ags on the state, municipal and federal buildings were ordered half-masted.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 14.—The following telegram was forwarded tonight:

General Thomas Ewing, New York City: As representative of the people of Ohio I claim the body of General Sherman for burial in the soil of the state which gave him birth. The people of Ohio will keep his grave green.

[Signed.] JAS. E. CAMPBELL.

At the instance of the governor, Adjutant General Dill issued an order announcing the death of General Sherman, and calling upon the National Guard to join with the people of the nation in testifying to the great loss sustained at his death. All flags will be half-masted.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 14. — Ex-President Hayes, speaking of the death of General Sherman tonight, said:

There are probably few men who ever lived in any country who were known and loved as Sherman was. He was the idol of the soldiers of the Union Army, and will be greatly mourned by all of them. In figure, in face and in bearing he was an ideal soldier. I think it can be said of him as he once said to another, "With him gone, the world seems less bright and cheerful than it was before."

THE NEWS AT WASHINGTON CITY.

President Harrison and Other Public Officials Profoundly Moved.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 14.—The president had just finished lunch this afternoon, and was walking up the stairs to his office, when the Associated Press bulletin, announcing the death of General Sherman, was handed him. The president was very much moved at the intelligence, as he and General Sherman had been near and dear friends for many years. The president served under General Sherman in his famous march to the sea, and the friendship begun at that early time had been strengthened by their close association ever since.

The president sent for General Grant, acting secretary of war, and General Schofield, and gave instructions for full military honors for the dead soldier, and made several suggestions in regard to the character of the general orders announcing General Sherman's death to the army. He also prepared a message to congress on the same subject, and issued an executive order announcing the death to the country, adding:

The secretary of war will cause the highest military honors to be paid to the memory of this distinguished officer. The national flag will be floated at half-mast over all public buildings until after the burial, and public business will be suspended in the executive departments at the city of Washington, and in the city where the interment takes place, on the day of the funeral, as an expression of the national sorrow, during such hours, and to enable every officer and employe to participate therein with their fellow-citizens.

The president also sent a telegram of condolence to the family, in which he suggested that the body be brought to Washington City on the way to St. Louis, and that it lie in state in the rotunda of the capitol for at least one day.

Representatives of the Associated Press interviewed several members of the cabinet today. Secretary Noble said he felt great personal grief at the loss of General Sherman. Among the first events in Noble's official life in Washington City was a visit from Sherman, voluntarily made in behalf of the ex-Confederate general, Joseph E. Johnston. He (Sherman) was ready to support any men when friendly to the government, as he was uncompromising to all of its enemies.

Postmaster-General Wanamaker said:

Sherman was made of pure gold. No man that I ever knew combined in such a degree the courage of a lion, the gentleness of a woman and the simplicity of a child.

Attorney General Miller—The world has lost the first of its military men. At least there is no one surviving at all comparable to him, unless it be Von Moltke. Very few men have been so close to the hearts of the people as General Sherman. One thing struck me in the great centennial review in New York. The general stood by the side of the president, and no matter what else might be claiming his attention, he did not fail to take off his hat and salute the flag. He might let men pass without recognition, but never the flag.

Secretary Blaine—For more than thirty years I have known General Sherman very intimately. Of his many and great qualities, on the public side, it is not necessary to speak. He did not grow less in the intimacy of private life and by the fireside in his own home. He was one of the warmest of friends to those who professed friendship; frank, just and magnanimous. He spoke and wrote with a freedom that seemed almost reckless, and oftentimes was misunderstood, as when he wrote his memoirs. His death seems premature.

Acting Secretary of War Grant this afternoon issued a general order to the army announcing the death. It includes the president's message to congress and the executive order. It was accompanied by another order issued by Adjutant-General Kelton, directing that on the day of the funeral the troops at every military post be paraded and the orders read to them, after which labors for the day will cease. The flag will be displayed at half-mast from the receipt of this order till the close of the funeral. On the day of the funeral, a salute of seventeen guns will be fired at half-hour intervals, commencing at 8 a. m. The officers of the army will wear the usual badge of mourning, and the colors of the several regiments and battalions will be draped in mourning for a period of six months.

