jacobs enjoys the confidence and esteem of his Republican neighbors, as a gentleman of very attractive social qualities and as a consistent and uncompromising party politician, there is no ground for dispute. As against any other man, outside of the county, it is conceded by all that Kearney would be the first choice of not only nearly all the Republican voters, but a very considerable number of Democrats. That he would poll a larger vote in this county than any other candidate who could be presented, without an exception, is the opinion of many of the most intelligent observers of popular sentiment. It would be no personal favor to either of the gentlemen named to constrain him to surrender his present position for the chances of the Delegateship which a mere nomination implies, it can therefore be considered and discussed without any personal feeling. We are entirely satisfied with Judge Jacobs in his present position, which is the most honorable and dignified of any in the Territory, except that of a private citizen who wants no office. We would cheerfully support him for Delegate if it should happen that he should be in the field against some man we thought less capable of serving the public interests. With Mr. Kearney the case is different. We were the first to publicly recommend him as a candidate, against his most sincere and earnest protest, and should be nominated we should feel in honor bound to support him. Beyond that we are free from all entangling party alliances.

Telegraphic

EXCLUSIVELY TO THE DAILY DISPATCH.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 22.—The following is the list of cabin passengers sailing in steamer Losgenbo for Victoria: Sir James Douglas and daughter, Edward Whittingham, D. Corroll, R. Wallace, A. DeCosmos, E. C. Fitzgrub, F. Turner, C. Kent, J. Andrews, John McGee, wife and daughter, Mrs. Pugh, Miss Fraser, J. Harris, D. G. Curtis, F. Revely, Miss Bradley, Miss Jane McKoy, Mrs. M. E. McGinnis, mother, daughter and 2 children, J. F. Turkey, A. J. Smith, S. K. M. P. D. Moore, W. R. Herreyman, W. Morney, John Hame, Mrs. P. McLearnard, Mrs. John Stewart and a large number in the steerage.

PORTLAND, Sept. 18.—Capt. Kingsley of the steamer Jalliope, an esteemed pioneer of Oregon, burst a blood vessel this morning while engaged in trucking freight, and died immediately. The sad event has cast a gloom over the entire city, and flags float at half mast in honor of his memory. He will be buried to-morrow by the Odd Fellows fraternity.

CHICAGO, Ills., Sept. 18.—The Tribune this afternoon publishes in an extra-Tilton's new statement in full, making four full pages of that paper. The following is a synopsis of the main points: The first portion of the statement consists of quotations from letters and other evidence, showing the friendly relations existing between Tilton and Beecher up to the time of Mr. Tilton's confession, and of the marital felicity of Tilton and wife up to the same period; all of which is offered as a refutation of the charge of Tilton's vindictiveness toward Beecher and of his brutality toward his wife.

Tilton next relates with great particularity the circumstances under which Mrs. Tilton made her confession, which he alleges was given him in detail, after exacting from him a solemn pledge that he would not injure the person implicated nor communicate to him the fact of her revelation, as she wanted to inform him of the fact in her own way.

The first criminal act between Beecher and herself, she stated, occurred October 10th, 1868, while Tilton was absent in New England. The next one was the succeeding Saturday evening, while he was still absent, and that these were followed at intervals during the usual fall, winter and spring.

He next inserts a portion of a letter from Susan B. Anthony to Mrs. Stanton, dated November 16th, 1872, which plainly indicates that Mrs. Tilton confessed to her intimacy with Beecher, and also that she fell through Beecher's pressing and persistent solicitations. Here follows a note from Mrs. Stanton to Moulton dated Sept. 2nd, urging him not to fail in his forthcoming statement to repel as false the charge of Beecher that Mrs. Tilton thrust her love on him unsought. Much space is here given to prove the falsity of this assumption.

Two columns are devoted to showing the fierce and passionate character of Mrs. Morse by quotations from her letters to Tilton, both before and after her discovery of her daughter's criminal intimacy with Beecher. This discovery, he says, was first made by Mrs. Morse upon the occasion of her accusing him of a liaison with a friend of Mrs. Tilton, when he said, in the presence of his wife, that she must either speak respectfully of him and his guests or leave the house, whereupon Mrs. Morse turned fiercely upon her daughter and cried, "Elizabeth, have you been doing wrong?" to which receiving no reply, she added, "Is it with Mr. Beecher." Mrs. T. left the room, but her mother followed repeating the question, Elizabeth bowed her head in assent. Mrs. Morse, he says, was made ill by this disclosure and afterward for a short time, treated him better and urged him to forgive Elizabeth for the one sin of her life.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—A special to the Tribune from New Orleans, received at 4 1/2 late hour last night, reported that Kellogg and McEnery have come to an agreement by which a new election shall be held in Louisiana, the Government in the meantime to devolve upon the President of the State Senate.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—There was a special cabinet meeting this morning and an order was sent through Adjutant General Townsend to General Emery. He is directed by the President to say: Your acts to this date, so far as they have been reported and received here officially, are approved, except so far as they name Colonel Brooks Commander of the City of New Orleans. It would have been better to have named him Commander of the U. S. forces in that city, and the State Government existing at the time of the present insurrectionary movement must be recognized as the lawful State Government until some other can be legally supplied. Upon the surrender of the insurgents you will inform Governor Kellogg of the fact and give him the necessary support to reestablish the authority of the State Government. If, at the end of the five days given in the proclamation of the 15th inst., there still exists armed resistance to the authority of the State, you will summon them to surrender. If the surrender is not quietly submitted it must be enforced at all hazards, this being an insurrection, against the State Government of Louisiana, and in suppression of which this Government has been called upon in the forms required by the Congress; thereafter it is not the province of the United States authorities to make terms with the parties engaged in such insurrection.

