The Heppner Weekly Gazette.

SEVENTH YEAR. HEPPNER, MORROW COUNTY, OREGON, THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1889. NO. 325.

THE GAZETTE

ISSUED EVERY THURSDAY AFTERNOON, BY

OTIS PATTERSON,

At $2.00 per year, $1.25 for six months, $0.75 for three months in advance. If paid for at the end of six months, $2.50 a year will be charged.

ADVERTISING RATES.

1 inch, single column, per month	$ 1.50
¼ " " " "	2.50
½ " " " "	5.00
¾ " " " "	8.50
1 " " " "	15.00

DOUBLE COLUMN.

2 inches	$ 3.00
4 "	5.00
¼ column	8.5
½ "	15.00

Local advertising 10c per line. Each subsequent insertion at half rates. Special rates will be charged for personal digs and political slush.

OREGON OFFICIALS.

Governor	S. Pennoyer.
Sec. of State	G. W. McBride.
Treasurer	G. W. Webb.
Supt. Instruction	E. B. McElroy.
Judge Seventh District	J. H. Bird.
District Attorney	W. R. Ellis.

MORROW COUNTY.

Joint Senator	J. P. Wager.
Representative	T. E. Fell.
County Judge	Wm. Mitchell.
" Commissioners	J. R. Ely. J. A. Thompson.
" Clerk	C. L. Andrews.
" Sheriff	T. R. Howard.
" Treasurer	Geo. Noble.
Assessor	J. J. Metlee.
Surveyor	Julius Keithley.
School Sup't	J. H. Stanley.
Coroner	A. J. Shobe.

HEPPNER TOWN OFFICERS.

Mayor	Henry Blackmar.
Councilmen	Nelson Jones. J. W. Morrow. E. L. Matlock. George Noble. J. B. Natt. and W. J. McAtee.
Recorder	G. W. Rea.
Treasurer	W. J. Leezer.
Marshal	George Bitters

HEPPNER SOCIETIES.

Doric Lodge No. 20 K. of P. meets every Tuesday evening at 7:30 o'clock in I. O. O. F. Hall. Sojourning brothers cordially invited to attend.

P. O. Bono, C. C.
E. R. Swineburne, K. of R. & S.

The W. C. T. U. of Heppner, meets every two weeks on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock, in the Baptist church.

Mrs. W. R. Ellis, President.
Mrs. Otis Patterson, Secretary.

PROFESSIONAL.

FRANK KELLOGG.
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Agent for Jarvis--Conkling Mortgage Trust Co.
Office in First National Bank,
Heppner, Oregon.

G. W. REA,
Attorney-at-Law,
Notary Public and Justice of the Peace.
HEPPNER, OGN.
OFFICE OPEN AT ALL HOURS

G. W. WRIGHT, Albany, Or. J. N. BROWN, Notary Public, Heppner.
WRIGHT & BROWN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
Will practice in all courts of the State. Loans made on patented land. Insurance and collections promptly attended to.
Opposite Gazette Office, Heppner.

W. R. ELLIS,
Attorney-at-Law
AND
Notary Public,
HEPPNER, OREGON.
Prosecuting Attorney for Seventh Judicial District.
Will give prompt attention to any and all business entrusted to him.
OFFICE on Main Street, over Liberty Market

N. A. CORNISH. A. A. JAYNE.
Cornish & Jayne,
ARLINGTON, OREGON.
Criminal Defences A Specialty.

TONSORIAL.

CHAS. M. JONES'
Heppner Barber Shop!
In the *City Hotel, West Main St., Heppner.*
HOT AND COLD BATHS AT ALL HOURS.

IRA. G. NELSON.
The Tonsorial Artist,
Is located next door to
Matlock's SALOON,
Heppner. Oregon.

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LIBERTY MEAT MARKET,
McATEE BROS., Proprietors.
FRESH BEEF, MUTTON AND PORK CONSTANTLY on hand at reasonable prices; also bologna and pork sausage, head cheese, etc. New Red Front, Main street, Heppner. 178

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TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
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Opposite Minor's Hotel,
HEPPNER, OREGON.

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Transacts a General Banking Business
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On all parts of the world
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Collections made at all points on Reasonable Terms.
$150,000 to loan on improved farms at 8 per cent.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. SOLD ONLY IN CANS. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall Street, N. Y.
284-292

NOTICE OF INTENTION.

