



### Puget Sound Dispatch.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.

**BROWN & SON,**  
BENJAMIN BROWN. EDWARD H. BROWN.  
Publishers and Proprietors.

**TERMS:**  
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**RATES OF ADVERTISING:**  
One Square of 12 Lines, 1st Insertion.....\$1 00  
Each Subsequent Insertion.....50  
Yearly and quarterly advertisements at the  
usual rates.

**JOB PRINTING**  
Every description done at the most reason-  
able rates.

**AGENTS:**  
Olympia.....Capt. Frank Tarbell.  
Stellaoom.....Jacob Hoover.  
Victoria, B. C.....Charles McCormick.  
Fort Townsend.....George Barthrop.  
West Discovery.....M. McMahon.  
Spokane City.....E. C. Ferguson.  
Shaghter.....Joseph Gibson.  
New York.....Hudson & Menet.  
Portland.....L. Samuels.

**MCNAUGHT & LEARY,**  
Seattle, King County, W. T.  
Attorneys-at-Law, Solicit-  
ors in Chancery and  
Proctors in Ad-  
miralty.

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

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ral lands for sale  
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Will attend to business in all parts of the  
Territory.

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McCONAHA & YORK,  
Counselors, Attorneys, Solicit-  
ors in Chancery, and Proct-  
ors in Admiralty.  
Offices—No. 1 and 2 Dispatch Buildings,  
SEATTLE, W. T.  
W. M. YORK, NOTARY PUBLIC.

**CHAR. H. LARRABEE, WM. H. WHITE,**  
LARRABEE & WHITE,  
Counselors, Attorneys at Law,  
AND  
Solicitors in Chancery,  
(Dispatch Buildings.)  
SEATTLE.  
Will practice in the Supreme and District  
Courts.

**C. C. PERKINS,**  
Real Estate, Insurance and  
General Agency, Notary Pub-  
lic & Commissioner of Deeds.  
Marine, Fire and Life Insurance effected at  
lowest rates. Care and promptness guaran-  
teed.  
227

**DR. G. A. WEED,**  
SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN,  
Office on Commercial Street, one door  
north of J. R. Robbins's.  
Office hours from 9 to 12, a. m., and  
from 2 to 5, p. m.  
Residence on First street, two and  
one-half blocks from Mill street, north.  
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**IRVING BALLARD,**  
Attorney & Counselor at Law,  
Stellaoom, W. T.

Will practice in the Courts of Law, Chancery,  
and Admiralty of Washington Territory. Office  
on Commercial street.

**Dr. H. P. LATHROP,**  
(LATE OF SAN FRANCISCO.)  
HAVING LOCATED IN SEATTLE, TEN  
years his professional services to the citi-  
zens of Seattle and vicinity.  
Office in Market Building, corner Commercial  
and Washington streets, Seattle, W. T.

**A. BAGLEY, M. D.**  
Homeopathic Physician and  
Surgeon,  
At the United States Hotel, Seattle,  
W. T.

**THOMAS T. MINOR,**  
Physician and Surgeon  
OFFICE—Next door to the Custom  
House.

**PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.**  
361.

**CHAS. A. WHITE,**  
Surveyor, Draughtsman and  
Civil Engineer,  
Olympia, W. T.

**KNIGHT & DICKSON,**  
Paint & Color Store,  
WASHINGTON ST. SEATTLE W. T.

**ISAAC A. PALMER**  
Architect and Builder,  
SEATTLE, W. T.

WILL MAKE DRAFTS, PLANS, SPECI-  
fications and Estimates for Buildings of  
every description.  
Office with Palmer, Bro. & Co., on Mill street  
Opposite Occidental Hotel.  
217.

## Seattle BREWERY

Cor. Mill and Fourth Streets  
opposite Baxter's Tannery.  
SEATTLE, W. T.

**STUART CRICHTON & Co.**  
PROPRIETORS.

HAVING PURCHASED THE  
above premises, we are prepared  
to supply the

**WHOLE OF PUGET SOUND**

WITH THE  
Best Draft and Bottled

**Ale, Beer,  
Porter and  
Lager Beer,**

made on the Pacific Coast.

Our BOTTLED ALE and  
PORTER is considered by  
competent judges equal to the  
best imported, while our LA-  
GER BEER, (made by Mr.  
JOHN CRAETZ, the famous Ger-  
man Beer Brewer, so well and  
favorably known on the Sound  
and lately Brewer for the N.  
P. R. R. Brewery, at Steila-  
oom,) is excelled by none.

The patronage of the beer-drinking  
public of Puget Sound is solicited, as  
we feel satisfied we can supply them  
with a

**BETTER AND PURER ARTICLE**  
than they can get elsewhere.

All our MALT LIQUORS are made  
of the best Malt and Hops—contain no  
drugs—and are properly fermented on  
scientific principles.

All orders promptly attended to, and  
particular attention paid to orders from  
families.

**STUART CRICHTON & CO.**  
Seattle, July 11, 1873.

G. R. LORD. O. W. HALL

**LORD & HALL,**

CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS,  
Also, Dealers in

DOORS, WINDOWS, BLINDS, SIDELIGHTS,  
AND TOP LIGHTS, OF ALL DESIGNS;  
WEIGHTS TO WIN-  
DOWS, BLIND AND  
DOOR HANG-  
ING.

Jobbing and Repairing of all kinds done  
with neatness and dispatch.  
All orders promptly attended to. Patronage  
solicited.

N. B. We have just received, by recent ar-  
rivals, a large invoice of all kinds of goods  
suited to our trade, and are better prepared  
to meet the wants of the public, in our line,  
than any other house in this city. We are also  
prepared to

**MOVE & RAISE BUILDINGS.**  
Agents for the Celebrated

**"O K" WASHING MACHINE.**  
WESTERN TERMINUS BUILDING,  
Commercial Street, Seattle, W. T.  
June 19th, 1871. LORD & HALL. 5-6m

**NOTICE  
TO THE PUBLIC!**

AS THE OLD "SNUG SALOON"  
has gone from us, no more

**COLD TEA**  
Can be got there.

**BUT**

The people of Seattle mutually agree  
that they can't get along without

**SAM RAYMOND**  
And his COLD TEA, at the

**ORO FINO!**  
Signed by  
SAM RAYMOND,  
and 10,000 others.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE BED-  
DED ROOMS—by the day or week. 71f

**JAS. R. ROBBINS,**  
WHOLESALE DEALER IN

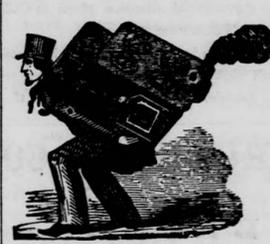
Foreign and Domestic Wines,  
Brandy Whiskies, Etc.,  
No. 15 Commercial Street, Seattle W. T.

Genuine Cutter Whiskey Always on  
hand.  
54f

### REMOVAL. S. P. ANDREWS

Has removed to his New Store on  
Commercial Street, between Stone &  
Burnett's & Schwabacher Bros. & Co.,  
where he is receiving additions to his  
Stock which make it the  
Largest ever brought to this  
market, which will be sold at  
prices that defy competition.

**Stoves and Tin Ware.**



**COOKING,  
PARLOR  
AND BOX**

**STOVES!!  
AND  
PORTABLE RANGES**

Ever brought to Puget Sound.

**BUCK'S CELEBRATED  
COOK STOVE,**

With or without extension, and for  
either Wood or Coal.

Also, a General Assortment of  
**Kitchen Furniture**

French and English Wares,  
Japan, Tin, Copper and

Sheet Iron Wares,  
Tin and Metallic Roofing,  
Lead and Iron Pipe.