(Signed,) E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant General.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 18.—McEnery and Penn have issued an address to the people advising obedience to the constituted authorities. No new developments this morning. Gen. Brooks occupies the executive office. Mayor Wiltz has been in consultation with him relative to the reestablishing of the municipal government. A consultation is now going on at the Custom House between Governor McEnery and his partisans and Kellogg and others, looking to a compromise, but legal obstacles present themselves at almost every step. Military occupation till Congress disposes of the question would doubtless be cheerfully acquiesced in by both parties.

VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 17.—The Dean of Christ's Church Cathedral has been on trial for some days on charges of insubordination and contumacy. To-day the Bishop of Columbia delivered a judgment revoking the Dean's license to preach. A popular agitation at once commenced. The Church bell was tolled and the Bishop and his Court hissed and hooted from the Church. The Dean was loudly cheered by the populace of all denominations, who charge that the Dean's offences consist in his opposition to the ritualistic practices of the Bishop. On Monday night the Bishop's barns were fired and burned to the ground and the Cathedral is guarded by the police.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 18.—General Emery officially notified Gov. Kellogg to-day that the insurgents had dispersed and that he was directed by the General Government to assist him, Kellogg, in maintaining the State Government.—Kellogg, in reply, said he would order his officers to resume their duties to-morrow, and asked for the maintenance of the peace of the City till the old police force could be reinstated. An order to this effect was subsequently promulgated.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Post Chaplain T. Hegnerburg, U. S. A., has been relieved from duty at Fort Klammath Oregon, and ordered to Camp Douglas, Utah Territory, for duty.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 19.—Greenbacks are unchanged.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—The morning papers publish replies of opposition journals of Louisiana to dispatches asking them if they would resign and abide in the result of a new election. McEnery says: I am will resign, if Kellogg also resigns, with the understanding that there will be a new election.—Kellogg, in reply, says first, that McEnery is a defeated candidate for the office of Governor and has nothing to resign. Secondly, that no new election is needed, inasmuch as the Constitution of the State provides for an election for members of the Legislature early in December next and the Legislature then elected will have it in their power to remove any or all existing State officials and supply their places by men of their own choice. Kellogg concludes: If we can have a peaceable election in November next, the result will show most conclusively that McEnery was not elected to office, to which he makes such a persistent claim.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—The following is the remainder of the synopsis of Tilton's statement: He gives a long letter written to him by Mrs. Tilton from Marietta and enclosed a letter to her mother, in which she protests against his cruel course, begging him to do differently and for his children's sake to bury her past and leave it with her and her God, who is merciful. This letter was plainly written under the influence of strong emotion. While it plainly confesses a great sin it intimates clearly that he had also much to be forgiven.

This letter he regards as a sufficient refutation to the assertion in the Committee's report that Mrs. Tilton's confession was extorted from her by him, and that she never made any confession to her mother. She begs him in this letter not to blacken the reputation of Mr. Beecher, which is dear to her, and asks him if he wanted her to abuse a woman he loved.

He next gives quotations and expositions from her letters to him, written after her alleged confession, to show the difference in tone from those written previously, and as proof that she felt guilty of having committed a great offense.

He repeats his declaration that Beecher confessed to his criminal intimacy with Mrs. Tilton, not only once, but repeatedly, and on one occasion specified the time that this intimacy had existed. Over a year, he said, but not a year and a half. He also relates the particulars of an interview between himself and Beecher, in which Tilton desired to ascertain from him if the date of his wife's confession of her first act of adultery with Beecher was correct, in order to settle, if possible, the doubtful parentage of the child born to Mrs. Tilton in June, 1868. At this interview, during part of which Elizabeth was present, both Beecher and she agreed that October 10th, 1868, the date given by her, was correct.

He devotes much space to the relation of Beecher's contrition and apparent grief at the ruin he had wrought. He also refers to Beecher's complaints of his own wife and of his domestic infelicity. He reiterates the statement that he never knew until the publication of Moulton's statement that the \$5,000 given by the latter to him for the support of the Golden Age came from Beecher, and, in this connection, details a conversation between himself and Kinsella, of the Brooklyn Eagle, in which the latter begged him to withhold from the Committee his forthcoming statement, saying, "I know the justice of your case; Mr. Beecher has himself admitted to me his guilt. He has wronged you most foully. I acknowledge it all. But remember, he is an old man; his career is nearly ended, and yours is only just beginning. If you will withhold your statement and spare the old man I will see that you and your family shall never want for anything in this world."

He declares the responsibility for all these revelations rests on Beecher and Mrs. Tilton, not on him. He would gladly have continued to shield Mr. Beecher for the sake of Mrs. Tilton, but when they combined against him and dared him to tell the facts, he could not escape it.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Sept. 19.—Granite Mill No. 1, of this city, was burned to-day, causing fearful loss of life. As near as can be learned under the present excitement the fire originated in the lower or fourth story. An attempt was made to extinguish it with buckets of water and the door leading to the spool room, which opens south on the lower staircase, was closed, to keep back employees and prevent a panic, but when the flames gained such headway that it was employed to stay them, the escape of the girls in the spool room was cut off. The terrified creatures rushed in a body to the fire-escape, but the roaring flames and blinding smoke which poured into the room forced them to the northeast end of the apartment, where there were means of escape. Many by this time had become suffocated. Others, preferring death by falling to the ground, sprang recklessly from the windows and were picked up mangled and bleeding; dead and dying. The excitement was terrible. All the medical men in the city were promptly on hand and mattresses, wagons, and all the paraphernalia of a hospital were promptly furnished, and the dead, dying and suffering were attended to. It is certain that 30 or 40 lives were lost, nearly all girls, have been lost, while the list of wounded is probably as great. Hands

went to work as usual, when shortly afterward the fire burst forth with lightning-like rapidity, cutting off the fire alarm and all exit from the building, which contained some 700 men, women and children. Many perished in the flames, and others jumped from the upper windows and were killed instantly.

