

THE POST-INTELLIGENCER.

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NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

The public is hereby warned not to pay any money to parties representing to be agents of the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, except the following, who are the only authorized traveling agents of the Post-Intelligencer, viz: J. A. McClellan, J. L. Hawley, E. E. Hill, R. E. Teak and C. G. Higgins. This does not apply to resident agents of this paper, who are located in various cities throughout the Northwest, nor to postmasters, who are in all cases authorized to take subscriptions for the Daily Sunday and Weekly Post-Intelligencer.

A GUARANTEE.

The Post-Intelligencer hereby guarantees its advertisers a bona fide circulation, Daily, Weekly and Sunday, double that of any other newspaper published in the city of Seattle. Advertising contracts will be made subject to this guarantee.

TO READERS GOING OUT OF TOWN.

Readers of the Post-Intelligencer going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for \$1 per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

REWARD.

A reward of \$10 will be paid for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any one stealing copies of the Post-Intelligencer delivered to subscribers throughout the city.

SEATTLE, THURSDAY, SEPT. 19.

IN AND AROUND CHATTANOOGA.

The exercises in connection with the dedication of the Chattanooga national park and cemetery have begun, today being devoted especially to decorating the graves of the heroes who fell at the sanguinary battle of Chickamauga thirty-two years ago. The vice president, cabinet officers, senators, representatives and the governors of many states are present, and the dedicatory ceremonies in their scope and impressiveness promise to be commensurate with the importance of the great and bloody conflicts which were fought in and around Chattanooga during the year 1863. After Shiloh, in 1862, when Halleck had come down and assumed personal command of the armies of the Ohio, Tennessee and Mississippi and Beauregard had evacuated Corinth, the opportunity was offered for the commanding general with his 100,000 men to strike a decisive blow—to smash Beauregard, occupy Vicksburg, open the Mississippi to the Gulf, capture Chattanooga and Knoxville and traverse the entire tier of Gulf states. There was nothing to withstand him. The office soldier was not equal to the occasion, however, and Buell's army of the Ohio, nearly half of the effective force, was sent toward Chattanooga, Pope was ordered East to the army of the Potomac, and Halleck himself soon followed, leaving Grant to open the Mississippi as best he might with the depleted force at his command. Allowed this breathing spell, the Confederates gained rapidly in courage and numbers. Bragg was placed in supreme command of the chief army of the West, and shortly afterward he began his move from Chattanooga in support of Kirby Smith, who was pouring his troops into Kentucky and easily gaining all that came in his way. By this flank movement Buell was compelled to relinquish his designs on Chattanooga and hasten to the defense of the Ohio. Bragg's advance was arrested, however, by the news of Rosecrans' great victory over Van Dorn at Corinth, and he hastened out of Kentucky, followed by Buell and 60,000 men eager to strike a blow. The blow was struck at Perryville, but by the pursued instead of the pursuers. Bragg had turned unexpectedly, inflicted severe loss upon McCook's corps, and practically withdrawn from the battle before the Union general in command knew anything about it. The opportunity to cripple or destroy Bragg was lost, and he leisurely retreated into East Tennessee with a good deal of spoil and some prestige for the Confederate arms. Buell was relieved in October, and the command of the department of the Cumberland, which had been tendered to Thomas and declined, was given to Rosecrans fresh from his triumph at Corinth. Making Nashville his base, he began in December his movement against Bragg, who had moved around through East Tennessee, and the two forces came together on Stone's River, near Murfreesboro. The battle here, where about 42,000 Union and 38,000 Confederate soldiers participated, was in proportion to the number engaged, one of the bloodiest in the entire war. Bragg was finally repelled and retreated south, Rosecrans making Murfreesboro his headquarters for six months, while he prepared for the great movement toward Chattanooga. This movement, which opened the Chickamauga campaign, began in the summer of 1863, when Rosecrans, after turning Bragg out of his strong position at Tullahoma, crossed the Tennessee a few weeks later, and by a series of skillful maneuvers forced the Confederate general to abandon Chattanooga and retreat into Northern Georgia. Chattanooga was occupied by Gen. Crittenden's troops on September 8, and Rosecrans, who believed the Confederates to be in full retreat, essayed to follow them. Bragg, however, knowing that Longstreet's division from Virginia was on the way to meet him and