The House committee on military affairs will report appropriate resolutions of respect, and will recommend that the House take part in the funeral services. General Cutcheon, chairman of the committee on military affairs, referred feelingly to the fact that the death removed the last of the three great Union generals. "This passage from Sherman's memoirs," said he, "is the key to the character of the whole man. It was written at the outbreak of the war, when Sherman was in Louisiana: 'On no earthly account will I do any act or think any thought hostile to or in defiance of the government of the United States.'"

Following is the president's message to the family of General Sherman:

I loved and venerated General Sherman, and would stand very near to the more deeply afflicted members of his family in this hour of bereavement. It will be as if there were one dead in every loyal household in the land. I suggest that the body be borne through Washington City and lie in state for one day in the rotunda of the capitol. Please advise me of any arrangements made. BENJAMIN HARRISON.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Announcing to Congress the Death of General Sherman.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 14.—The president this afternoon sent the following message to congress:

The death of William Sherman, which took place today at his residence in New York, is an event that will bring sorrow to the heart of every citizen. No American was ever so loved as he. To look on his face, to hear his name, was to have one's love of country intensified. He served his country not for fame, not out of a sense of personal duty, but a love of the flag and the beneficial civil instruction of which it was the emblem. He was an ideal soldier and shared to the fullest the esprit de corps of the army, but he cherished the civil institutions organized under the constitution and was only a soldier that these might be perpetuated in honor. A profound student of military science, he drew from it principles and suggestions, and so adapted them to use that his campaign continues to be the most profitable study of the military profession throughout the world. His genial nature made him the comrade of every soldier in the Union army. No presence was so welcome and inspiring at the campfire and commandery as his. His career is complete, his honors full. He received from the government the highest rank known to our military establishment, and from the people unstinted gratitude and love. No word can add to his fame. His death followed in startling quickness that of the admiral of the navy, and it is a sad and notable incident that when the department under which he served shall put on the usual emblems of mourning, four of the eight executive departments will be simultaneously draped in black, and the one other has but today removed the crape from its walls.

GEN. SHERMAN IN SEATTLE.

Some Reminiscences of His Visit to This City.

The death of General W. T. Sherman recalls to many residents of Seattle his visit here. In speaking of the subject last evening Mr. Fred J. Grant said: "General Sherman seemed to have a peculiar fondness for this city, as he came here four times, once back in the '70s, once in 1880, and again in 1883 and 1886. He used to stay several weeks, and he always seemed sorry to leave. Indeed in 1886 he told some of the Seattle people that were it not for his family he would make this place his home.

"He would sit for hours in the lobby of the Occidental hotel, talking of war, politics and everything else with knots of veterans and others who gathered about him. He was a ready speaker and used to express his opinions in forcible fashion. But then, you know, he always had the habit of saying what he thought, and sometimes of saying it very bluntly.

"I first met him through my newspaper work, and found him very affable and agreeable. This free tongue of his made him the joy of the interviewer's heart, for he had positive views and he didn't object to stating them.

"But General Sherman was not always surrounded by a crowd. Now and then you would see him walking alone along Front street, watching the people, and looking into the shop windows.

"In 1880 he was with Hayes, making a tour of the country. His last two visits apparently had no object but pleasure. In 1886 General Logan, General Alger and some others came up with him from a Grand Army encampment at San Francisco. The party received many attentions, which the old general seemed heartily to enjoy. Senator Squire—he was then governor—gave a dinner for them at the Occidental hotel; and a big clam-bake was held over at Alki point.

"General Sherman's review of the local militia companies was an event of some importance and caused quite a flutter among the state soldiery.

"He made a big sensation by a speech at the Stevens post of the Grand Army. It was just after the Chinese troubles, and he spoke his mind straight out, urging the old soldiers to use all their influence for law and order.

"He returned over the Canadian Pacific. I know he was so enthusiastic over the country that he induced his brother John to come out here."

SKETCH OF A USEFUL LIFE.

General Sherman's Great Services in Crushing the Rebellion.