Iron Pipe cut and fitted to suit.  
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF  
**PIPE FITTINGS.**

**JOB WORK.**

All work pertaining to the business  
done at short notice and in a workman-  
like manner.

**GIVE ME A TRIAL.**  
Orders from abroad promptly attend-  
ed to.

**PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.**  
Call and examine before purchas-  
ing elsewhere.

STORE ON  
**COMMERCIAL ST., SEATTLE, W. T.**  
**S. P. ANDREWS.**

April 4, 1872. 201f.

**Seattle Drug Store.**

**W. T.**



**M. R. MADDOCKS,**  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

**Drugs,  
Chemicals,  
Patent Medi-  
cines, etc.**

**PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COM-  
POUNDED.**

**AGENT FOR  
Hercers' Panacea.**

ALSO, DEALER IN

**Wines, Liquors, etc.**

Orders from Abroad Solicited

M. R. MADDOCKS.  
Seattle, January 1, 1872.

**W. W. DODGE & CO.**  
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

**Groceries and Provisions.**

Corner Front and Clay Str's,

**SAN FRANCISCO.**

### Puget Sound Dispatch.

**Judge McFadden's Habits.**

We never witnessed a more inimitable  
personation of the character of Iago  
than when Mr. Garfield alluded to his  
opponent in his speech at the Pavilion,  
and said: "I will not assail the char-  
acter of Judge McFadden; you all know  
his habits!" There is no power in written  
language to convey a more damaging as-  
sault upon the character of any man,  
than the speaker threw into the tone,  
look and gesture which accompanied the  
last sentence; causing those who knew  
Judge McFadden to shudder at the mali-  
cious mendacity of the acted innendo;  
and impressing those who did not know  
him that his personal habits were so vile  
that a regard for public decency caused  
the speaker to accord to them the chari-  
ty of silence.

Judge McFadden is too well known to  
the people of Washington Territory to  
be put upon the defensive on any ques-  
tion of personal habits or moral charac-  
ter. If there is any thing in his man-  
ner or associations offensive to the fasti-  
dious tastes and customs of persons  
raised under a different order of society,  
it is because he is a true type of west-  
ern character. He is utterly free from  
hypocrisy, false pretensions, or snob-  
bery of any kind, and meets all men, of  
every grade of society, upon terms of  
perfect equality, but never forgets the  
respect which is due to conventional  
usages or offenses against public mor-  
ality or decency. He engages in no brawls,  
countenances no offenses against the  
laws, never gambles in any manner, and  
was never accused of any form of licen-  
tiousness.

His habits in most particulars are in  
marked contrast to those of Mr. Gar-  
field. He has an invariable habit  
of speaking the truth; a habit of  
promptly meeting all his personal obli-  
gations; a habit of attending to all mat-  
ters entrusted to him with promptness  
and fidelity; a habit when in public of-  
fice of strictly accounting for all govern-  
ment funds which passed through his  
hands; a habit of attending to his own  
private affairs and bringing up his fam-  
ily in a manner to be an honor instead of  
a reproach to himself and a curse to so-  
ciety; habits which have secured for him  
the respect and confidence of all who  
know him, and maintained an honor un-  
stained and integrity unimpaired. Had  
Mr. Garfield emulated these habits, he  
would have been a much better man and  
a much more useful member of society  
than he is now.

**Garfield and the Settlers.**

We are reliably advised that in every  
speech which Mr. Garfield made east  
of the mountains, in the present canvass,  
he made a point with the settlers, by  
denouncing the "southern monopoly"  
which was reducing the tillers of the  
soil to "a condition of serfdom," and  
advising all who had settled upon the  
odd-numbered sections with the expecta-  
tion of acquiring title from the Northern  
Pacific Railroad Company, to "get up  
and git"—to use his own phraseology—  
if they would save themselves and their  
hard-earned possessions from the hun-  
gry maw of this grasping monster. The  
sincerity of Mr. Garfield in these pro-  
fessions of sympathy with the settlers  
may be judged by the following authentic  
record:

When the bill granting these lands  
to the Northern Pacific Railroad Com-  
pany was before Congress, Mr. Hawley,  
of Illinois, offered the following amend-  
ment:

"And provided further, that all the  
lands granted to said railroad company  
shall be sold to actual settlers only, and  
in quantities not greater than one hun-  
dred and sixty acres to any one person,  
and for a price not exceeding \$2 50 per  
acre."—(See Congressional Globe, May  
5, 1870, page 3264.)

Mr. Garfield, then the subsidized  
Attorney for Jay Cooke & Co., having  
received a retainer of \$5,000 from Mr.  
Cooke to advocate the interests of that  
Company, represented his constituents,  
the settlers, by opposing this amendment  
by all the powers of his persuasive  
eloquence. In his speech upon this  
amendment he said:

"I speak of what I know, and I say  
that if you wish to throttle this bill, if  
you wish to destroy this enterprise,  
limit the control of these lands in the  
hands of the company and you will  
accomplish it."

Mr. Garfield was the official mouth-  
piece of a constituency more interested  
than any other in this matter, and his  
position entitled his objections to the  
amendment to such weight as un-  
doubtedly defeated it; the company  
thereby acquired a legal title to the  
lands, which they have an undoubted  
right to use in such manner as will  
best promote their own interests. If the  
settlers are left to their mercy, Mr.  
Garfield is chiefly responsible for it,  
and his attempt to represent himself  
as the special friend of the settlers is  
but one of the false and shameless  
devices by which he has heretofore  
deceived and deluded the people.

### Garfield and the Loggers.

In his speech in this city on the 22d.  
Mr. Garfield offered a very specious  
and plausible explanation of what he  
had done at the Land Department in  
Washington in relation to the cutting of  
logs on the Government lands; trying  
to make it appear that he had been the  
uniform friend of the loggers. He al-  
luded to a letter said to have been ad-  
dressed to Capt. Tuttle, the Timber  
Agent for this Territory, and positively  
denied the reported purport of that letter.

The truth of this matter, which we  
have since inquired into, proves, as in  
most of Mr. Garfield's statements, he  
deliberately falsified the record; that he  
is the friend of no one who does not pay  
for his services, and that he was as false  
to the loggers as he was to the settlers  
upon the public lands.

The truth of the matter is this: When  
Mr. Garfield was here last winter, he  
found that Capt. Tuttle was a friend of  
Governor Salomon, which was sufficient  
to excite his enmity. He told General  
Sprague and others then, that he would  
have Tuttle removed when he got back  
to Washington. Immediately after Gar-  
field's arrival in Washington, Capt.  
Tuttle received a letter from the Land  
Department saying that complaint had  
been lodged in that office that he was  
not prosecuting the loggers upon the  
public lands efficiently; he was not re-  
moved, but directed to exercise more  
vigilance in prosecuting trespassers up-  
on the public lands; and this was done  
in consequence of Garfield's complaint,  
which, with all his mendacious effron-  
tery he dare not deny. He has shown  
himself always ready to sacrifice the in-  
terests of the Territory or any number  
of his constituents, for a fee or an ap-  
pointment to office?

**PARTY HONESTY.**—We have noticed in  
several Grant papers the following char-  
ges against Senator Fenton, of New  
York, since he declared for Greeley:

1. He was arrested for robbery.
2. He was committed to jail for the  
offense.
3. He is a thief by his own confession.
4. He was accused of arson in burn-  
ing his own store to obtain the in-  
surance.
5. It is in evidence that he took  
bribes as a member of Congress.
6. When Governor he held back the  
bill to "legalize the Erie scrip," and  
did not sign it until Jay Gould paid  
\$20,000 to one of his Albany brokers.
7. He withheld his signature to the  
Dry Dock Railroad bill until one of his  
confidential men was paid \$20,000.
8. He bargained with Tammany Hall  
to sign the infamous tax levies, and for  
which he received his price.
9. He was a partner with the late  
Health Officer Swinburne, who shared  
the plunder of that office with him.