BOSTON, Sept. 19.—Loss of life by the fire at Fall River so far as known is 29. Loss on property \$500,000.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Sept. 19.—Overseers of Granite Mill No. 1, state that the behavior of operatives was such as to materially lessen the chances of escape. They pointed out means of escape principally by iron ladders, but many are so terror stricken as to be unable to use them. As the fire frightened them away from those ladders they rushed to the windows in the south gable, nearly sixty feet from the ground, but dared not jump down. Cotton ropes were put out for them to slide down by, but no sooner would a rope be lowered than there was a rush for it and too many would take hold, when it would break and all clinging to it would come down in a bunch. Similar scenes were going on in the male spinning rooms. The flames had ascended rapidly to the tower on the fourth floor, cutting off this means of escape, but the operatives had 2 ladders at the south gable directly before them and were urged by the overseers and citizens to take to them, still many rushed to the balcony and leaped headlong from the guards. Everybody would have been saved had the girls followed the instructions of the Superintendent, who rushed to the upper story at the first alarm and did everything possible to save life—every means of escape was tried. It is reported that four firemen lost their lives while rescuing the girls. Twenty-five dead bodies were taken to Central Station and other unfortunates were carried home or to hospitals and all the medical aid in the city was summoned. The number killed cannot fall short of forty and wounded will probably number eighty.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—National Bank note redemption agency give notice that in consequence of exhaustion of five per cent. fund and failure of National banks to make prompt and general response to the request for additional deposit of five per cent. on their circulation, it has been necessary to stop redemption on National Bank notes for a short time; that National Bank notes on which the interest is now due will be counted and paid for, but those remitted after this date will be held till notice is given of redemption.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—A special to the London Times says the Austrian polar expedition, which left Tromsø in the Admiral Tegethoff on the 16th of July, 1872, encountered a compact drift of ice in 94 East Longitude and worked themselves through until in 91 East Longitude when they reached the coast of Nova Zembla. They sailed along the coast to Beach Island, where they met Count Witzeck's sloop Labjoien. They sailed together with him to Boenzet Island, near the promontory of Cape Nasan, where they remained at anchor till August, 1872, on account of southwesterly storms. They parted with Count Witzeck and steered northeast the same day and were completely frozen in. They drifted with pack-ice fourteen months, first northeast to 93 East Longitude, then northwest till October, 1873. On August 23rd new land was discovered. They drifted with ice along this land, when they were frozen in and wintered in 97 N 11 miles North Latitude, 29 East Longitude. In March and April, 1874, sledge expeditions were sent north and west. 82 North Latitude was passed and land was seen to 82. Extent of land northward was apparently considerable. The ship was abandoned and starting on the 20th of May, 1874, North, with four sledges and boats. They met in open water on the 19th of August. They crossed to Nova Zembla and went along the coast in search of vessels. They met a Russian schooner on the 24th of August in Puichawa Bay and arrived at Wardoe on the 3rd of September. The health of the crew is excellent. Engineer Christ died in March, 1874, from tuberculous disease.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The President has answered the message of Governor Brown of Tennessee yesterday, in effect that until a report is obtained from the District Attorney of Western District of Tennessee, no definite answer can be given. He expresses gratification that the State authorities are taking prompt and vigorous measures against outlaws, but reminds the Governor that the United States have jurisdiction over posse as well as over other States in regard to crimes like these in question.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 16.—About 9 o'clock this morning Governor Kellogg returned from the Custom House to the Executive office in St. Louis Hotel. Taking possession of the State House would have made complications desperate.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Sept. 20.—The following is the official police and mill record of the victims by the recent disaster: Killed.—Honorable A. Coffe, Catharine Connel, Margaret Dillon, Albert Fernandez, George Trade Gray, Mary Healy, Margaret Harrington, Margaret Healy, Ellen Hunter, Thos. Kaveny, Mary Lasonda, Bridget Murphy, Kate Murphy, Margaret Murphy, James Newton, Fred Porter, Anna Smith, J.S. Smith, James Turner, and Victoria Warner. Total, 20. Reported missing by the police:—

Michael Devine, Catharine Healy, and Ellen Healy. These names are not on the mill books. Of the wounded 26 will recover. There are 8 whose recovery is doubtful, and 2 are fatally injured.—The total number wounded is 36.

TWIN MOUNTAINS, Sept. 20.—Mr. Beecher preached his last sermon for the season to-day to a much smaller congregation than usual, no excursion trains having been run to convey hearers. He preached an hour and ten minutes, taking his text from the first verse of the 18th chapter of Matthew—"Who is greatest in the kingdom of heaven." Not the slightest allusion was made to any of his personal difficulties.

CARROLLTOWN, Ky., Sept. 20.—Fire this morning destroyed one-half of the most valuable part of the city.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Sept. 20.—Small pox is abating. The number of cases is reduced from 800 to 200.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 20.—It was learned this afternoon that about 400 negroes, headed by a man named Tennant, intended to attack the whites in Edgeland Co., S. C., the provocation being that unknown parties had fired on Tennant's house. A party was organized here to the aid of the whites, but the courier brought word that the negroes had dispersed and that Tennant had been arrested.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—Advices from Rio Janeiro state that the Emperor in his speech upon the closing of the Chambers, on the 12th inst., congratulated the country on its satisfactory relations with foreign powers, declared that his Government would endeavor to promote agriculture by the extension of the railway system. Most important measures would be presented at the next session; looking to electoral and educational reform, and in aid of agricultural interests.

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—Lt. Gen. Sheridan is to-day in receipt of letters and dispatches from Gen. Pope, containing information of Col. Miles' movement against the Indians in Texas, in the valley of the Canadian River. Miles has been somewhat embarrassed for supplies, the train which had been sent from camp with supplies by Gen. Pope having been delayed by repeated attacks of Indians to capture it. All the attacks were unsuccessful, however, and the losses to troops were trifling. Miles believes that Satana and Big Tree were in command of the Indians who tried to capture his trains.