that he might count on a few additions from Mississippi, resolved to make a strenuous attempt to regain Chattanooga, and, turning suddenly, he struck the Federal forces on Chickamauga creek on the 15th day of September. Rosecrans' army had been somewhat scattered, and his men were sorely fatigued from rough marches to the point of concentration, but they stood their ground, and, although the fighting was fierce all day, neither side at sunset had gained any decided advantage. During the night a part of Longstreet's division came up, its commander being assigned to the Confederate left, with Polk on the right. The morning of the 20th opened with a vigorous assault by Polk on the Federal left under Thomas. The Confederates were repulsed with no gain, but on the other wing Longstreet began sorely pressing the Federal right and center, and a gap in the latter having been left open by a misconception of orders, Bragg's forces seized the opportunity and poured through, routing a part of Crittenden's and all of McCook's corps and driving them with their commanders and Rosecrans himself back to Chattanooga in the greatest confusion. The whole Confederate force now turned upon Thomas, who had been reinforced by such of the cohesive commands of the other corps as remained, and upon a strongly formed line awaited the onslaught. Longstreet, who had practically taken direction of the field and now outnumbered his enemy two to one, led his columns again and again to the attack in numbers which seemed overwhelming, but the "Rock of Chickamauga" stood firm. The assaulting lines time after time rolled up only to be thrown back, and, although Rosecrans after his flight to Chattanooga had telegraphed to Washington City that his whole army was beaten, the doughty Thomas, with but little more than six out of thirteen divisions, to resist five corps flushed with seeming victory, still held on with grim and dogged determination and fought the enemy to a standstill. The Confederates held the battlefield and, for the first time in its history, the army of the Cumberland left the enemy to bury its dead. If Chickamauga was a Confederate victory, it was more apparent than real, for the objective of the campaign—Chattanooga—remained in the hands of the Union army, and Bragg suffered the dreadful loss of 18,000 in killed and wounded, while that of Rosecrans was 2,000 less. The Confederates were in no condition to renew the attack and, while they beleaguered the army of the Cumberland for two months, the opportunity for inflicting further substantial loss upon that army was wasted through Bragg's sending Longstreet into Eastern Tennessee on a wild-goose chase which accomplished nothing and only weakened his own position before Chattanooga. Chickamauga removed what fears remained of Confederate aggression toward Kentucky and the Ohio. Gen. Hill, who commanded a Confederate corps in the battle, said: "It seems to me the plan of the Southern soldier was never seen at Chickamauga. That barren victory sealed the fate of the Southern Confederacy." Rosecrans was relieved within a month. Chickamauga was a great blow to his military reputation. Had he promptly and properly concentrated after Bragg evacuated Chattanooga, he could have accepted a defensive battle on his own terms, for Bragg was bound to fight upon the arrival of Longstreet, and being prepared for him, Rosecrans would probably have made it a more substantial victory for the Federal than it turned out to be for the Confederate cause. The battle left the possession of territory about the same as it had existed before, and so it remained until "the silent man" a month later assumed command of all the armies of the West and began laying plans for the operations which at Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain resulted in driving the Confederates from Tennessee soil and were soon to be followed by the great Atlantic campaign and the march to the sea.

A BUSINESS BAROMETER.

There is perhaps no better barometer of general business conditions than the iron and steel trade. These materials enter so largely into manufacturing that the status of the iron and steel industry has come to be regarded as a fairly safe criterion by which to judge of the probable business outlook. For some months there has been an unmistakable revival in this line of manufacturing, in fact, it has rarely experienced a higher degree of activity or prosperity than that which has been noticeable since the early summer. This is owing to the unprecedentedly large demand. The conditions at present existing are rather unusual. For twenty years or more the production has been in excess of the demands, but during the past few years, on account of low prices and general inactivity of trade, manufactured stocks have become exhausted, and today the demand is ahead of the supply. For some years the iron and steel trade has not flourished, and production has gradually fallen off. Uncertainty and unrest have caused a postponement of consumption during the recent period of distress, so that now, with a return of better times, the accumulated requirements of the country are pretty certain to be large and of every possible form. Dispatches say the demand for boiler, the box and like forms of steel plates is unusually active, and with the prospect of a considerable revival in railroad building or at least an improvement of old lines for a long time out of condition, the manufacturers of steel rails anticipate a good business for at least a year or two. While the starting up of mines, mills and furnaces throughout the iron districts is a good sign, it can hardly be expected that the present activity will continue always. Stocks have become so depleted that a rush is necessary when new orders are crowding in one upon the other, but when the urgent demand has once been met there is likely to be a slow-down from the present high rate of speed. However, conservative iron men believe that buyers will be hard to satisfy for at least two years, and an enlarged production during this period will mean much for the labor of the land, and assist materially in lending strength and confidence to trade generally throughout the country.

WHERE THE MONEY GOES.