The first five of these charges were  
previous to the election of Mr. Fenton  
as Governor of New York; the balance  
were previous to his election as U. S.  
Senator, by the Republican party. What  
significance have these charges now, but  
to show the dishonesty of the party  
which makes them. Mr. Fenton is no  
more guilty of the crimes charged now  
than he was when the party endorsed  
him; if they believe them now, they be-  
lieved them then, and elected him to the  
highest office in the gift of the people  
and the State believing him to be a cor-  
rupt and dishonest man. If they did  
not believe them, they are alike dishon-  
ored in condemning him solely on party  
grounds, without any new evidence of  
his guilt. From this conclusion there  
is no escape, and it is a fair illustration  
of party dishonesty.

**JUDGE MCFADDEN.**—The Judge on  
Saturday last spoke at Vancouver to a  
large and enthusiastic audience. He  
was serenaded in the evening and  
speeches were made by himself, Judge  
Lancaster and Mr. Dodge. Our corres-  
pondent says the prospect in Clark  
county, and also east of the mountains  
is much better than any of his friends  
anticipated until Garfield passed through  
there. From Vancouver, the Judge  
passed down the River to Pacific, mak-  
ing an appointment to speak at Kalama  
on Thursday evening, expecting to reach  
Olympia on Friday evening and speak  
there at 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon.  
He will probably be at Stellaoom on  
Monday and Seattle on Tuesday, of  
which our citizens will have due notice  
when his appointments are definitely  
settled.

**Gov. Ferry** is back here again,  
probably to perfect the pending nego-  
tiation with the election brokers for  
keeping this county even in the contest  
for Delegate. We understand the de-  
mand was for \$2,000, and it is expected  
that it will be complied with. But  
where does the money come from? Is  
it from the surveying funds; or was it  
sent direct from Washington.

**PROMPT PAY.**—H. G. Struve has been  
appointed Secretary of Washington Ter-  
ritory in consideration of his services as  
editor of the Courier, in place of Mr.  
Clements, resigned. Funds were getting  
short in that institution and Struve was  
upon the point of resigning when this  
satisfactory arrangement was made.

### Mr. Editor:—I wish to call the atten-

tion of the citizens here to the fact, that  
our town is now to some extent, and as  
winter approaches, will be to a far  
greater extent, a rendezvous for thieves  
and secondaries; and would suggest  
that either the City Council, or the busi-  
ness men and property owners on Mill,  
Commercial, Washington and Main  
streets, establish street lamps at con-  
venient distance as an additional safe-  
guard to life and property. To have  
the localities mentioned well lighted,  
would be far cheaper and afford greater  
security than treble our present police  
force. A.

**Gen. J. W. Sprague** has been  
appointed Superintendent of Pacific  
Division of the N. P. R. R., in addition  
to his duties and authority is Assistant  
Treasurer and General Agent.

**TO-DAY'S RACE.**—The race this after-  
noon was a handicap purse of \$300, at  
mile heats, for which there were but  
two entries, viz: Gird's Buckskin Bill  
and Pinnell's Jack Cade. The Oregon  
horse won in two straight heats, the  
best time being 1:52 1/2.

**THE RACES.**—Tuesday's race was an  
exciting contest and drew together a  
concourse of about six hundred people.  
The entries were Geo. Ross' bay filly  
Trife and Jas. Pinnell's bay colt Tom  
Merry, both sired by the illustrious  
Norfolk. The colt was bred by Senator  
Boggs, of Colusa, Cal., and brought  
here overland last summer. About a  
month ago, he got hurt and obliged to  
miss ten days' galloping, in consequence  
of which his trainer lost confidence in  
him. The filly had won every race she  
had started for in Oregon, and a number  
of gentlemen from the Webfoot nation  
were on the ground, prepared to lose an  
aggregate of \$20,000, if the colt could  
beat her. But want of confidence on the  
part of the colt's friends saved them  
from a financial disaster. The pool  
selling was at the rate of \$8 to \$3 in  
favor of the mare. On stripping for the  
race, we thought Trife rather low in  
flesh but the very model of beauty. The  
stallion was fat and rough, looking bet-  
ter able to pull a cart than to make a  
hard race. He was jockeyed by a half  
breed boy named George, but Trife was  
superbly ridden by Mr. Ross' own son.  
The colt had the outside of the track  
and was terribly nervous and fretful.  
When the drum tapped for the first heat  
he bounded off like a deer and took the  
inside by two lengths, an advantage he  
steadily maintained to the end. The  
second heat was a beautiful contest, for  
young Ross sent his mare from the score  
and they ran at a killing pace for the  
entire distance. The first three-quar-  
ters of a mile were hotly contested,  
both horses lapped all the way. As  
they entered the home stretch, Tom  
Merry drew away from the mare and  
won the race by three lengths. The  
time of the first was 1:50 and of the  
second 1:49.

**Major Browns**, formerly in busi-  
ness in this city with S. F. Coombs, af-  
ter over a year's absence, is now on a  
visit. After witnessing the great im-  
provement in the town during the time,  
and the abundant evidence of thrift  
which it presents, he is sorry he left,  
and freely says he has seen no town in  
his travels that compares with Seattle in  
business prospects.

We learn that W. Y. Newland,  
Esq., who was in our city last week, has  
purchased the fast and commodious steamer  
Mary Bell, now plying on the Colum-  
bia River, and intends placing her upon  
the route between here and Bellingham  
Bay. The constant increasing traffic be-  
tween these points will no doubt war-  
rant another line, and add to the matu-  
ral prosperity of our fine city. We wish  
the enterprise every success.

**MARRIED.**—In Seattle, Oct. 22, 1872,  
by Rev. John F. Damon, Hugh Ross,  
Esq., and Miss Medora Getchell, all of  
Lowell, Snohomish county, W. T.

**The Puget Sound Timber  
Trade.**

It has been generally understood that  
a considerable lumber trade has grown  
up within the last few years on our  
Northern Pacific coast, but few have  
been aware, except those immediately  
interested, how extensive and far-reach-  
ing that commerce has become. The  
Puget Sound basin in Washington Ter-  
ritory is mostly covered by dense forests  
of fir or "Oregon pine," invaluable for  
ship-building and other uses. Much of  
it can be cut on tide waters, and the  
rivers emptying into Puget Sound afford  
numberless water powers for saw-mills.  
It is estimated that Western Washington  
has 15,000 square miles of heavily tim-  
bered lands, which will yield an average  
of 30,000 feet of merchantable lumber  
to the acre. It seems likely that this  
vast timber preserve is now to be drawn  
upon to supply the markets of the  
world.  
From official returns it appears that  
the shipments of fir from the Puget  
Sound district reached in 1868 the figure  
of 139,642,512 feet. For six months  
ending July 1, 1872, these shipments  
were 118,856,561 feet, or at the rate of  
237,713,122 feet for this year. This  
shows an increase which will consid-  
erably more than double the trade in four  
years. It is well understood that the  
business has been much curtailed this  
year by scarcity of tonnage and high  
freights. As ship-owners are learning  
that they can find regular and desirable  
employment for vessels at Puget Sound  
ports, it is expected this deficiency will  
soon disappear. The Sound is a great  
land-locked harbor, having a shore line  
of 2,000 miles, ramified by bays, chan-  
nels, and inlets in every direction, and  
safe as a mill-pond in every part. The  
water is very deep and the shore bold,  
so that ships make fast alongside the  
mills, and timber is often run from the  
saw into the hold.  
The Custom-house records show that  
during the six months above referred to  
vessels have been loaded for almost  
every accessible part of the civilized  
world. Callao, Tahiti, London, Mexi-  
co, Australia, Russia, New York, China,  
Valparaiso, Honolulu, Panama, Calcut-  
ta, and Victoria, being among the names  
found in the columns denoting des-  
tination of cargo. The home con-  
sumption is also large and is rapidly  
increasing. Kalama, Olagu and many  
other new towns are springing up, and  
Seattle, Olympia, Portland and the  
older cities are enlarging their bound-  
aries. The building of the railroad  
from Kalama on the Columbia to Puget  
Sound has given a new impetus to the  
development of this whole region.—  
This road is the north and south section  
of the Northern Pacific Railroad and  
will connect the two Pacific coast ter-  
minal points of the main line. The  
Northern Pacific Land Grant in Wash-  
ington and Oregon includes several  
million acres of these fir forests, and  
the opening of the country as the road  
advances must still further increase the  
growing timber trade of Washington.—  
N. Y. Tribune.