Land Office at LaGrande, Or., May 15, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before the county clerk of Morrow county at Heppner, Or., on July 2, 1889, viz:

Emma Kilcup

Ds. No. 8599, for the NW¼ Sec. 14, Tp. 2 S., R 26 E.

She names the following witnesses to prove her continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

Calvin Fountain, of Heppner, Or., John Waddell, Peter Smith, Kitt Hayes, of Lena, Or.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

322-27 HENRY RINEHART, Register.

NOTICE OF INTENTION.

Land Office at The Dalles, Or., May 13, '89.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the county clerk of Morrow county, Oregon at Heppner, Or., on July 5, 1889, viz:

John Johnson,

D. S. No. 5526, for the N½ NE¼ and N½ NW¼ Sec. 8, Tp. 3 S, R 24 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz:

August Charleston, J. S. Young and Andrew M. Peterson, Goosberry, Oregon; Chas. Anderson, Eight Mile.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

322-325 F. A. McDONALD, Register.

NOTICE OF INTENTION.

Land Office at The Dalles, Or., May 18, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the county clerk of Morrow county, at Heppner, Or., on July 11, 1889, viz:

James I. Webster

Ds. 5542 for the SE¼ SE¼ Sec. 35, Tp. 3 S., R. 26 E., and S½ NE¼ and Lot 1, Sec. 2, Tp. 4 S., R. 26 E. W M

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

James Tolbert, A. S. Gamage, John Hendrix, W. H. Rush, all of Heppner, Or.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

322-27 F. A. McDONALD, Register.

NOTICE OF INTENTION

Land Office at LaGrande, Or., May 7, '89.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to commute and make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the county clerk of Morrow county, Or., at Heppner, Or., on June 22, 1889, viz:

Joseph B. Nelson,

Hd. No. 4216, for the NW¼ Sec 23, Tp. 5 S, R 28 E. W. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz:

Wayland R. Casey, Sylvester W. Floreon, Fred Burkhart and Wm. Warren, all of Heppner, Or.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the Interior Department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above-mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

321-26. HENRY RINEHART, Register.

NOTICE OF INTENTION.

Land Office at La Grande, Or., April 10, '8 .

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the county judge, or in his absence before the county clerk of Morrow county, at Heppner, Oregon, on July 6, 1889, viz:

Richard McClaron,

Hd. No. 2285, for the N½ SE¼ SW¼ SE¼ Sec. 29, and NW¼ NE¼ Sec. 32, Tp. 3 S., R. 27 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz:

Will Walbridge, E. C. Watkings, E. F. Campbell, W. M. Rush, all of Heppner, Oregon.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason, under the law and the regulations of the interior department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

323-28 HENRY RINEHART, Register.

WEALTH Without Health can not be enjoyed.
THEREFORE USE
Plunder's OREGON BLOOD PURIFIER HEALTH RESTORER.
It is the best helper to Health and Strength ever come to Earth. Use it in time for all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Kidneys and Skin. It cures Rheumatism, Malaria, Coated Tongue and Headache, relieves Constipation, Biliousness and Dyspepsia, drives all impurities out of the Blood and dries up old Sores. The Business men buy it, the Workingmen use it, the Ladies take it, the Children cry for it and the Farmers say it is their best health preserver.
Sold everywhere, $1.00 a bottle; six for $5.00.

NOTICE TO THE
Drug, Grocery AND SALOON TRADE OF
Morrow County
YOU CAN SAVE TIME AND MONEY BY ORDERING
CLIMAX BITTERS
DIRECT OF
R. C. WILLS,
IONE, Oregon.
THEY ARE THE KING OF ALL BITTERS FOR BLOOD, LIVER, STOMACH AND BOWEL TROUBLES.
LEAVITT & VAN ALSTINE,
NO. 955 1-2. HOWARD STREET,
San Francisco, Cal.

TELEGRAPHIC!

Fresh Facts as Told by the Wild Wires.

A CONSERVATIVE ESTIMATE OF THE FLOOD'S VICTIMS PLACES THE NUMBER AT TEN THOUSAND.

Johstown is Badly in Need of Help---Other Places Suffering---Contributions Coming in---Northwestern News, Etc., Etc.