Gen. Pope thinks it advisable that 4 companies of infantry and cavalry be furnished, if possible, for operations in Arkansas Valley, but says Miles has sufficient force to beat all the Indians who come against him at present.

QUEBEC, Sept. 21.—The following are the members of the new local cabinet: DeBennerville, Premier and Minister of Public Works; Ferrier, President of the council; Garneau, Commissioner of Crown Lands; Agers, who has never been in Parliament before, Provincial Secretary and leader of the Assembly; Dr. Chasur, Attorney General, Robertson, Treasurer; Mulhott, Solicitor General. A number of changes are likely to take place in the Dominion Cabinet in the course of a few days.

OTTAWA, Sept. 21.—Merchants are dissatisfied with Cartwright's tariff, and fearing he might disturb trade by further changes, are asking that Holton be made Finance Minister and Cartwright retire. Scott is Minister of Militia.

The trans-continental telegraph contracts have all been concluded and Barnard, who has the British Columbia section, will commence work immediately.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—A London letter says: The Queen has arranged with the Prince of Wales creditors to pay the latter's debts in three annual installments of a million dollars each, and has made the first payment, thus avoiding an unpopular appeal to Parliament.—This, doubtless, is done by advice of Disraeli, and the act has rebounded greatly to the Queen's popularity.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Sept. 21.—Conflicting reports are in circulation as to the condition of affairs in Edgeland Co., S. C. The negro Tennant, the leader of the party, was not arrested as reported yesterday. Latest reports state that all is quiet.

TOPEKA, Kas., Sept. 21.—Information from the scene of operations against the Indians in the Southwest, to the effect that the train of supplies corralled by the Indians on Washita, was released by a force from Camp Supply on the 14th and continuing the journey was met by Gen. Miles' command, which went into camp 100 miles south of the Canadian river. The Indians are moving south, apparently avoiding a general engagement.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 21.—The annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of the U. S. I. O. O. F., began here to-day. There was a large attendance of delegates from nearly all the States. The reports of the officers show the order in a flourishing condition throughout the general jurisdiction, including the British Dominions, Sandwich Islands, Australia, Germany and South America.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—E. R. Hoar's second declination of the candidacy for Congress is a brief and positive refusal to reconsider the former decision.

ASPINWALL, Sept. 21.—Serious riot and bloodshed here this afternoon between Italian in the employ of the P. M. S. S. Co. and troops on duty. One of the soldiers, unarmed, on the wharf, was chased off by Italians, who threw stones. On his arrival at quarters he reported the case, when an officer and

PEOPLE'S CONVENTION!

THE CITIZENS OF KING COUNTY WHO favor the nomination of a ticket for Legislative and County Officers, unconnected with party organizations, are requested to meet at their several voting places on Saturday, Oct. 3rd, 1874, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing delegates to attend a People's County Convention to be held at Seattle on Tuesday, Oct. 6th, 1874, at 2 o'clock p. m. The following is the appointment of Delegates to each Precinct: Seattle..... 25 Precinct..... 2 Dolan's Camp..... 2 Snoqualmie..... 2 Lake Washington..... 2 Duwamish..... 2 Squak..... 2 Cedar River..... 2 Mox La Push..... 2 Newwaukum..... 2 Porters Prairie..... 2 Swinomish..... 2 Slaughter..... 2 By request of many Citizens, T. KENWORTHY, Chairman People's Committee, Seattle, September 23rd, 1874.

FOURTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION

OF THE Western Washington INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION! AT OLYMPIA, W. T., Commencing Tuesday, October 6th and continuing 4 days. EXTENSIVE PREPARATIONS ARE BEING made for the Exposition by the Directors, who have already been secured exhibitors in various departments. Premium Lists will be furnished on application to the office of Incorporation and By-Laws of the Association. Any desired information will be cheerfully given on application to J. C. KELLOGG, President, R. H. HEWITT, Secretary, 21st-2m

Seattle Market,

Corner Commercial and Washington streets. Seattle, W. T. W. BAUNTON, PROPRIETOR. Retail Dealer in Beef, Pork, Mutton, Veal, Vegetables, Hams, Bacon, Shoulders and Lard. Sausages of all kinds, and Dried Beef. Patronage respectfully solicited. Seattle, August 27, 1874.

FRESH GOODS!

AT FRAUENTHAL BROS' DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT, Mill Street, Seattle, W. T. OUR FALL AND WINTER STOCK IS GRADUALLY being received, to which we invite an inspection. We confine ourselves to first-class Goods in the following lines: Dress Goods of all descriptions, Cotton Domestic, Cotton & Wool Flannels, Waterproofs, all colors, Embroideries, Zephyr, Shawls & Squares, Trimmed Hats, Cashmere, Blankets, Carpets, Wall Paper, Boots & Shoes for other sex, Choice and Fashionable Clothing, Hats, Under Wear, Furnishing Goods, Trunks, Etc., Etc. Lowest prices, strict honesty, and kind attention is assured by FRAUENTHAL BROS. Seattle, Sept. 18th, 1874.

Phelps & Wadleigh,

Wholesale Dealers in Beef, Pork, Mutton, Veal, Vegetables & Live stock. Work Oxen kept for sale. Barreled Beef and Pork constantly on hand and at prices to suit the times. Patronage respectfully solicited. Apply to the SEATTLE MARKET, corner Commercial and Washington Streets, Seattle, W. T. Aug. 27, 1874.

Coal Tar!

5 GALLONS FOR \$1. LARGE QUANTITIES, by special agreement, at greatly reduced prices, apply at the SEATTLE GAS LIGHT COMPANY'S WORKS, Seattle, W. T. JOHN M. BLANCHARD, Superintendent.

TERRITORIAL UNIVERSITY.