**SPRAINS AND BRUISES.**—These injuries  
are sometimes very distressing and their  
consequences very serious. The densa  
ligaments and synovial membranes of  
the joints swell, and sometime inflame,  
as the result of local injuries, and the  
pain is often extreme. But simple  
water is all the treatment necessary in  
any case. It should however, be of a  
temperature adopted to the circum-  
stances, the purpose being to unload  
the congested vessel of the injured  
parts as much as possible. If the parts  
are hot and painful, apply cold water or  
cold wet cloths, frequently renewed,  
until the heat becomes normal. If  
there is pain or tenderness without in-  
creased heat apply fomentations until  
the pain is relieved. All the after dress-  
ing required in either case is a wet cloth  
covered with a dry one, and worn until  
all tenderness is gone. This simple  
treatment will do all that any medicine  
can do, and is better than all the treat-  
ments and lotions, plasters and applica-  
tions that were ever invented.—Science of  
Health.

**WATER-PIPES OF WOOD.**—The use of  
wooden pipe is more ancient than the  
memory of the oldest inhabitant, "but  
through a fallacy of mankind it has been  
superceded in a measure by the iron  
pipe. This fallacy is that iron, though  
more costly, is cheaper in the end—more  
enduring. And this arises from the  
fact that because wood, when ex-  
posed to the open weather, decays rapidly,  
therefore it will do the same when  
buried in the earth. Experience teaches  
us not only that wood will not decay  
when covered up in the ground, but  
that it has a tendency to harden and pet-  
rify; also, that iron will corrode with-  
ether in the ground or out. As instances  
of the great enduring power of wood, we  
need only mention the piles used in  
building the bridge over the Danube  
River. Over 1,000 years afterward  
they were examined and found perfectly  
sound, and the other parts beginning to  
petrify. This was also the case with  
the bridge over the Thames, after the  
bridge had stood for centuries; while,  
coming down to

Puget Sound Dispatch.

Vol. 1. No. 49.

BERIAH BROWN, EDITOR.

SEATTLE, THURSDAY, OCT. 31, 1872.

Judge O. B. McFadden,

Will speak at: Skagit Jan. Oct. 31, at 11 A. M.; La Connor, " 31, 3 P. M.; Schore, Nov. 1, 11 A. M.; Port Discovery, " 1, 7 P. M.; Port Townsend, " 2, 10 A. M.; Port Ludlow, " 2, 3 P. M.; Seabeck, " 2, 7 P. M.; Port Gamble, " 4, 10 A. M.; Port Madison, " 4, 7 P. M.; Lake Washington Coal Mine, Nov. 5, at 9 A. M.

To the Electors.

Owing to the late date at which the Convention was held and the nearness of the day of election, I feel obliged to say to my constituents and friends that the imperative engagements that call for fulfillment will employ all my time. I trust that in those localities I shall be unable to visit, my friends will stand faithful. Recollect that your interests are mine, and mine are yours. Recollect that the interests of Washington Territory demand of you to do your duty and battle for victory.

Let your battle cry be—"Down with the Ring and victory to McFADDEN."

What Has He Done?

At the beginning of the present canvass in this Territory, we asked the above question in regard to Mr. Garfield's services as Delegate in Congress, and partially answered the same by quoting from the Congressional Globe the index of every measure he introduced during one long session, in which there was no act for the general benefit of the Territory. For this we have been assailed by Mr. Garfield in public speeches, and by his personal organs in public print, as a liar and falsifier of the records. But the record still stands, an unimpeached witness of the literal truth of our statements, open to the inspection of all who choose to refer to it, and proving beyond the possibility of doubt or explanation, that Mr. Garfield himself and his sordid witnesses are the liars and falsifiers of the public record.

Convicted of deliberate falsehood by the record, he consumes from two to three hours in each of his public speeches in plausible excuses for not doing, and specious pretenses of what he has done, for which he has no documentary evidence to show; nothing, in fact, beyond his own impeached veracity to prove.

He premises his speeches by an affected fairness in stating the fact that ten ordinary expenses of Territorial government would be provided for if the Territory had no Delegate in Congress, and that the duty of the Delegate was only to look after contingent interests which might arise. That is true, and almost the only true statement of fact which he makes in any of his speeches.

He then goes on to show what he has done in the way of obtaining extraordinary appropriations. First of these is for mail service. He shows mathematically that this branch of public service has been increased during his term of service, in and through this Territory, very largely, and thus he claims as a special achievement of his own. Does not every intelligent man know that this is an ordinary branch of the public service in which the Department employs its own Agents? This service has been increased under the management, and in every instance on the special recommendation of the Hon. J. B. Underwood, the U. S. Postal Agent for this district. There is no evidence, anywhere, beyond his unsupported statement, that he had anything to do with this increase. If he had, why did he suffer, without public protest, a change in the mail service to Alaska, from Port Townsend, the nearest port of entry, to Portland, an inland town in Oregon? Surely, a proper representation of the facts to the Department would have shown the absurdity and injustice of this change, which imposed double pay for conveying the mails between Port Townsend and Portland. His comparison of the mail service in Washington Territory—with its millions of foreign commerce, and steamers flying almost hourly between commercial towns—with the same services provided for the nomadic populations of Montana and Wyoming, was a very shallow experiment upon popular ignorance and credulity.

His next boast is that by having a cousin Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, he procured an appropriation of \$70,000 for surveying the public lands in this Territory. This is a sorry compliment to the Legislation of Congress, ascribing to nepotism what should be conceded to the public interests. The public lands do not belong to the people of the Territory, but to the Federal Government; if the appropriation was demanded by the public interests, it is no credit to the Delegate that it is made; but is among those ordinary appropriations which would be made without the intervention of the Delegate. But if not this it was merely a personal concession for the special interest of the Delegate, and to that end it is notoriously used; providing a fund for the maintenance of a newspaper and to corrupt the voters in the interest of Mr. Garfield; and this is unquestionably the view taken by Mr. Garfield and his cousin, who helped him to this appropriation.

He claims that to his special exertions is due the appropriation of \$60,000 for the improvement of the upper Columbia river. Oregon had two Senators of acknowledged influence, and a Representative equally interested with the constituents of Mr. Garfield in this appropriation, and the records of Congress make no mention of his personal exertions in this matter.