THE AWFUL WORK PROGRESSING.

Men and Women Taken From the Ruins---The Loss Not Less Than 10,000.

JOHNSTOWN, June 5.—This afternoon 50 bodies were taken from the debris in front of the Catholic church at Johnstown borough, forty being those of women. The First Presbyterian church is being used as a morgue, and seventeen bodies have been taken from the debris and the river and brought in. The relief corps from Altoona found a body near Stoney bridge this morning. This corps took out thirty-two bodies from the ruins to-day. Five bodies were taken out of the wreckage near Nibetz bank this morning. Clara Barton, of the Red Cross Society, arrived this morning and went to work.

TALK OF REBUILDING JOHNSTOWN.

Something like accuracy is being reached in the estimates of the loss of life. The conservative now put the number at 10,000. Nine hundred army tents have been distributed, and two white-walled villages now afford shelter to nearly 6,000 homeless people. Talk of rebuilding the town has already begun, and it is thought the great Cambria Iron Works will be running again in thirty days, probably in two weeks. Hundreds of men are at work clearing away for this purpose.

ANOTHER CONSERVATIVE ESTIMATE.

Conservative men are of the opinion that the number of people destroyed will reach from 12,000 to 15,000. A very large portion of this loss is children. The general opinion is that fully 1,500 bodies will never be found.

CLEARING THE RUINS.

Where Johnstown's principal stores stood last Friday, are now pitched 100 tents, and before to-morrow night this number will probably be doubled. Under this shelter are accommodated the members of the militia and the thousands of workmen who are trying to clean the streets of this wrecked city. Over 5,000 men are thus employed in Johnstown proper, about 1,500 of these being regular street hands, hired by contracters, and the others being volunteers.

William Flynn, a Pittsburg contractor, arrived in the wrecked city this morning, and at once took charge of the army of laborers. In an interview he told of the work that had to be done, and the contractor's estimates show more than anything else, the chaotic condition of the city.

"It will take ten thousand men thirty days to clear the ground so that the streets are passable and the work of rebuilding can be commenced," said he, "and I am at a loss to know how the work is to be done. This enthusiasm will soon die out, and the volunteers will want to return home. It would take all summer for my men alone to do what work is necessary. Steps must be taken, and that at once, to furnish gangs of workmen, and to-morrow I shall send a communication to the Pittsburg Chamber of Commerce, asking the different manufacturers of the Ohio valley to take turns for a month or so in furnishing relief forces of workmen. Th se gangs should come for a week at a time, as no organization can be effected if the men arrive and leave when they please."

The volunteers are doing a noble work. Nearly every town in Western Pennsylvania is represented by from 10 to 100 men, and many towns in Ohio and New York also furnish their quota of laborers. These volunteers are working with a will, but before the end of a week they will want to return home. The men who come here will be paid $2 a day and board.

All of the laborers who have been toiling with the wreckage are quartered tonight, some in barns, others in the tents above referred to.

It was a scene as of army life, at time supper was ready to-night. The long pine tables were crowded with men. Coffee, bread and cheese was the fare to-night, but more substantial rations will be given out to-morrow.

As darkness drew the veil over the scene the valley became quiet, the only noise being the occasional challenge of the militia man as he bade some belated individual obey the orders of the sheriff, and leave the city of the dead.

Johnstown is under martial law, and laborers only are wanted.

THE DEATH LOSS IS PLACED AT 5,000.

JOHNSTOWN, June 9.—The work of registration of the survivors of the flood is going steadily on. Up to this evening there were about 21,000 registered, and the list is still increasing.

The number lost is placed now at 5,000 by those who held it would reach 10,000 a week ago. A conservative estimate is between 3,500 and 4,000. Up to date there have been 1,500 bodies recovered.

AN OUTRAGEOUS CRIME.

Followed by the Suicide of the Guilty Wretch.

SEATTLE, June 5.—A farmer named Rhodes, living eighteen miles above Snohomish, was arrested and brought to that place for committing rape on his 12-year-old step-daughter. This evening he committed suicide in jail by hanging. No further particulars.