William Tecumseh Sherman was born in Lancaster, O., February 8, 1820. His branch of the family is traced to Samuel Sherman, of Essex, England, who came to America in 1634 with his brother, the Rev. John Sherman, and his cousin, Captain John Sherman. Roger Sherman, signer of the declaration of independence, traced his lineage to the captain, and General Sherman to that of Rev. John, whose family settled in Woodbury and Norwalk, Conn., whence some of them moved to Lancaster, Fairfield county, O., in 1810.

The father of General Sherman was a lawyer, and for five years before his death, in 1829, judge of the supreme court. His mother, who was married in 1810, was Mary Hoyt. She had eleven children, of whom William was the sixth and John the eighth.

William was adopted by Thomas Ewing, and attended school in Lancaster till 1836. In July of that year he was sent as a cadet to West Point, where he was graduated in 1840 sixth in a class of forty-two members. Among his classmates was George H. Thomas. As a cadet he is remembered as an earnest, deep-spirited, honorable and outspoken youth, deeply impressed, according to one of his early letters, with the grave responsibility properly attaching to "serving the country."

He also at that time expressed a wish to go to the far West, out of civilization. He was commissioned as a second lieutenant in the Third artillery in July, 1840, and sent to Florida, where the embers of the Indian war were still smoldering. During the following year he was made a first lieutenant, and commanded a small detachment at Picolata. In 1842 he was at Fort Morgan, Mobile Point, Ala., and later at Fort Moultrie, Charleston harbor, where he indulged in hunting and society, the immediate vicinity of the fort being a summer resort for the people of Charleston. In 1843, on his return from a short leave, he began the study of law, not to make it a profession, but to render himself a more intelligent soldier.

When the Mexican war began in 1846 he was sent with troops around Cape Horn to California, where he acted as adjutant general to General Stephen W. Kearny, Colonel Mason and General Persifer F. Smith.

Returning East in 1850, on May 1 he married Miss Ellen Boyle Ewing, at Washington City, her father, his old friend, then being secretary of the interior. He was appointed a captain in the commissary department September 2, 1850, and sent to St. Louis and New Orleans. He had already received a brevet of captain in California, to date from May 30, 1848. Seeing little prospect of promotion and small opportunity for his talents in the army in time of peace, he resigned his commission September 6, 1853, the few graduates of West Point being at that period in demand in many walks of civil life.

In 1858-9 he was a counsellor-at-law in Leavenworth, Kan., and in the next year became superintendent of the state military academy at Alexandria, La., where he did good work; but when that state seceded from the Union he promptly resigned.

Of the civil war Sherman took what were then considered extreme views. He regarded President Lincoln's call for 75,000 three-months' men in April, 1861, as trifling with a serious matter, declaring that the rising of the secessionists was not a mob to be put down by a *posse comitatus*, but a war to be fought out by armies. On May 13 he was commissioned colonel of the Thirteenth infantry, with instructions to report to General Scott at Washington City, and commanded a brigade at the battle of Bull Run. On August 3, 1861, he was made a brigadier general of volunteers, and on the 28th of that month was sent from the Army of the Potomac to be second in command to General Robert Anderson in Kentucky. General Anderson soon asked to be relieved, and he was succeeded by Sherman, who in turn was relieved by General Buell and ordered to report to General Halleck, commanding the Department of the West. He was placed in command of Benton barracks, and after the capture of Forts Henry and Donelson was assigned to the Army of the Tennessee. His command took part in the battle of Shiloh, where Sherman was wounded in the hand but did not leave the field. He was made a major-general of volunteers to date from May 1, 1862, and for active service in the campaign against Vicksburg was appointed a brigadier general in the regular army.

At the battle of Mission Ridge, Sherman's force occupied the left, and successfully resisted a succession of fierce assaults made to crush him. He was then sent to the relief of Gen. Burnside, who was besieged by Longstreet in Knoxville, Tenn., and was in severe straits. Under orders from Grant he made forced marches and reached Knoxville not a minute too soon, and having supplied Burnside with all assistance needed marched back to Chattanooga.