He claims, that through Senator Williams, of Oregon, he procured an act protecting the settlers upon the lands held by the Puget Sound Agricultural Company. The records of Congress show nothing to establish this claim; and if it is true, it only shows Mr. Garfield's proverbial modesty in conceding to another, on the record, what was justly due to himself, for the bill was passed in Senator Williams' name, as Mr. Garfield has the grace to confess, with a plausible explanation of the fact. We have a public record, however, of what Mr. Garfield did do in connection with those same lands. In 1866 the Puget Sound Agricultural Company owed the county of Pierce about \$30,000 of delinquent taxes. Mr. Garfield made a written proposition to the authorities of Pierce county to collect the same for seven and one-half per cent. of the gross amount collected. This proposition was officially accepted by the County Commissioners and entered of record as a legal contract between the County and Mr. Garfield. Under this contract suit was instituted by Mr. Garfield and judgment for the amount obtained.—The suit was appealed to the Supreme Court of the Territory and the judgment affirmed: It was then appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, but never brought to trial owing to the fact that the company had entered into an agreement whereby the United States purchased the lands. Before the arrangement was completed Mr. Garfield was elected to Congress, and the County Commissioners believing that this presented an opportunity for collecting their judgment by stopping that amount to the purchase money in the hands of the Government, applied to Mr. Garfield, both as retained Attorney and Delegate, to take the necessary steps to stop so much of the purchase money as was necessary to pay this judgment. To which Mr. Garfield replied, repudiating his existing contract and refusing to proceed further in the case unless the Commissioners would give him the entire control of the matter and allow him to retain one-third of what might be collected. The Commissioners declined to accept these forced terms and the consequences were that the County lost the whole amount through the perfidy and faithlessness of their retained Attorney. For full particulars, see Port Townsend Argus of the 24th inst.

Two years ago Mr. Garfield made a triumphal tour through this Territory as the recognized representative of the Northern Pacific Railroad—an enterprise upon the success of which the people then based all their hopes for the future prosperity of the country—and he made a majority of the people believe that every vote cast for him was a vote for the railroad, and every vote against him was a vote against the railroad; in fact, that the success of the railroad depended entirely upon his re-election, to perfect the projects which he had already inaugurated. With all the particularity of fact, combined with the most persuasive rhetoric, he described his personal share in securing the land grant, and the private assurance of Jay Cooke and others in interest, that it was to his influence they were mainly indebted for the success of the measure. It was not then publicly known, as it is now, that for every service rendered the Railroad company he demanded his pay as a retained Attorney or a subsidized Legislator; that taking advantage of his official position as the Delegate from Washington Territory, he first received a retainer of four thousand dollars from Ben. Holliday to advocate the rival interest of the Oregon Central road for an extension to Puget Sound; thus making it necessary for the Northern Pacific company to pay him a larger sum in order to secure his services; and that he actually took from Jay Cooke five thousand dollars, which was essentially a black mail operation, besides taking a fee on both sides in the contest between the two companies for the right of way, and as might be expected of an attorney who will sell his client for a larger fee, he played false to both and false to his constituents; false to Ben. Holliday in taking no measure to secure his project, for which he had been paid; false to the Northern Pacific Company in not attempting to secure in the charter any means by which connections might be made at any point on the Sound but at their final terminus, thus depriving them of the right of constructing branches to any of the towns on the Sound to the very great detriment of those towns; and false to the interests of his Territory by consenting to make the main road terminate "at or near Portland," with only the privilege of a branch to Puget Sound, and false to the interests of the settlers in opposing in Congress an amendment limiting the sales of the lands to actual settlers at \$2.50 an acre; and now he comes again, with all this falsehood and treachery on his head, discarded and despised by the Railroad companies he first put under contribution and betrayed, and attempts to make interest with the settlers and loggers against the "soulless monopoly" to which he had sold their rights and interests for a price—the price of perfidy and double dealing. Will you again trust a public servant who has heretofore used your suffrage only as capital to promote his own selfish and unscrupulous ends?

We all know what Mr. Garfield promised to do and has not done. We know that he has not during his term of office, secured to the Territory an appropriation for any purpose other than ordinary expenses, which he admits would have been passed without any Delegate there, and these appropriations amount to much less than to any other Territory, several of which are represented by Democrats not in accord with the party in power, and he is the author of no measure for the general benefit in which he had not a special personal interest.

We know that the last Territorial Legislature memorialized Congress on several matters of deep public interest, and that he did not present one of those memorials to Congress. His excuse was that he was not served with copies.—This many know to be a positive falsehood; George McConaha, our Representative in the Legislature, transmitted to him a certified copy of one of those memorials and his attention was specially called to it by many of his anxious constituents and yet he took no notice of it. We allude to the memorial asking Congress to cede the mud flats on Duwamish Bay to the City of Seattle. The people of this City had a deep interest in this matter, because they had good reason to believe that if the city had the disposal of these lands they could make terms with the Northern Pacific railroad for a terminus at this place, and they had reliable assurances upon which this belief was based. Mr. Garfield knew how much was at stake and he hoped, as in other cases, to force a subsidy for his influence. It was a wilful neglect of manifest public duty for a base motive. Every citizen of Seattle feels that it was a most perfidious betrayal of their interests, however Mr. Garfield may explain, or attempt to explain it.

We have not the space to pursue this subject further at the present time, but ask every candid man to examine the record of this man's official acts and let his conclusions govern his vote on Tuesday next.

Reception of McFadden.

The reception of Judge McFadden in this city was all that his most sanguine friends could anticipate or desire, and was in marked contrast with the reception accorded to his competitor a few days before. It is not necessary to multiply words in an extended description of the incidents of the occasion. It is enough to say, that without any imported band of music, or enthusiasm paid for at so much a shout, he had nothing to complain of, and the result will be made manifest next Tuesday.

The reception at Port Blakely was but a repetition of that at Seattle. The hearts of the people are in it.

Corrupting the Ballot.

No greater crime can be committed against popular government than by corrupting the elective franchise. Upon the freedom and purity of popular suffrage, depends the maintenance of popular liberty. Without this, there is no form of political government which affords less security to life, liberty and property, than the government of the people; it ceases to be a government of law and becomes a government of mob rule. No intelligent man will dispute these propositions, while many with vital interests at stake in the community, view with apparent indifference, if not with approval, a system of huckstering with votes which is breaking up the foundation of our political system.

Here it is scarcely disguised that the Governor of the Territory, sworn upon the Holy Evangelists to see the laws faithfully executed, enters into the market, to buy votes to defeat the popular will and perpetuate the rule of a ring which subordinates the public interests to personal considerations. This is a felon act, and if the laws were faithfully executed, would consign its perpetrator to a felon's doom; but in the present state of popular sentiment, it is only an evidence of political shrewdness, justified by party necessities. Two thousand dollars, it is said—and there is no doubt of its truth—is the price which Gov. Ferry agreed to pay for the vote of a lawless rabble in this city who recognize no laws, human or divine, and whose votes are calculated to off-set an equal number of the votes of substantial law-abiding citizens. Every man who votes with the party who thus prostitutes the sacred franchise, votes to perpetuate this monstrous system of bargain and sale in our elections. It is a moral felony which admits of no palliation or excuse, and where this crime against society is perpetrated by an officer of the Government, it is an outrage which cannot be tolerated without a surrender of all that political organization makes valuable as a means of protection or defence.

Every citizen who honestly desires the well-being of society and the perpetuation of our civil institutions, is morally bound to use all the means within his power to rebuke and defeat a system of corruption so fatal in its consequences to purity in government or safety to personal rights.