POSTAL AND PENSION NOTES.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The following have been appointed postmasters for Oregon: Oakland, Douglas county, A. F. Stearns, vice James Chasawaithe, resigned. Washington territory; Fine Castle, Klickikit county, T. A. Jary, vice George W. Mason, resigned; Shelton, Mason county, G. W. Treeburger, vice A. J. Taylor, resigned; Minter, Pierce county, Hermen Jones, vice Lucinda Minter, resigned.

SEATTLE BURNED!

The Losses Amount to Millions.

THIRTY-TWO BLOCKS CONSUMED.

ONLY A FEW RESIDENCES LEFT.

The Flames Stopped Only When There Was No More Fuel for it.

SEVERAL MEN KILLED.

They Were Caught in the Falling Walls.

SEATTLE, June 6.—Following is the San Francisco *Examiner's* special report of the conflagration: The entire business portion of Seattle is now nothing but smoking ruins. About 3 p. m., some turpentine caught fire in the basement of a two-story frame building on the southwest corner of Front and Madison streets. The building, which was owned by Mrs. Margaret J. Pontius, and the first story of which was leased by the Seattle Shoe Company, the upper floor being occupied for offices, was soon ablaze. An alarm was instantly turned in and the volunteer fire department responded promptly, but it was impossible to make headway with the fierce flames.

This building, like most others of its kind in the business center, as not detached, but was the corner one of a row of frame buildings all joined together and of various hights. Valiantly did the department fight the fire, but without avail, for the buildings of tinder were an easy prey to what within ten minutes from the time it started developed into a conflagration.

Adjoining the first building was the wholesale liquor store of Dietz & Meyer. As soon as the fire reached it the barrels of liquor exploded with terrific reports and scattering flaming timbers far and wide.

The Denny block, in which was a wholesale confectionery store, Gilmore & Co.'s real estate office and several other establishments, including a number of professional offices and some lodging apartments, was soon licked up completely. This cleared out one entire square. Efforts to flood the Coleman building on Front street to the south were utterly useless, for the flames leaped across Marion street with greedy rapidity, from two saloons—the Palace saloon and the Opera House saloon—and in less than thirty minutes another square was burned to ashes, taking in Addison Smith's grocery, Merchant's wholesale confectionery and fruit store, J. W. Lang & Co.'s drugstore, John Spencer's plumbing and steam fitting establishment, R. J. Graham's tailor shop, Edgar Bryan's pawn shop, the Palace restaurant, Simison Bro.'s shoe store, Gering & O'Donnell's jewelry Shuster's barber shop, Levy's clothing store and Dohen & Marum's clothing store.

While this square was burning, the opera house block on the east side of Front street, between Madison and Marion, and extending up Marion half way to Second street, caught fire in the upper stories. This building, a fine, three story brick structure, owned by George F. Frye and valued at 125,000, soon yielded to the irrepressible tongues of flame. With it went the Seattle pharmacy, the warehouse of the Golden Rule Bazaar, Harris & Co.'s large dry goods and clothing store, Abernethy's shoe store, Crosse & Co.'s undertaking establishment, Latour's large dry goods house, Broadman's paints and oils establishment, clearing up another square.

The Kenyon block to the north of where the fire originated had to go too, notwithstanding the wind was from the northeast a little by north. In this block was the job printing establishment of the *Evening Times*, Venen & Vauhn's music store and Bode's tailor shop.

rom the Opera house block the fire, now fast becoming a monstrous conflagration, swallowed up the square to the south, consisting all of two-story buildings, the frame occupied by E. Lobe's Golden Rule Bazaar; the California clothing house, Gordon Bros.' large tailoring establishment, the Oriental Bazaar and several other big concerns.

Notwithstanding the progress of the flames, the fire department struggled with fierce determination to save the most valuable portion of Front street to the south between Columbia street and Yesler, which was one magnificent row of fine brick buildings of two and three stories, where four banks had their offices—the Bank of Commerce, Merchants' National, First National and Washington Guarantee and Loan Association and savings bank. This row consisted of the corner block occupied by Collins, Singerman & Co.'s gigantic wholesale dry goods, etc., emporium, the Union block, the Perkins building, the San Francisco dining house, Star block, the Arcade building and the Yesler block on Occidental square, all the telegraph offices being in the last named.

It was generally supposed that the entire water front would go, but it was hoped, if such was inevitable, that these buildings could be saved. The Safe Deposit company also had a block in this row.