THIS INSTITUTION WILL BE REOPENED September 14th, under the management of Rev. G. F. Whitworth, A. M., and will be divided into three departments—Preparatory, Academic and Collegiate. MISS MAY W. THAYER, formerly a Teacher in the University, has been engaged as assistant, and in addition to the branches usually taught, will give particular instruction in Etiquette, Conversation, Needle-work, &c. The Scholastic year will consist of three terms of 14 weeks each, and the rates of tuition from six to ten dollars per term, to be paid in advance. Board will be furnished for \$50 per term, students furnishing their rooms, lights, etc., one-half to be paid at the beginning, and the remainder at the middle of the term. Those who desire to board themselves, will be charged as follows: For further information, address Rev. Geo. F. Whitworth, President of University, Seattle, W. T. E. M. SMITHERS, President Board of Regents, Seattle, W. T., Sept. 8, 1874. H. A. ATKINS, Secretary.

AUCTION SALE OF Real Estate.

I WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION ON Saturday, the 27th day of October next, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m., in front of the Auditor's office the following Real Estate: Block No. 29 in South Seattle, Block No. 2 and Lots 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, and N. 1/2 of Lot 4 in Block 5, Eastern Addition. Sale positive. Terms Cash. Title, Warranty Deed. Parties wishing to purchase Real Estate would do well to be on hand, as bargains may be expected. D. T. WHEELER, Auctioneer. Seattle, Sept. 23, 1874.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Underigned has this day been appointed by the Judge of the Probate Court of King County, Washington Territory, Administrator of the Estate of J. W. ERVIN, late of said County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said Estate are required to present them, with the necessary vouchers, to said Administrator at Seattle, in said County, within one year from this date. All persons indebted to said Estate are notified to make immediate payment. Dated at Seattle, September 22, 1874. C. D. EMERY, Administrator.

Administrators Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I, A. S. MILLER, of Port Gamble, Kitsap County, Washington Territory, have been appointed by the Probate Court of said Kitsap County Administrator of the Estate of E. D. LUND, deceased, lately of Port Madison, Kitsap County aforesaid. All persons having claims against said deceased, will present the same, properly vouched, within one year from date, to me at my residence at Port Gamble, Kitsap County, W. T., or their respective claims will be barred by law. A. S. MILLER, Administrator of the Estate of E. D. Lund, deceased. Dated at Port Gamble, Kitsap County, W. T., this 26th day of August, A. D. 1874. McABOUR & LEAR, Attorneys for the Estate.

Telegraphic

EXCLUSIVELY TO THE DAILY DISPATCH.

PARIS, Sept. 14.—Partial returns from election for Member of Assembly in Department of the Marne et Loire, but including the returns from all the important towns give Republican candidate 36,000 votes; Bruns Government candidate, supporting septimate, 22,000. It is probable that the election will result in no choice and that another election will have to be held.

PANAMA, Sept. 14.—Early in the forenoon of Aug. 22, an attempt was made in Lima to assassinate the President of Peru, while going from the Palace to his house. Although several shots were fired, none took effect. The leader of the band and thirteen others were arrested.

VIENNA, Sept. 14.—There is great excitement among the inhabitants of Galician and Transylvania frontiers in consequence of six hundred Moldavians peasants forcibly crossing into the District of Cigar. The Governor of the District has telegraphed to Pesth for military aid.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—The Standard says the Schleswig question is assuming a serious aspect in consequence of the daily expulsion of Danish subjects and the hostile tone of the German press. Public opinion will compel the Government to send a formal note to Berlin and ultimately to retaliate by expulsion of German subjects from Danish soil.

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—A Washington special says this week the solicitor of Treasury will have ready for presentation to the Pacific Railroad Company a demand of the Government upon the road for the payment of interest due the Government on Pacific Railroad bonds. The company has either neglected or refused to make returns upon which the amount of interest due could be based, but the solicitor has obtained sufficient to justify him in presenting the bill of the Government for payment. Secretary of Treasury states that the payment will be insisted on or he shall turn it over to the Department of Justice and the company will be prosecuted.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—The new Spanish Minister was officially received by the President to-day.

UXBRIDGE, Ont. 15.—Armstrong's Hotel was burned this morning. Three persons were killed and five seriously injured.

TORONTO, Sept. 15.—The Globe, in an article on the commercial outlook, says: "Money is more abundant than a year ago and there is more difficulty in employing funds. The country's resources give good prospects of an overflowing abundance of grain and a handsome profit on wool. Hops are fine, with a large surplus to export. Dairy products are increasing in magnitude. The lumber and timber trades are depressed and unprofitable, but local consumption is increasing. The square timber trade is still more depressed. Combinations have been formed to curtail the production. The imports at the Custom Houses largely exceed last year."

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 15.—Ten thousand unarmed citizens escorted Lieutenant Governor Penn to the State House this afternoon. The soldiers in the U. S. Custom House gave three cheers for the citizens as Gen. Ogden's militia passed the building this afternoon. The militia responded heartily.

The streets are very quiet. The funerals of those killed yesterday were very largely attended. A dispatch was sent to the President requesting him to recognize Penn as Governor.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Gen. Emery, in a dispatch dated yesterday, addressed to Gen. McDowell and sent to the War Department, says he has not troops enough to maintain himself if a conflict occurs between the troops and the insurgents, and furthermore the presence of troops has lost its moral effect in preventing or suppressing the disturbances.