Grant was made lieutenant general on March 2, 1864, and on the 12th he assigned Sherman to the command of the military division of the Mississippi, comprising the departments of the Ohio, the Tennessee, the Cumberland and the Arkansas — in a word, of the entire Southwest region with temporary headquarters at Nashville. In a letter on March 4 Grant acknowledged to Sherman his great gratitude for the co-operation and skill which so largely contributed to his own success, and on February 19 Sherman received the thanks of congress for his services in the Chattanooga campaign.

On April 10 Sherman received final instructions from Grant to move against Atlanta. On May 13 he defeated General Johnston, and again on May 15 at Resaca. June 1 Altoona was occupied by Sherman. After two unsuccessful assaults on Kenesar he at last compelled Johnston to evacuate that place on July 2. Peachtree compelled them to fall back on Atlanta. After the most vigorous operations Sherman compelled Hood to evacuate that place, but not until the general had destroyed everything of value.

November 15, 1864, saw the commencement of the famous "march to the sea." December 13 Fort McAllister fell before him. December 20 Savannah was evacuated. His whole loss from Atlanta to the sea was 545 wounded and missing. Moving northward he accepted Johnston's surrender upon a "basis of agreement," which was, however, rejected by the government. On May 24 he, after a triumphant march, reached Washington City, where his army was dissolved. Upon the accession of Grant to the presidency he became commander-in-chief of the United States army, March 4, 1869.

In 1871-72 he traveled through Europe, and through the courtesy of Germany, viewed the operations of the Franco-Prussia war. In 1874 he removed the headquarters of the army to St. Louis, but in 1876 they were again removed to Washington City.

At his own request, and in order to make Sheridan general-in-chief of the army, Sherman was placed on the retired list, with full pay and emoluments, on February 8, 1884. He received many honors, among which may be mentioned the degree of LL D. from Dartmouth, Yale, Harvard, Princeton and other universities, and membership in the board of regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

Senator Hearst Worse.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 14.—Senator Hearst's family report him not quite so well this afternoon as yesterday.

Vice-Pres. Clough Coming to Seattle.

HELENA, Feb. 14.—[Special.]—The Great Northern special car that arrived yesterday went west over the Northern Pacific today attached to train No. 1. The occupants are W. P. Clough, vice president of the Great Northern; John Gordon, general manager of the Great Northern Steamship Company; Leslie P. Richardson, secretary to President Hill, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Spencer, of Gray's Harbor, Wash. The trip of Mr. Clough is a business one, connected with the construction work of the Great Northern on the Pacific coast.

Tacoma Divorce Court.

TACOMA, Feb. 14.—[Special.]—Divorces were today granted Samuel Snell, from his wife Mary A. Snell, and to Elizabeth Wilson from her husband John Wilson.

Oregon Adopts Australian Ballot.

SALEM, Or., Feb. 14.—The governor has signed the Australian ballot bill, which passed both houses of the legislature a few days ago.

Mr. J. F. Masters, cashier for Emmitt & Co.'s bank, Waverly, O., says: "I consider Chamberlain's Cough Remedy the best I have ever used. After using several other kinds without benefit I tried it, and it quickly cured me after years of suffering with an obstinate cough and throat trouble."

BISMARCK TOO BOLD.

Emperor William Threatens to Prosecute the Prince.

ARMY CHANGES CRITICISED.

Retired Chancellor's Paper Causes Sensations—An American Blackmailer Given Two Years in Prison.

BERLIN, Feb. 14.—[New York Associated Press, Copyright, 1891.]—The official invitation of the United States to take part in the World's fair at Chicago has been referred to the different states in order that commercial interests may be consulted before a reply is made up. It is expected in official circles that there will be a rush of German exhibitors, for whom it will be necessary to secure the largest possible space.

The crisis in the feud between Bismarck and the emperor is becoming acute. In conversation at an official dinner last night the emperor remarked that the attacks inspired by Bismarck were aimed at him. He feared he would soon be obliged to take severe measures to suppress these attacks, which were dangerous to the government and the empire. It is reported that Chancellor Caprivi has been instructed to publish a warning to Bismarck's paper, the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, to cease publishing its pretended revelations of government affairs, on pain of prosecution.