Explosions of giant powder were fruitless to prevent the awful spread of the relentless Gomorrah-like sheets of flame and clouds of blinding, suffocating smoke. Onward the conflagration went—crackling, roaring, almost shrieking.

The three-story building to the rear of Toklas, Singerman & Co., in which was Welton & Co.'s sail factory, was an easy prey to the heat and cinders from the burning Commercial mill and lumber yards.

The fire was soon communicated to Toklas, Singerman & Co.'s. The water was giving out and the streams from the several lines of hose only reached the second stories.

The Tacoma fire department had come over from Tacoma in sixty-two minutes on the Puget Sound Shore railroad, but both departments combined were powerless. Attempts to blow up the Union block were more disastrous to the valiant fire fighters than anything else. All this row of buildings succumbed, although the occupants had time to get out most of their most valuable effects.

The square to the north gave way to the fire easily, and soon the roof of the three-story Occidental hotel, the finest hotel in the city, got ablaze. Before the conflagration reached Yesler avenue, Toklas, Singerman & Co., Chilberg's wholesale grocery, the banks above mentioned, Treen's shoe store, Pumphrey's book store, Lowman & Hanford's book, stationery and job printing establishment, went to ashes.

On Yesler avenue the Western Union, Pacific Postal and Puget Sound Telegraph companies were burned out; also the building of the daily *Post-Intelligencer* and the office of the Canadian Pacific Railroad company. Lawyers and doctors who mostly occupied the offices were burned out, although there was mercifully allowed enough time to get out libraries and other valuable personal property.

The banks locked up their currency, coin and papers in their fire-proof vaults and safes and left them there to be spared by chance, or to be destroyed with the doomed city.

When the Occidental hotel burned down the Puget Sound National bank, having offices on the first floor at the point, made the fifth bank to suffer.

The Butler building, in which were the offices of C. H. Kittredge, John Leary and the *Morning Journal*, and which was just north of the Occidental, communicated the flames from the burning district to the hotel. It was a three-story frame building.

The *Evening Press* office was in the third-story of the handsome Yesler block. The Gordon Hardware company and the Seattle Hardware company, wholesale houses, were in the row of brick buildings. All it could be done when these buildings succumbed and the water gave out completely, was to try to save life and property. People fled to the hills to the east, and horses flecked with foam dashed up to the highlands with promiscuous loads of everything, attached in every available vehicle.

The fire made awful progress when it crossed Yesler avenue. Down in the water front quarter, and extending to Fourth street, the buildings were mostly one or two stories, and frame, although the Korn block, just opposite the Occidental, the new Newlin building, hardly completed, on Commercial street, the Squire block, corner Second and Main streets, stood out prominent as fine new brick buildings.

The flames rushed and leaped on with terrific madness, giving people barely time to escape, and the entire water front, including all the wharves and docks, the coal bunkers and the railroad tracks, the wholesale quarter, and everything south of Union street and west of Second, and reaching around to the gas works and above Fourth street, on Jackson, was completely burned.

The Arlington and Commercial hotels were destroyed; also the coal bunkers of the Oregon Improvement company, the docks of the Oregon Railway & Navigation company, the tracks of the Puget Sound Shore and the Columbia & Puget Sound railroads, the big new warehouse of the Seattle Transfer company, the Mechanics' mill, the branch agricultural house of Staver & Walker, all the corrugated iron commission and wholesale warehouses along the water front, Stetson & Post's sawmill—but to give a list of everything burned would be to reproduce most of the Seattle's business directory.

It is estimated that the total loss to the city in buildings alone is easily $10,000,000, and all the personal losses will probably reach $20,000,000.

Whether there is much loss of life can not yet be ascertained.

The city is guarded by sentinels of the militia. Two fiends are said to have been hung for stealing.

Heaven was merciful that the fire was allowed to occur in the daylight. The flames and smoke ascended to the clear, sunny sky. The weather was warm but not too warm.

Thousands of people are left destitute and will sleep, if sleep they can, to-night under the canopy of heaven. They have done their best to save a few of their goods. Many persons must have lost their lives, but who can tell who they are. The lodging house quarter and the slums of the city were swept out of existence.

At 1:30 P. M., the city looks like some doomed Gomorrah, a ruddy cloud overhanging the burning timbers and the tomb-like ruins. There are now no streets in the burned district; it is all burning debris, with a few standing walls.