The President, before leaving to-day, issued two orders to General Emery, commanding the troops in Louisiana, but their purport has not been ascertained.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—Representatives of the Atlantic steamship lines had another conference at Liverpool yesterday. No prospect of a settlement. The National line heads the party which demands a uniform rate of 5 guineas for stowage passage to Boston, and the Inman line leads the opposition.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—A special dispatch from Santander says the Carlists threaten Gren and San Sebastian and reinforcements will be sent to their garisons by steamer from Santander. Meantime, a strong force of Carlists is marching on Santander.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—To-day at the trial of Wm. Benton, the alleged safe burglar, Benton was not present. His counsel asked further postponement which the Court refused, and his bonds, \$20,000, were ordered forfeited. The only course now open is to arrest Benton, provided he can be found. The Grand Jury found a true bill for conspiracy against Richard Harrington and A. B. Williams; also Col. Whitley, Nettleship and Gomez, lately of the Detective Service; Southey A. Gorman of Newark, and Mitchell Hayes, who have been in jail for several months. Harrington and Williams have each given bail for \$5,000. Hayes is engaged to-day in endeavoring to procure bail. The others are absent from the city. Process has been issued for the arrest of Harrington.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—A special to the Times from New Orleans says the citizens are in undisputed possession of all the public buildings excepting the Custom House, and claim to have 8,000 men under their command.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 16.—The Picayune this morning says: The President's proclamation was issued under false information that has been given him. It is addressed to riotous persons, whereas the riotous persons are adherents of the Kellogg usurpation, and the respectable and order loving citizens are those who have taken part in the present uprising. The principal bankers and merchants of this city have telegraphed to the President the true state of the case; that all is quiet and that no violence need be feared. The leading men of the White League say if the proclamation contemplates the reinstatement of Kellogg they are prepared for war and will resist to the end.

Acting Governor Penn is exercising all the functions of his office and has begun the removal of State and Parish officers.

The city is quiet this morning and there is a general feeling of relief. The only gathering in the streets is opposite the Custom House, where Kellogg and Packard are supposed to be. A crowd of 3 or 400 men are waiting here watching every window, many of them declaring their intention to shoot Kellogg on sight, should he show his head.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—The Herald this morning publishes a letter from Lieutenant Governor Penn, who telegraphed it for publication. He says: "The movement on the 14th proceeded entirely from the people. Usurpation utterly disappeared upon its first attack. It was resolved by the citizens that the people were determined to submit no longer to usurpation and oppression at the hand of men not chosen by themselves. You can form no idea of the robbery and spoliation to which we have been subjected. My movement was necessitated by the attitude of the people. They demanded it. I am now in full possession of the government of the State. The colored people are satisfied and contented. A strong brigade of colored troops organized and armed in the Service of Usurpation refused to fire a shot in its defense. The most perfect peace and order prevails. We are thoroughly loyal to federal government, and in operations of the past few days there have been no excesses or violations of law. This government is the only one now in existence in Louisiana."

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—General Tracy, Counsel for the Plymouth Church Investigating Committee, has put his promised statement in the form of an interview, and says: "Out of thirteen or fourteen times in which Moulton introduced his name in his late statement, in only one or two instances does he approximate the truth in attempting to state his position and action. General Tracy also says his firm has been engaged in a libel suit instituted by Enda Dean, proctor against Moulton, in which the damages are laid at \$10,000."

ST. PAUL, Sept. 16.—A dispatch from Fort Garry says Mr. Whitehead, the principal contractor, has commenced grading on the Pembina branch of the Canadian Pacific Railroad. The grading will be completed by the first of November and the rails and stock will be in thorough order by the first of July.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 16.—The following dispatch sent to President Grant to-day: "Petitions have been forwarded to you to-day by express, signed by 500 prominent merchants of this city as follows: 'We, the undersigned merchants, representing the commercial interests of New Orleans and deeply interested in the welfare and prosperity of the State, gladly embrace the recent change of Government and guarantee impartial rights to all. We respectfully ask the sympathy and support of the Executive.'"

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 16.—The Presidents of the Chamber of Commerce, Clearing House, Cotton Exchange and Merchants' Exchange telegraph President to-day a statement that the city is perfectly quiet and peaceful, that business has been resumed and no further trouble is anticipated. James F. Casey, of the Custom House, endorses this statement. The Executive Committee of the Merchants' Exchange telegraphed a similar message to the Boards of Trade of Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Mail Superintendent Sloanaker telegraphed to the Postmaster General from New Orleans to-day that mail communication which had been interrupted has been resumed.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 16.—Gov. Kellogg and his followers remain at the Custom House. The Governor appears in good spirits and quietly waiting the expiration of five days, when he expects to be restored by the military. He insists that he must be put back by U. S. troops and be maintained by them.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—A Cabinet meeting to-day resulted in the following dispatch from Adjutant General Townsend to Gen. Emery, commanding the Federal forces in Louisiana: "War Department, Washington, Sept. 15th, 1874.—Under no circumstances recognize the insurgent government of Louisiana within five days from date, when the time given in the proclamation to the insurgents will expire, and such action will be taken as the emergency may require."

By order of the President. (Signed), E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant General.

The Cabinet meeting this afternoon lasted 4 1/2 hours. Secretaries Fish and Postmaster Jewell were the only members present. The others were absent from the city. So far as can be ascertained no more definite conclusion was reached than that already announced in the President's dispatch and orders to Gen. Emery, that is, not to recognize the insurgent government and to preserve peace. The President has abandoned for the present his intention of returning to Long Beach, the trouble in Louisiana detaining him in Washington. It is probable, should trouble increase in Louisiana, that State may be added to Sheridan's Department, or Gen. Terry may be ordered to New Orleans to rank Gen. Emery in command. Though no vessels have as yet been ordered to New Orleans, those comprising the North Atlantic Squadron may appear in that city. These things have been considered, and a large number of available troops have been ordered to Louisiana.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 16.—Brevet Major General Pennybacker, regimental staff and troops at Nashville post ordered to New Orleans to-day to report to Gen. Emery for duty.

CHATTANOOGA, Sept. 16.—The Republican State Convention met this morning in an informal caucus, lasting two hours. The white delegates opposed making nominations and oppose the civil rights bill.

STRAUSE, N. Y., Sept. 16.—The Democratic State Convention met this morning and elected John C. Jacobs temporary chairman. In his address he alluded to the presence of Liberal Republicans, three or whom were appointed members of the Committee on resolutions. The Convention then took a recess.