The fall in the price of wool since the passage of the Wilson bill has brought poverty to many an American grower, but the mills of Bradford and Huddersfield are working on full time. We do not have to depend on theories now. While the sheepwalks of the Blue

mountains have been desolated and the fleece producers driven off to be sold at a ridiculously low price for mutton, the English wool workers are reaping a harvest. There can be no concealment now in these any motive for swelling the figures. English manufacturers sending goods to the United States have to declare their invoices at the American consulate, and the footings when tabulated show an increase of business with the United States which alone explains the present prosperity of Bradford. The figures began to rise as soon as the Gorman-Wilson bill was enacted, but very slowly at the outset. The first month of 1895 showed an increase of \$1,916,235 in the exports to the United States. In February the gain was almost as great, and in March it was \$2,063,705, and in May it was \$2,149,355. In July all records were broken when the exports amounted to \$2,671,955, against \$248,749 during the corresponding month of 1894. The trade with America was five times as great as it had been under the previous tariff. The increase for seven months for Bradford alone amounts to \$14,905,000. The gain is so large that it is idle to speak of the comparatively small percentage which American trade bears to the whole woolen business of the town. The largest increases were in stuff goods for dresses and linings, worsted coatings and woolen and cotton goods. Huddersfield, which supplies the merchant tailors with the finest qualities of worsted and woolen goods, confirms the testimony of Bradford. The increase in the export trade to the United States has been \$1,319,307 during the last fiscal year, and \$761,083 during the last quarter. The gain in worsteds for the quarter has been \$306,092 and in woolens \$285,653. These facts are respectfully submitted to those people who are shouting so loudly now that we are big enough to be independent of any foreign nation. Here are we deliberately voluntarily sending our money away to buy foreign goods which we can manufacture fully as well at home. We cannot make them take our silver, but we can refuse to buy their goods.

NOTABLE PEOPLE.

Senator David E. Hill keeps a diary. Marshal Cushing estimates William C. Whitney's wealth at \$20,000,000. Ambassador Eustis is one of the latest in Paris to leave for home. Helen Dodd, a 6-year-old San Francisco girl, plays Beethoven's masterpieces. Theodore Roosevelt has been photographed on more occasions than any other man in America. Hardie, the English socialist, is said to be greatly surprised at the lack of interest manifested by men and women in the views he represents and expresses. Prince Colonna, husband of John W. Mackay's daughter, has shaved his mustache and affects the effeminate decadent costume now so much in vogue among Italian swells. Prof. J. W. Roberts, formerly principal of the Tacoma high school, has accepted a \$2,500 position with a large schoolbook publishing house at Chicago. His duties will be to travel among the high schools and colleges of Illinois. The young Duke of Marlborough is not markedly English either in appearance, manner or quality of mind. He is of slender build, with aquiline and swarthy features. His manners are charming, and he has little of the hauteur affected by a good many English peers. Mrs. M. Louise Thomas, whose son married an elder sister of Alice and Phoebe Cary, has purchased Cloverrock, the old homestead of the poets, and it will be preserved in the family as a memorial of the gifted pair. Mrs. Thomas will restore the place by furnishing it with her old mahogany furniture, her rare blue china, her Revolutionary relics and other valued antiques. The place, which is near Cincinnati, contains about twenty-six acres, and the house and barn are in good condition.

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THE SIATE PRESS.

Whatcom Blade: The workmen of the two cities have had little time to devote to local or any other politics lately. Pomeroy Washingtonian: What is needed to develop the country is people who come to stay, and who go to work like they expected to live here a hundred years. It is people who "stick" that come out ahead in the long run. Anacortes American: The two industries that are destined to lead all others in the Pacific Northwest are lumbering and the fisheries. In time, doubtless the latter will be far in advance of lumbering, although this is today the chief factor in our prosperity. Ellensburg Register: It is with a feeling of pride and gratification that we contemplate the excellency to which the state normal school at Ellensburg has attained in so short a time. The beginning of the sixth year is a long stride in advance of where that institution passed last commencement day. Cheney Sentinel: We are reliably informed that leading citizens of Sprague have resolved to leave for a length of time the Northern Pacific which leaves no doubt of the company's intention to remove the shops and division headquarters from that city in the near future. So long as known the company has not yet decided upon a location. Tacoma Ledger: Senator Hill is said to be contemplating the introduction in the next Democratic state convention of a resolution condemning the third term idea. Of course, this will be intended as a slap at Cleveland, but will hardly be necessary. Cleveland is not fatuous enough to permit him or any other man to fill a third term.

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Is the making of a pie. The making of a crisp crust depends largely upon the shortening. Use Cottolene, the new vegetable shortening, instead of lard, and sogginess will be an unknown element in your pastry.



should always be economically used—two-thirds as much Cottolene as you would ordinarily use of lard or butter, being ample to produce the most desirable results. The saving in a year represents a considerable item. There are many imitations of Cottolene; you should therefore be careful to get the genuine.

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5-pound cans, Each..... 50c

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First quality, 5-pound sacks..... 25c

Canned Corn.

Choice stock, Per dozen..... 85c

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AMUSEMENTS.

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