The *Nachrichten* published yesterday an article which caused a sensation. It declared the recent changes in the army general staff were due to the fact that Waldersee and other officers were working to bring on a war with Russia. The article repeats other charges that Waldersee has already denied, but which have acquired fresh significance from the removal of his intimates, Majors Fjahn and Siebert, from the general staff.

The emperor had a prolonged conference yesterday with the chancellor and minister of justice. It is difficult to believe that the emperor means to go to the length of prosecuting Bismarck, yet his uncontrolled intensity of irritation supports the rumors that he will do so. The tone of an inspired note in the *North German Gazette* indicates that a milder form of repression will be tried before Bismarck is personally challenged. The developments of the feud are watched with the keenest interest. Adherents of Bismarck say the prince does not fear prosecution; he is ready to meet, and perhaps wants to provoke it.

At an official dinner last night, representatives were present from every political section in the reichstag, except the socialists. The emperor gave them his opinions on all topics of the day regarding legislation, etc.

A German-American composer named Seifert, who was formerly a piano-maker in San Francisco, has been on trial here on a charge of levying blackmail on a wealthy American widow. Mrs. Maguire, with whom Seifert had an intrigue after he had been divorced from his first wife. The evidence submitted to the court showed that for a long period Seifert has lived in an extravagant manner at the expense of the widow. The liaison attained a crisis when Seifert transplanted his affections and married the widow's maid. He continued, however, to retain his grip upon the widow's purse, threatening to publish the story of their intrigue in the *Police Gazette*, furnishing their portraits to illustrate the articles, unless he was supported with money. Friends of the lady assisted in laying a trap to capture the blackmailer. Detectives were hidden in the widow's room during an interview she arranged with Seifert. They heard Seifert threaten to shoot her if she did not submit to his exactions. They pounced upon him and placed him under arrest. The trial resulted in his conviction, and he was sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

COMING TO THE FAIR.

France Accepts the Invitation—Minister Reid Ill.

PARIS, Feb. 14.—The invitation tendered by the United States to the French government to take part in the Columbian exhibition to be held in Chicago, was accepted by the cabinet without discussion.

In speaking of the matter a high official said to United States Minister Reid:

I think France is the first country to accept the invitation; I hope so anyway.

A cabinet minister said, smilingly:

We have accepted the invitation in spite of the new American tariff law.

Minister Reid, in transmitting to the foreign office the invitation, also sent a friendly note to Ribot, minister of foreign affairs, and received a response of the most cordial nature. Reid states that Chicago may expect a prompt reply and the assurance of the French government's heartiest participation in the fair. Berger, director of the recent exposition in Paris, heads the French delegation which will be sent to Chicago.

Mr. Reid is threatened with pleurisy.

LESS MONEY FOR THE ARMY.

Italian Premier's Policy Will Be of Economy—Triple Alliance Approved.

ROME, Feb. 14.—In the chamber today the new premier made his promised statement as to the policy of the cabinet, which has already been outlined. The marquis declared that the cabinet will fight under the standard of economy, and proposed to equalize the budget by a reduction of all the estimates, including the war and navy estimates. The foreign policy would follow the verdict of the elections, and be simple and frank, as befitting a country really desirous of peace. He added:

We shall staunchly maintain the alliances existing and let our conduct prove that we have no aggressive intentions.

Vice-Admiral Sanborn has been appointed minister of marine. At a meeting today of eighty-five opposition members of the chamber, including ex-Premier Crispi, an executive committee was appointed to organize an attack upon the government.

JACK THE RIPPER A SADDLER.

Carroty Nell Scratched His Face While He Was Butchering Her.

LONDON, Feb. 14. — Another man has been arrested in Whitechapel on suspicion of being the murderer of "Carroty Nell." Blood was found upon his clothes. The prisoner was seen with the murdered woman a quarter of an hour before the crime was committed.

The man arrested today is a saddler by trade. He has been absent from England about the period which elapsed since the last Whitechapel murder. A woman who is detained as a witness asserts that she saw the prisoner quarreling with the murdered woman early in the evening that the crime was committed. The prisoner's face is badly scratched, as if by a woman's finger-nails.