The Pacific Postal Telegraph Company had connections with the wires soon after the office was vacated, placing a table on the open street. The office is now moved into the frame building used as the office of the Moore Land Company.

Dexter, Horner & Co.'s bank was on the corner of Commercial and Washington streets. Like the other banks, only its safe remains, whatever the contents may now be.

The Pacific Clothing House, also the New York Clothing House, were among the large concerns to be completely destroyed.

A commitee had been hard at work up to the time of the fire, soliciting subscriptions for the Johnstown sufferers. About $500 was thought to have been raised.

The magnificent Boston block, in which was the postoffice, is saved.

The Canadian Pacific docks are gone, and nearly everything from the head of Elliott bay to Union street.

The Yesler avenue, Jackson street and Front street cable lines, and the electric motor line, are useless. Their tracks are badly demoralized, and many of their cars burned.

The electric light plant is burned.

All the warehouses are gone.

The survivers of this fire (another Chicago fire) will suffer terribly for want of the necessaries of life. Those whose homes and places of business are spared are generous in their offers of help to the less fortunate. It has been an awful day and will be a wakeful night.

When the Toklas & Singerman building fell, about thirty people were near it, and many of them were crushed. Similar accidents befell most of the large buildings. Any estimate of the loss of life would be simply guesswork.

Words fail to describe the awful picture of fire and desolation. It is like the Chicago fire and like Chicago the city will be rebuilt. Everybody seems in good spirits, as it is hard to realize the dreadful fullness of this sudden calamity. Your correspondent is now writing by the light from the great red cloud.

The Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern Railroad Company is a heavy loser in trackage and depots, and $300,000 in stock had just been subscribed in Seattle for it.

Schwabacher Brothers & Company are heavy losers.

The heaviest losers are:

H. L. Yesler.
Ex Governor Watson C. Squire.
J. M. Coleman.
The Oregon Improvement Company.
A. A. Denny.
Seattle Transfer Company.
Oregon Railway & Navigation Company.
The several banks.
Baily Gatzert.
Schwabacher Brothers & Company.
Toklas, Singerman & Company.
Safe Deposit Company.
Puget Sound Shore Railroad.
Judge Thomas Burke.
Dexter Horton.
E. Saunderson
George E. Frye.
Stetson & Post.
The Commercial Mill Company.
The Mechanics' Mill Company.
The Seattle Ship Building and Dry Dock Company.
The Ferry estate.
Hillery Butler.
Isaac Korn.
J. S. Bailey.
Captain Starr.
L. S. J. Hunt.
Angus Mackintash.
The Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern.
Gordon Hardware Company.
The Seattle Hardware Company.
Moran Bros.
Sutcliffe Baxter.
J. F. McNaught.
A. P. Hotaling.
W. S. Ladd.

John Collins, who owned the Occidental hotel, valued at $40,000, with only $65,000 insurance.

William Shoudy.
Harrington & Smith.
J. A. Hatfield.
E. Lowe.
Levi & Co.

And this list, under the circumstances, is only a very limited one. The losses in everything are variously estimated now at from $15,000,000 to $20,000,000.

The office of the Pacific Postal Telegraph Company is temporarily located in the Moore Land Company's building, one of the few left standing in the business center. It is one of two leading real estate offices not burned out.

SEATTLE, W. T., June 6.—An *Oregonian* dispatch says: At 12 o'clock the Occidental hotel fell into the street with a crash. It is supposed that two persons were buried underneath the ruins. Reports of the burning of five men are considered authentic, but details are impossible to get at this hour. It is also reported that ten men were caught by the fire and have not been seen since. It is supposed that they are dead.

One man was killed by the blowing up of a building.

EXTENT OF THE FIRE.

Only One Building Left Standing in the Business Portion of the City.

SEATTLE, June 7.—At 3 o'clock this morning the fire had practically burned itself out. It has reached the gas works on Jackson street, and the dry docks. The lumber yards are still on fire, and whereas still burning.

The whole loss is $13,000,000, with $1,000,000 insurance. Only one important building is left standing, the Boston block in which the postoffice is located. It is greatly scorched. The residence portion is practically untouched. This calamity has fallen more heavily on those best able to stand the loss, and Seattle will be rebuilt on a grander and more substantial scale.