A SON OF HORACE GREELEY.—The Intelligencer, which instinctively endorses vagabonds, says a son of Horace Greeley was recently in Portland. Very few intelligent persons in this country are ignorant of the fact that Horace Greeley has no son living, it having been frequently stated in the papers that his family consists of two daughters only. The vagabond who is put forward to disgrace the name of Horace Greeley is manifestly a "bill."

Grand Thanksgiving Ball At the Pavilion, SEATTLE, W. T. Thursday Evening, Nov. 27. UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF the following gentlemen: Master of Ceremonies: O. S. WARREN. Committee of Arrangements: D. B. MAY, CHARLES MOORE, O. S. WARREN. Committee of Invitation: T. S. RUSSELL, G. N. McCONAHA. Floor Managers: G. N. McCONAHA, L. REINIG, T. S. RUSSELL. Music by the Seattle Brass Band. TICKETS.....\$2 00

THE PACIFIC HOME WASHER

PATENTED APRIL 25, 1871.

Holds the same relation to washing by hand that sewing machines do to sewing by hand.—Among all the machines heretofore invented for washing it has no equal. The larger size family machines ARE WARRANTED capable of washing fifty pieces in TWELVE MINUTES as thoroughly as they can be done in one hour by hand and it is the only machine that does not rub or injure the clothes. Leave your orders at Woodward's, corner Commercial and Mill streets, Seattle, W. T.

The following certificates from well known citizens, who have used and bought the machine and given it a fair trial, are submitted for perusal: OLYMPIA, Sept. 17, 1872. Mr. A. J. MILLER—I have tried the Washing Machine you lauded me, and find it quite equal to your recommendations. It is certainly a labor-saving machine, and does its work well. JAMES PATTERSON.

OLYMPIA, Sept. 17, 1872. Mr. A. J. MILLER—I have tried the Washing Machine you left with me, and am well pleased with it. It washes well and does the work quick. Please get me up one size smaller, as my family is small. EMMA DOBBINS.

OLYMPIA, Sept. 17, 1872. Mr. A. J. MILLER—After a number of careful trials of your Pacific Home Washer, I certify that it fully comes up to your warranty. I now do my washing in one-third of the time, and cannot injure the most delicate cloth. I would do without my sewing machine as soon as the Washer. One size smaller will do me, and I will keep the present one until I get it. SARAH E. CHAPMAN.

After assisting in washing and carefully watching the machine wash, I fully concur in the above. SUSAN DOFFLEMYER.

Mr. MILLER—I have tried your machine and find it a good machine, doing the work well when the directions are followed. ELIZABETH SABIN.

OLYMPIA, October 7, 1872. Mr. A. J. MILLER—Sir, I have tried your "Pacific Home Washer," and am satisfied that it is a great saving of time, clothes and expense over the old tub and wash board style of washing, and would recommend their general use in the community. EMILY T. MUNSON.

This certifies that I have used this day the Pacific Home Washer, and it saves at least four-fifths of the labor and time, besides it does not injure the clothes. I beg to recommend it. MRS. MONTURO.

Seattle, Oct. 20, 1872.

I certify that I washed on the Pacific Home Washer my ordinary washing for a family of eight persons, in two hours and six minutes, the work was done by two children of ten and thirteen years of age, and was done well. I recommend it. MRS. M. H. DAVIS.

Seattle, Oct. 20, 1872.

ROOMS TO LET, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED. Inquire at the residence of the subscriber. D. N. HYDE.

NOTICE! THE GREAT QUESTION SETTLED! The Terminus Located!

A WALTER'S FAMILY GROCERY STORE, on Cherry street, first door above the "Dolly Varden Saloon," where may be found at all times,

Flour, Corn and Oatmeal, Bacon, Hams and Mess Pork, Tea, Sugar, Coffee, Lard & Vegetables

Of all kinds in their season, And a full supply of all articles usually kept in a

FAMILY GROCERY STORE;

Which will be sold as cheap as at any other place in Seattle, at retail, for CASH.

My motto is, "Quick sales and small profits," and I hope by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.

A. WALTERS. Seattle, October 23

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS WISHING TO PRODUCE are lots in the Seattle Cemetery can do so by applying to the undersigned.

T. S. RUSSELL & CO.

Hurrah! Hurrah!

I am glad to see you, boys!

COME AROUND THE CORNER on Mill street to AL. PINKHAM'S

Variety Store,

And see the fine assortment of

Shirts, Collars, Neck Ties, Bows, Socks, Slippers, Handkerchiefs, Tobaccos, Cigars, Stems.

And other articles too numerous to mention.

AL. PINKHAM. Seattle, Oct. 5.

THERE WILL BE A JONES & STUBBS, MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN Boots and Shoes, Leather and Findings, Mill-street—Occidental square SEATTLE, W. T.

RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE TO the public that they are now opening at their new store a large and well selected stock of goods in their line, and are prepared to make to order

Gent's Boots, Ladies' Misses' and Children's Boots, Shoes and Gaiters.

Latest styles and most reasonable rates.

Special attention given to Children's Shoes and Gaiters.

Custom is respectfully solicited, and all work done to order warranted.

Seattle, October 17, 1872.

RUSSELL & CO

WAHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS

FURNITURE!

BEDDING Window Curtains, PICTURES, Mouldings and Oval Frames! ETC., ETC., ETC.

RESPECTFULLY CALL THE ATTENTION of the citizens of Seattle and vicinity to their large and varied assortment of

FURNITURE,

Which they have just received direct from the most eminent Manufacturers, and which in part consists of the following:

Parlor and Dining Room Suits, BED ROOM SUITS

PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP. BEDSTEADS.

A fine assortment—in MAPLE, WALNUT and REDWOOD

TABLES,

Comprising Centre, Tea-Poy, Extension and Breakfast; with or without Marble tops; in Walnut, Cherry, and Redwood.

CHAIRS, Of all the modern styles.

Lounges and Sofas IN EVERY STYLE.

Engravings, Chromas and Lithographs,

OF THE FINEST DESCRIPTION. Picture Frames.

OVAL, CABINET AND RUSTIC. MOULDINGS,

All kinds for Picture Frames.

Picture Cords, Nails & Bolts.

Window Curtains

Of all descriptions, including heavy and Butler's patent Buckshot Roller.

MIRRORS

Of all sizes; and superior LOOKING "GLASS PLATES.

Children's Perambulators

Of the latest and finest styles, comprising GIG and BASKET WAGONS.

All descriptions of FURNITURE made to order, and repairing neatly done.

Pictures framed and glass cut to order.

T. S. RUSSELL & Co. COMMERCIAL ST., SEATTLE, W. T.

Administrator's Notice. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned has been appointed by the Judge of the Probate Court of Whatcom County, Washington Territory, Administrator of the Estate of J. D. Burnister late of said County deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased are required to present the same, with the necessary vouchers, within one year from the date of this notice, to me at my residence at Friday Island, in the county of Whatcom. Dated Oct. 9, 1872.

L. P. SMITH. A. A. SMITH. L. P. Smith & Son, WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELERS, SEATTLE, W. T.

WOULD RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE to the people of Seattle and vicinity that they have just received from San Francisco an entire new stock of

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN WATCHES,

A LARGE VARIETY OF CLOCKS,

And an unusually attractive assortment of

Fine Jewelry, Silver Ware, Spectacles,

Which they offer at very moderate prices.

They are also prepared to electro plate in either Gold or Silver.

Watches and Clocks carefully repaired and warranted.

Jewelry manufactured or repaired on short notice.

A share of public patronage is solicited.