Evening Session.—The Convention organized permanently to-night by the choice of Gen. Lester B. Falkner chairman, with a full complement of other officers.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The latest rumor is that the Japanese are willing to relinquish the portion of Formosa occupied by them on condition the Chinese Government will hold the people under subjection and acknowledge that the Japanese were justified in taking possession.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 17.—There was a consultation to-day at the State House between the Governor, Lieut. Governor and other officers of the McEmery Government and a number of prominent citizens to consider a proposition received from General Emery, demanding the retirement of all armed men from the streets and the return of public arms to the arsenal. The demand was acceded to and McEmery issued an official order Headquarters Executive Department of Louisiana, and signed John McEmery, Governor, directing the State Troops now under arms to at once retire to their homes.

McEmery and Penn this afternoon addressed a written protest to General Emery against the position assumed by him toward them and against his orders under the President's proclamation. They take the ground that their Government is the only one in Louisiana, having been duly elected in 1872 and installed in 1873, that the people of the entire State are loyal to it and that no vestige of the Kellogg usurpation remains, and that there is not and has not been any insurrection against the legal Government, that there are no insurgents to disperse and that the people of the State are peacefully pursuing their usual vocations. They say that if they are compelled by the military force of the United States, which they have neither the power nor inclination to resist, to abandon the Government and powers rightfully and in fact vested in them there is no Gov't of the State to take their place. They say they accept the demand of the General as an alternative war on the part of the United States Government against a State exhibiting no hostility toward it.

They then proceed to argue the legal points of the President's proclamation, repeating substantially the statements above made as to the legality of the Kellogg Government and the non-existence of an insurrection to be quelled or insurgents to be dispersed and concluding with a repetition of the assurance that no armed or forcible resistance would be made to the military force of the U. S., but they will surrender the State offices and property to the Government of the U. S. alone.

The following has just been issued: Headquarters, New Orleans, La., Sept. 17.—John McEmery and D. B. Penn, styling themselves respectively Governor and Lieut. Governor of the State of Louisiana, having informed the Department Commander of their willingness, under the President's proclamation, to surrender the State property now in their possession and to disband the insurgent forces under their command, Brevet Brigadier General J. B. Brooke, Lieutenant Colonel of Infantry, is charged with the duty of taking possession of the arms and other State property. He will occupy the State House, arsenals, and other State buildings until such time as the State and City Governments can be reorganized. The present police force in the city under charge of Thomas Boylan will remain on duty and be responsible for the good order and quiet until regularly relieved.

By command of Colonel and Brevet Major General W. H. Emery.

At 6 o'clock this evening McEmery formally surrendered the State House and all other State buildings to General Brooke, at the same time reading to him a written address saying that he did so as the lawful and acting Governor of the State, in response to a formal demand of Gen. Emery to make such terms or accept the alternative of the levying of war upon the Government of the State by the military forces of the United States. In transferring to General Brooke the guardianship of the rights and liberties of the people of Louisiana, he expressed a hope and belief that he would give protection to all classes of citizens, who had been ruled and ruined by a corrupt usurpation; in conclusion saying, "I know as a soldier you obey the orders of the Government of the U. S., but I hope you will temper military control with moderation, and in all things exhibit that integrity of purpose characteristic of officers of the army."

Gen. Brooke required from Lieutenant Governor Penn a statement of all the records which were in the building when they took possession. McEmery and followers then withdrew, leaving the capitol of Louisiana in possession of the military officers of the Federal Government.

At 7 P. M. two companies of the 3d Infantry marched down and were quartered in the building.

Col. Thos. Boylan, McEmery's Chief of Police, remains on duty with his force.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—Treasury Department has telegraphed to Collector of Customs for Sitka District to temporarily employ a vessel to proceed to Kodiak for the purpose of protecting Government property at that place, formerly occupied as a military station.

MADRID, Sept. 17.—Republicans have defeated the Carlists in a number of recent engagements. Carlists have again been repulsed from Cuenca.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—Latest advices from China and Japan show that the Formosan difficulty is not yet settled.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—Assistant Surgeon D. L. Huntington is relieved from duty in the Department of Columbia, and has been ordered to report to the Commanding General of the Department of California for duty in addition to his duty as a member of the Medical Examining Board, now in session in San Francisco.

STRAUSE, N. Y., Sept. 17.—Democratic State Convention resumed its session this morning, and ex-Governor Seymour from the Committee on Resolutions made following report: The Democratic party of New York pledged themselves anew to the principles set forth in their platform, adopted last year at Utica, approved by votes of the people of the empire state, endorsed by Democrats of Illinois, Michigan, Maine, and other States of the Union. Gold and silver is the only legal tender. No currency convertible with coin. Steady steps toward specie payment—no step backward. Honest payment of public debt in coin, [Applause.] and sacred preservation of public faith and revenue reform. Federal taxation for revenue only—no Government partnership with protected monopolies. Home rule. Limit and localize most zealously the few powers entrusted to public servants, Municipal, State and Federal—no centralization. Equal and exact justice to all men; impartial legislation and taxation; a free press, but no gag laws; uniform excise—no sumptuary laws. Official accountability enforced by better civil and criminal remedies; no private use of public funds by public officers. Corporations chartered by the State always to be supervised by the State in the interest of the people; the party in power responsible for all legislation while in power; the Presidency a public trust, not a private perquisite; no third term. Economy in public expenses that labor may be lightly burdened.

The Democrats of New York in convention assembled recognizing the independence and patriotism of the Liberal Republicans, who preferring principles to party, shall unite with them in opposing the present state and national administrations. Conspire to support and approve of all honest and independent persons, the foregoing platform and nominees of this convention. Report was adopted. Ballot for candidate for Governor resulted, Samuel J. Tilden, 250; Amos J. Parker, 126; scattering, 10. Tilden's nomination was made unanimous.