Relief is pouring in from every quarter. Firemen from Portland, Tacoma and Olympia are here and playing water on the ruins.

The loss of libraries and office fixtures will amount to $1,000,000 alone.

It is now pretty certain that not more than five lives have been lost and possibly only two. The eight men reported burned at Stetson & Post's mill are now said to have escaped. Two woman reported lost in the Denny block were carried out unconscious by firemen. A number of miraculous escapes are reported.

NEW SEATTLE.

A City Finer and More Substantial Will Arise From the Ashes of the Old Town.

SEATTLE, June 7. The loss by yesterday's fire will reach $10,000,000, but already in a number of places workmen have begun to grade and clean up lots preparatory to rebuilding. Many merchants have secured quarters in the residence portion of the city and are open this morning with the remnants of the stock saved from the fire. The people have decided to rebuild the city with brick and stone. This decision was reached quickly and almost unanimously at a meeting held this morning. A call was published in this morning's papers, asking the citizens to convene at the Regimental armory at 11 o'clock to consider the matter and ways and means. The question discussed was: "What shall we do under the trying circumstances?" The attendance was large. Previous to the calling of the assemblage to order, those present gathered together in small groups and earnestly canvassed the situation.

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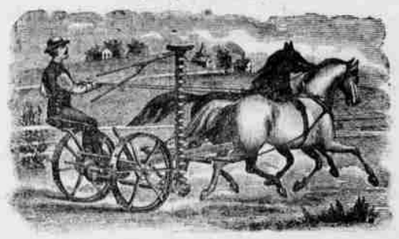

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EVERYBODY CHEERFUL.

Not a single long face is to be seen. No one not aware of the facts would have imagined that the assembly was in the midst of a calamity. The air of cheerful earnestness was surprising. At 11 o'clock Mayor Moran called the meeting to order by rapping on a table at one side of the large hall. Immediately he was surrounded by 500 or 600 citizens, each one on active business meant. No more earnest gathering was ever seen anywhere. Mayor Moran stated that the city council was to hold a meeting to-night, and desired an expression of opinion on two important questions. They were as to whether they should permit the erection of wooden buildings within the fire limits, and whether several important business streets should be straightened and made wider. Judge Hoyt thought a suspension of the fire limit ordinance for one year would be favored by the business community.

G. Morris Haller said that if a wooden building is erected, it will remain until burned down. He thought that no wooden buildings should be erected within the fire limits.

The remarks of the speaker were received with such applause that no subsequent speaker said anything in favor of permitting the erection of temporary frame buildings.

VARIOUS COMMITTEES APPOINTED.

The other speakers were ex Governor E. P. Ferry, Jacob Furth, Angus Mackintosh, Judge C. H. Hanford and ex-Governor Watson C. Squire. Each spoke in terms of encouragement and praise for Seattle's business community.

George B. Adair mentioned the fact that $558 had been raised for the Johnstown sufferers, and asked if the sum had not better be applied to the home relief fund. One hundred voices said: "No, let her go!"

Governor Ferry rose and said: "Let us not beg until we find we cannot take care of our own suffering. Let what we receive come as voluntary contributions." He announced that the citizens of Tacoma, in one hour, subscribed $10,000 for Seattle's relief. This was greeted with cheers.

During the meeting it was announced that John Collins said to a friend, while the Occidental hotel was in flames, "I will commence to build a much finer building on that site as soon as the bricks get cold."

It was further announced that George Frye had instructed his architect to let the contract for rebuilding his opera house at once, and if possible to have the same done within sixty days. These are fair specimens of the present spirit now prevalent in Seattle.

A committee of five was appointed to confer with the city authorities concerning the subject of widening the streets. Another committee of five was appointed to receive donations and extend relief where it is found necessary.

All the companies of the First Regiment are on guarding the demoaned property, and preventing the pilfering of merchandise or home furnishings. The city is quiet and everybody hopeful.

MANY IMPROVEMENTS TO BE MADE.

Portland Wholesale Houses Will Give All Possible Relief to Merchants.

SEATTLE, June 7.—An *Oregonian* correspondent says:

There was little or no confusion. The entire burnt district is kept free from idlers. Those who have business in the debris must get a military permit, and there is no desire to loiter.

IMPROVEMENTS.