Store with Coombs & Pamphrey, Mill street, sep. 23 L. P. SMITH & SON.

NEW

Furniture Store

ANDERSON & HOPKINS

Mill street, next door to the

Post Office,

Are prepared to furnish the

People of Seattle and vicinity

with a superior article of

FURNITURE,

at Reduced Prices!

Also,

Sash and Blinds.

WALNUT AND REDWOOD MOULDINGS,

Undertaking,

Furniture Repaired.

SHOW CASES

Made to order.

SOLE AGENTS AND

Manufacturers of

GASTON'S IMPROVED SPRING

MATRASS.

Give us a call before

purchasing elsewhere.

ANDERSON & HOPKINS.

Seattle, August 15, 1872.

The Largest Stock on the Sound,

of

Hardware,

Stoves,

Tinware,

Piping,

Cocks, etc

Paints,

Oil, Glass, Iron & Steel

Wagon Timber, One set Tinner's Tools, etc. S. WILLIAMS, Olympia, W. T., Sept. 14, 1872.

Seattle Market, Corner Commercial and Washington streets. Seattle, W. T.



BOOTH, FOSS & BORST

PROPRIETORS,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers

In Beef,

Pork,

Mutton,

Veal,

Vegetables

Bologne Sausage,

Pork Sausage,

Beef Sausage,

German Sausage,

Summer Sausage,

Liver Puddings,

Black Puddings,

Saveloys,

Tripe,

Head Cheese,

Pig's Feet, in vinegar,

Soused Beef feet,

Fresh Tongues,

Corned Tongues,

Smoked Tongues,

Sheep's Tongues

in vinegar,

Pig's Tongues

Smoked Beef,

Dried Beef, etc.,

A superior quality of

corned beef, prepared expressly for family use and put up in quantities to suit.

Sugar-Cured Hams, canvassed, Sugar-Cured Breakfast Bacon Canvassed,

Heavy Bacon, Mess and clear Mess Pork, per bbl, Barreled Beef, warranted 200 lbs. in each bbl, Neat's Foot Oil, Tallow, Work Oxen, Milch Cows, Hay, Potatoes in bulk, Beef Cattle, Mutton Sheep etc., etc.

We are prepared to supply Vessels bound for foreign ports, with Barreled Beef, Pork, Vegetables, Smoked Meats, and in fact every article in our line necessary for the voyage on short notice.

Keep it Before the People

That we have a

LARGER STOCK,

GREATER VARIETY,

SUPERIOR QUALITY,

AND SELL CHEAPER

Than any other firm on Puget Sound.

Orders from all parts of the Sound and Victoria B. C. respectfully solicited and Satisfaction guaranteed.

BOOTH, FOSS & BORST. Seattle Market, Sept. 1, 1872.

Notice to the Public

North Pacific Chop House

COFFEE SALOON.

WILL BE KEPT OPEN AT ALL HOURS. Have always on hand Meats and fish of every description, the best variety the market affords, also,

Puget Sound Dispatch.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

SEATTLE, THURSDAY, OCT. 31, 1872.

Financial and Commercial.

SEATTLE, Oct. 30, 1872. The Puget Sound Banking Company report gold in New York 113 1/2, currency, buying, 88; Sight Exchange on Portland and San Francisco, 1/2 per cent. premium, on New York 1 per cent. premium, on Currency, 1 1/2 per cent. premium for Gold. Sterling Sight Drafts on Jay Cooke, McCullough & Co., London, England, \$5 10 per £. These drafts are cashed by special agreement all over Ireland, Scotland and the Continent free of charge.

Money is in sharp demand at two per cent per month. From the New York Herald of the 8th, we notice that money is loaning for speculative purposes at the rate of 52 per cent per annum, and that prime gilt edge mercantile paper is offered for discount at 1 per cent per month. This in New York, the Commercial centre of our country, where money a few months ago was a drug in the market at two per cent per annum. The San Francisco Weekly Bulletin of the 18th says: "Money continues in active request at 1 to 1 1/2 per cent. per month. The last semi-monthly mercantile collection exhibited a greater scarcity of money than any time this season and there is no denying the fact of a scarcity of coin in this city, and the principal reasons for it are found in diminished coinage and increased export. Our chief source of coin supply is the Mint. If we compare what has been coined in that institution during the first nine months of the year with the exports, we have the following result:

Table with 3 columns: Nine Months, Coined, Exported. 1871: \$15,450,775; 1872: \$11,524,000. Total: \$3,927,775.

It will be seen by the above that we have not only coined \$4,000,000 less than last year, but have exported \$4,314,000 more than in 1871. We are therefore relatively \$8,000,000 worse off than at this time last year in the matter of coin supply.

Money in Portland, outside the banks, has been as high as 5 per cent per month. We hear of loans here at three.

The steady increase of population makes a large demand for money for building purposes and it is a daily inquiry "Are there any houses that can be rented in the place?" Our people are prosperous. Every month shows an increase in our wealth. Real Estate has improved; the high rents make a steady inquiry from our property holders for loans, even at high rates for building purpose, keeping the demand above the supply.

Trade during the week has been good. Our merchants report a steady increase from outside buyers; parties that heretofore have ordered from San Francisco and Portland are now buying their full supplies here; our increase of trade enables our merchants to sell on small profits. Seattle which a year ago was a rival for the Sound trade, now controls it all, and we hear that a number of the larger houses at Port Townsend and Olympia contemplate moving here where trade is, instead of waiting for it to come to them. We hope they will do so for there is room enough for all.

The barkentine Harrison and bark Osmya loaded with coal for Seattle Coal Co., for San Francisco. The scarcity and high rates of tonnage interfere with this trade. This coal is now quoted in San Francisco at \$11 per ton. To give our readers an idea of the transactions in coal in the United States in one year, we clip from the New York World of Oct. 8th, the following:

The number of coal establishments and mines in the country is 1,550; hands employed under ground, 64,440; above ground, 29,365; total, 93,805. Capital, \$86,687,251; wages paid, \$13,747,118. Total tons of coal mined, 31,842,119; value, \$71,140,916.

Best Received.—Pumphrey & Young have just received, per steamer Prince Alfred, a large assortment of the new series of school books lately introduced into this Territory, and the latest periodicals which they are now offering for sale at their store on Mill street.

UNIVERSITY.

The written examination of the first month's work took place on Friday, Oct. 25, with quite satisfactory results. The following is the showing of our books: No. of students present at the beginning... 44. Whole number that have entered... 50. Left on suspicion... 1. Cases of tardiness... 16. Half days absence... 27. Percent of Punctuality... 99.2. Attendance... 98.6.

The following is a list of those who have neither been tardy nor absent. The star (\*) is opposite the names of those perfect in deportment and industry: James Scott, A. W. Denny, B. Wetmore, L. Coleman, A. Monahan, E. Sanderson, Philip Keach, F. Snyder, Arthur Hanford, Clara Robinson, Theo. Brown, Chas. Denny, Perry Clymer, Geo. Coleman, Annie Spain, L. Booth, Lela Preston, Wm. Horton, Annie Preston, Nettie Theobalds, Martha Hanson, Wm. Theobalds, Midge Denny, Eben. Osborne, Mary Boren, J. Denny, \*.

BORN.—On the 23rd inst., to the wife of M. A. Kelley, Esq., a daughter.

ACCIDENT.—At Port Madison, on Saturday last, a sailor by the name of Owen Davis, while engaged in loading lumber on the Tidal Wave, fell and broke his leg just above the ankle. He was brought to this city for surgical aid, and under the treatment of Dr. Weed he is now doing well.