Most kinds of roots and barks are now used as medicines, except the cube root and the bark of a dog.

A lady reporter, sent to an agricultural fair, wrote of a lot of young pigs: "They looked too sweet to live a minute."

An old lady in Maine, whose son was caged for evil doings, said they were "going to get him clear on a writ of cholera morbus."

Mrs. Marrow observes that it is a singular fact that some milk is not subject to cremation.

The editor of a Nashville paper is accused by his neighbor of having caught cold while sleeping in church with his pew door open.

Young ladies subject to nervous debility in summer, ought to beware of taking too much exercise. They should, as much as possible, lie quietly upon the sofa, and suffer their mothers to fan them.

One who makes human nature his study says that when a girl takes her handkerchief and moistening it with her lips wipes a black spot off a young man's nose; a wedding between the parties is inevitable.

A San Francisco reporter blushed at some remarks of Victoria Woodhull, and was promptly discharged by his employers for "conduct unbecoming a journalist."

siderable quantities in the Black Hills.

An Arizona girl, only nineteen years of age, owns 10,000 head of cattle, but she chews tobacco and has a wooden leg.

Barnum has a circus performer who was formerly a minister. There is yet a field for Mr. Beecher to operate in.

In New Hampshire nothing seems to increase so much the public desire to hear a clergyman expound the Scripture, as his conviction of superfluous magnetism.

Brooklyn and Jersey City together would seem to argue in favor of the priestly obligation celibacy; but the men who will violate one obligation will not respect another.

Of one hundred and eighty-two boys in the Connecticut State Reform School, the annual report of the Superintendent makes the interesting report that one hundred and eighty are liars.

There is nothing more calculated to weaken a boy's moral character than to get his fishing-hook fastened on rubbish in the river.

A smart thing—A mustard plaster.

Sorrows are the shadows of past joys.

Good breeding is the blossom of good sense.

He who boasts a multitude of friends has none.

Friendship, like iron, is fragile if hammered too thin.

A joyless life is worse to bear than one of active sorrow.

The charitable give out at the door, and God puts in at the window.

You had better be poisoned in your blood than in your principles.

A plump refusal—The declination of an offer of marriage by a fat woman.

What we need most is not to much to realize the ideal as so idealize the real.

Love is the base of every virtue, and he who goes the lowest builds the safest.

The youth who would have a will of his own has been struck out of that of his father.

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During a hurricane in Kansas a county treasurer owned up that he had stolen \$1,500 of county money, but after the wind subsided he denied it.

When a young lady notices your shirt button hanging by a single thread on the ragged edge of the button-hole, and calls your attention to it, don't wait for another hint like that, as you may never get it.

A wicked man having chopped his little boy to pieces, a wicked punster remarked he "only parted his heir in the middle."

A man in Boston, in his hurry to assist a fainting lady, got a bottle of mucilage instead of camphor and bathed her face with it.

The Newburyport Herald knows a bachelor who says he always looks to the hymeneal department of that paper for the news of the weak.

A Lecturer aptly demonstrates the theory that heat generates motion by pointing to a boy who accidentally sat down on a piece of lighted punk.

During a terrific hail-storm in Clayton County, Iowa, recently, one hail-stone a foot in circumference came crashing through the roof of a house.

A Nevada paper says: "There was no regular trial in the case of John Flanders yesterday. He had an interview in the woods with a few friends, however, and it is perfectly certain that John won't burgle any more."

Naughty young Indianapolis are immersed in water-barrels by their fond mammas until they promise not to go fishing with Bill Jones again. This is called moral suasion, and doesn't break a child's spirit like whipping.

A swarm of bees having taken up their quarters between the weather boarding and ceiling of a house near San Bernardino, Cal., a recent raid upon their store house yielded between three and four hundred pounds of honey.

The Vermont election has resulted in large Republican majorities. Both branches of the Legislature are overwhelmingly Republican. Poland, of Press gag-law notoriety, is defeated in the Second Congressional District.

The Boston Post is opposed to the proposition to fill the position of conductor on railroads with women. "Their trains are always behind."

An old clergyman spying a boy creeping through a fence exclaimed: "What! crawling through a fence! Pigs do that." "Yes," retorted the boy, "and old hogs go along the street."

A Tennessee man wrote his will on a paper collar, and it passed through the Probate Court as well as any other will though a little unbandy about filing.

To bear is to conquer our fate. The ruling price for wheat in Walla Walla is thirty-five cents per bushel.

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.

H. A. ATKINS, Seattle, W. T. N. B.—Cargoes of Piles furnished at short notice.

Special Notice! Caution to Purchasers of Sewing Machines.

PARTIES IN MONTREAL, HAVING ADVISED to supply imitation of the "Singer Family Sewing Machine," at reduced prices, notice is hereby given, that said machines are an infringement of Letters Patent owned by us, and all parties selling, purchasing or using said machines, will be prosecuted by us, for their infringement.

STOVES STOVES.

There is no happiness or peace in a family without a GOOD COOKING Stove or Range.



DIAMOND ROCK AND THE AUREKA RANGE

CAN'T BE BEAT!

BY ANY COOKING APPARATUS! OVER 40,000

In Use on the Pacific Coast. Universally Acknowledged SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS!

Guaranteed to Give Entire Satisfaction.

MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY FOR WADDELL & MILES

Who keep constantly on hand a large and well-selected stock of COOKING PARLOR BOX

HEATING STOVES, Tin Ware and House Furnishing Hardware.

MANUFACTURERS OF TIN, SHEET IRON, AND COPPER WARE.

Roofing, Plumbing and Jobbing promptly attended to.

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

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS FOR SALE:

Shot-guns, Rifles, Furniture, Watches, Stoves, Tin-ware, Hard-ware, Pictures, Mirrors,

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.

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

T. P. FREEMAN. 751 1/2 4th St

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 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.