In the first place the city will be rid of rickety frame buildings.

Second—Front street, the main business thoroughfare, can be widened to 60 feet and made to run into Commercial street without an angle, thus giving one business street the entire length of the city. Besides, Second and Third streets, in the new portion of the city, can be made to conform to South Second and South Third in the old part of town, known as the sawdust district.

Thirdly—All street grades can be raised.

This matter of street changes has been agitated for years, and now reforms can be made with slight expense to the city, and no loss whatever to property owners.

Considering the destruction of all the hotels, restaurants, grocery stores, banks, news, paper offices and telegraph offices; the stoppage of cables and electric railways, depots and wharves, and the general demoralization, there is not so much inconvenience as one would expect, and no suffering at all, so far as reported. No dwelling houses were burned; hence there are no homeless women or children. The first feeling of fear seems entirely to have left the people, and they are to all appearances in their normal state of mind. A spirit of energy, enterprise and pluck pervades the atmosphere, and every one is bent on resuming business "at the old stand."

About thirty Portland jobbers and insurance men arrived here to-day. One jobber, whose house is carrying something like $30,000 worth of accounts in Seattle, said to me that his debtors should be treated with the utmost leniency. He thought several weak firms must go to the wall, but that Portland would join with the creditors in other cities in sustaining every firm worthy of such support.

THE DAY AT SEATTLE.

Idlers to Be Put to Work Clearing Up the Ruins.

SEATTLE, June 9.—The work of blowing down the walls of the burned district goes on. To-day the walls of the Occidental hotel were toppled over into the street, smashing what was left of the cable line turntable.

David Wilson, the Tacoma capitalist, who is chairman of the Tacoma relief committee, has two large tents in fine working order, at which fully 8,000 got their meals to-day.

News has been received that the thriving little town of Centralia, in Lewis county, subscribed $300 for the relief fund.

The insurance adjusters are rapidly accomplishing the adjustment of losses and are paying insurance. The remarkable confidence of the heaviest losers for the future has been contagious, and there is very little discouragement expressed in the city.

Most of the day has been spent in recovering safes from the ruins and opening them. The safe of Toklas, Singerman & Co., and its contents were found to be totally destroyed.

The clerks of Seattle, which formed no inconsiderable part of the population, are in despair. Many of them lost all they had but the clothes on their back, and are out of employment. Some of them have, through false pride, gone hungry rather than eat at the free meal tents.

All idlers have the choice of going to work or leaving town.

THE CRONIN INQUEST.

An Attempt to Implicate Alexander Sullivan in the Murder.

CHICAGO, June 5.—The Cronin inquest was continued to-day. Patrick McGraw, a friend of Cronin, testified that Cronin told him that he expected to be killed for the part he took in the investigation at Buffalo, and for the charges that Sullivan while a member of the executive board of the Clan-na-Gael, misappropriated a large amount of that society's funds, and sent men to their death and to British prisons to hide such misappropriations.

MORE INVESTIGATIONS.

Just before the inquest over Dr. Cronin was ended for to-day the books of the Traders' bank of Chicago were brought into the courtroom by order of Judge Shepard. Byron Smith, receiver of the bank, was present to explain their bearings on the case. By checks on file and ledger entries it was shown that in the summer of 1882 Alexander Sullivan had altogether $200,000 in the bank. Of this money $20,000 and more was on individual account. The rest was credited to Alexander Sullivan, agent. By September 6, 1882, this money had been drawn out on checks made payable to J. T. Lester & Co., brokers.

It is the intention of the coroner to summon a member of the firm to probe the matter further.

Patrick McGarry, Michael Barry, Maurice Morris and Joseph O'Byrne, all members of the Clan-na-Gael and friends of Dr. Cronin, gave testimony to the general effect that Dr. Cronin had aided them at different times, and that he expected Alexander Sullivan to instigate some one to kill him. All of them were asked if they had ever heard threats against the doctor's life by Mr. Sullivan, and each replied in the negative.

Thomas J. Conner, a Clan-na-Gael man, testified that he had overheard McGeehan, the Philadelphian, say that he had come West under orders from the executive committee of the Clan.

At a meeting of Camp 24, Conner continued, resolutions regretted Cronin's death were opposed, because, perhaps, the executive committee had proof to show that Cronin was a British spy.