BANKING.—The Puget Sound Banking Company was incorporated in May last by a number of New York gentlemen to do business in our city. Samuel P. Warren and O. S. Warren were sent out to manage the affairs for the first six months, and as will be seen by our advertisement in this issue, there will be an election on the 4th inst. of Trustees and officers for the coming six months, and we understand that the management has been perfectly satisfactory to the stock holders and that S. P. Warren, Esq., Cashier, will be retained as manager for the coming six months.

This Bank has given to the residents of Puget Sound better and more banking facilities than they ever had before. They have drawn Exchange on Portland, San Francisco, New York and London at as low a rate as the banks of Victoria and San Francisco, and reduced the rates of discount for mill drafts and Eastern exchange, and by so doing have helped to bring business to our city. In establishing the Savings Department they offer a safe and profitable place for the savings of our young men and pay them a liberal interest for the same, and every dollar saved adds that much to the wealth of our Territory.

We understand that the business has rapidly increased, and that during the month of September they did as much business as in June, July and August combined, and that the business thus far for October makes even a better showing. A bank under the management of experienced and practical bankers cannot but receive its portion of the business and confidence of our community, and we have no hesitancy in recommending this company to the general public as long as it remains under the management of Major Warren.

PIERCE COUNTY.—At a Convention held at Steilacoom on the 19th inst., it was resolved to nominate a ticket for County officers of those men best qualified and who will fill the different official positions of trust best to the interests of our entire community, without regard to political associations past or present.

Franklin Kennedy, of Mason county, was unanimously adopted as the candidate for Joint Councilman for that district. The following nominations were made for County officers: Representative, Stephen Judson; Probate Judge, H. D. Montgomery; County Auditor, Robert Williams; Sheriff, D. W. C. Davission; Treasurer, John M. Downey; County Commissioners, Henry Kandle, W. W. Sherman and O. H. White; School Superintendent, John V. Meeker; Coroner, Philip James; County Surveyor, James Gallagher; Wreck Master Wm. Bolton.

A GRAND DEMONSTRATION.—This afternoon our city witnessed one of the grandest demonstrations, in honor of Judge McFadden, ever got up in this Territory. Knowing that the Judge was coming to-day, his friends prepared him a fitting reception. They procured every horse and vehicle in the town, possible for them to obtain and suitable for the occasion. It was a gala-day, flags flying everywhere, horses and wagons decorated, and the participants joyous. The procession was several blocks in length, headed by the brass band and a cortege of sixteen horsemen; there were 47 wagons and carriages, drawn by 169 horses, and containing fully 400 persons. A great many ladies greeted the occasion with their presence. On Bush Prairie the party met the conveyance bringing in the Judge, where, after kindly, heart-felt greetings, he took the seat provided for him in a carriage drawn by six horses. Retracing their steps the party then brought the Judge with them to Olympia. Their entry into town was ushered by the loud booming of two canon and the martial music of the brass band. The reception was a grand affair, and the Judge and his friends may well be proud of it.—Olympia Tribune, Oct. 25.

Olympia Correspondence.

OLYMPIA, W. T., Oct. 27, 1872. ED. DISPATCH:—As we are now engaged in an important and exciting political campaign, having for its object on the one hand the purification of Washington Territory politics, and the return of honesty and fair dealing in official positions, and on the other the prolongation and perpetuity of power wielded by the present hordes of political tricksters, I deem it not amiss to communicate to your valuable journal the progress and state of the canvass up to this place and date. Last Friday a week ago, was the day set apart by his friends to receive their chieftain, Hon. S. Garfield, in this city. As the time approached, the more zealous in the forlorn cause succeeded in drumming up a few hack loads—numbering all told thirty-one persons—eight of them by actual count were McFadden voters. Headed by the brass band, this little cavalcade moved out of town to meet and greet the silvery tongued object of their affections and conduct him in. But alas! So great was his disappoint-

ment and disgust at the cold, clammy little turnout that he delayed its return to the city with his noble carcass until the mantle of night had gathered over the scene to obscure it from public gaze and then it quietly stole its way in unhonored, unsung and uncheered. The next day a flaming poster announced the startling fact that Hon. S. Garfield would orate at the city hall at 1 o'clock P. M., upon the great political questions agitating the public mind, and inviting all lovers of "rhetoric and eloquence" to be present and hear the masterly effort. The urgent appeal had the effect of bringing out a limited audience—your correspondent being one of the number—and during the entire three hours speech—or lame vindication—he received not a single cheer, and only an occasional "foot appreciation." The orator's friends excuse the small audience on the grounds that the Democrats and Liberal Republicans held their respective conventions here that day which attracted the attention of the people—a list of good reasoning your correspondent will not argue against. Certain it is, his reception, speech, and everything connected with his advent in our midst was a signal failure, in evidence of which I would call your attention to the uncheerful frowns depicted upon the countenances of his ardent admirers. And I am credibly informed he has been received everywhere in the same cold, and indifferent manner. How is it with the "old sage of Saunders' Bottom" the Hon. O. B. McFadden? At every town, village and hamlet he has visited in Eastern Washington, and the countries bordering on the Lower Columbia, he has been received by the people with that cordial and welcome greeting which seldom characterizes the meeting of a political aspirant. Everywhere the people turn out spontaneously to extend the right-hand of fellowship to the hero of the frontier whose head has grown white battling for the interest and advancement of their territory. A day or so prior to his return home from his brilliant and successful canvass to the east and south of us, his many friends set to work collecting teams and conveyances to accommodate the massive throng who desired to go out on the road and escort him in. At 2 o'clock on Friday afternoon the grandest procession, composed of coaches, stages, hacks, carriages, buggies and horsemen that ever moved through the streets of Olympia took up their line of march, led by the brass band for Bush Prairie, where they intercepted the stage bearing their chief standard bearer, and after a hearty shake hands, he was placed in a carriage drawn by six magnificent horses, and the procession started back for town. When it arrived on Capital Hill overlooking our city, the band struck up "Hail to our Chief," which was simultaneously answered by deafening cannon and the ringing of the bells from every church steeple in the city; and as the procession moved slowly down Main street, over which floated flags, banners, mottoes, &c., great enthusiasm prevailed, the side walks being crowded on either side and the ladies waving their handkerchiefs from almost every window and balcony. The Judge was conducted to rooms at the Tacoma Hotel, and after the vehicles and people had densely thronged the streets, and music by the band, he was called for and came out upon the balcony amid the greatest applause. After a few remarks, and doubly thanking the people of Olympia for the grand ovation tendered him on his return home, he retired by promising to address his fellow-citizens on the following day at the city hall at 2 o'clock P. M. Agreeable to promise at the appointed hour every inch of available room in the spacious hall was packed full with ladies and gentlemen. The Judge spoke for about two hours and a quarter, giving a cursory glance over the proceedings of his political competitor in Congress, and assuring the audience that in the event of his election, of which result from indications manifested wherever he had been, he entertained no doubt, his only aim and purpose would be the promotion and advancement of the interests of Washington Territory, instead of frittering away his time in haranguing political audiences, and using his "oratorical powers" in the interests of other sections of the country in which we have no interest whatever. His speech was smooth, easy and at times fluent, and carried with it great weight. It is safe to predict that the idea of November will record one of the greatest victories in favor of McFadden that was ever achieved in Washington Territory. I omitted to mention in its order that on the night of his reception the largest torchlight procession ever witnessed in the territory was formed and paraded the streets led by the band, till a late hour. The Judge will soon reach your town on his tour of the sound, and hoping his advent will be the working of great good. I am as ever your, &c., C. W. G.

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