France Needs Reciprocity.

PARIS, Feb. 14.—The committee of defense of the export trade has entered a protest against the government's policy of protection. The committee demands a resumption of the commercial treaties, which the committee asserts rendered France prosperous for thirty years.

America Makes Her Own Rails.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—The West Cumberland Iron Company has shut down, owing to a lack of orders for steel rails. Nine hundred men are out of work. Other iron companies are reducing the number of men employed.

Insurgents Defeat Chilean Army.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—Dispatches from Buenos Ayres in regard to the revolution in Chile announce that an important engagement has taken place in Tarapaca between the rebels and the government forces, and that the latter have been completely defeated.

A Bishop Denounces Parnell.

DUBLIN, Feb. 14.—Bishop McCormick, of Galway, in a letter published today protests against Parnell's visit to that city as "a grave scandal, a political blunder and a social disgrace" He calls Parnell a publicly convicted adulterer.

The Danube Frozen.

VIENNA, Feb. 14.—A heavy snowfall has blocked the railways in the mountain districts of Moravia, Silesia and East Galicia. The weather is very cold and the Danube is frozen from Pesth down, a distance of 186 miles.

NO JOINT STATE RAILROADS.

Committee Decides That Washington Cannot Help Oregon Build a Railway.

PORTLAND, Feb. 14.—[Special.]—The two committees appointed by the Oregon and Washington legislatures to investigate the feasibility of the two states taking joint action regarding the construction of portage railroads at The Dalles and Cascades concluded their labors this afternoon. Three sessions were held, but nothing was accomplished beyond coming to the conclusion that nothing can be done. This conclusion was reached from the report of the sub-committee appointed to investigate the authority the state of Washington may exercise, and the rights it may confer on the state of Oregon in regard to the construction of railways within the state of Washington. This committee decided that the state of Washington cannot confer on the state of Oregon the right to exercise within the former the right of eminent domain; that Washington can pass no law for opening a highway within the state unless the same extends into more than one county, and that the term highway includes railroads; that the state of Washington cannot appropriate any money to be expended in internal improvements beyond her jurisdiction, and that the state of Washington cannot become jointly associated with the state of Oregon in the construction of a railroad and cannot loan or extend its credit thereto. This settles the question of taking joint legislative action for the relief of the commerce of Eastern Washington and Oregon. The committee will report to the respective legislatures Monday that nothing can be done.

FORSYTHE TO SUCCEED GIBBON.

The Butcher of Wounded Knee Selected for Promotion.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 14.—A Washington special says Colonel Forsythe's appointment to the next brigadier generalship in the army, which occurs by the retirement of Brigadier-General Gibbon two months hence, is now practically assured. It has been feared by his friends that this suspension from his command by General Miles might be injurious to his candidacy for this important army plume, but they now regard Secretary Proctor's simply complimentary endorsements of his action in the Wounded Knee affair as equivalent to a promise for further reward in the shape of promotion. Certain it is that both the president and the secretary of war have the highest personal regard for him, and as the next brigadier-generalship properly belongs to the cavalry, there seems no reason to doubt that he will be the favored one.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 14.—A special from San Antonio says: Captain Harry Wessels, Company H, Third cavalry, is to be court-martialed under orders from the secretary of wat. He accused his superior officer, General Stanley, of drunkenness and incompetency because the latter refused him a furlough when ordered to be in readiness to go to the Siovx country.

Old Soldiers Want Cherokee Lands.

ARKANSAS CITY, Kas., Feb. 14.—In answer to a call issued by the Southwest Soldiers' Association, fully 1,000 old soldiers and five times as many citizens gathered here today and adopted resolutions urging congress to at once open the Cherokee strip and other lands to settlement.

Tacoma Bond Ordinance Passed.

TACOMA, Feb. 14.—[Special.]—The city council this evening passed an ordinance for the issue of $300,000 bonds to meet the city's outstanding indebtedness. The city treasurer reported receipts for January of $176,590; disbursements, $74,547; cash on hand, $102,043.

BRAINS IN THE STOMACH.

Why the Body of Shafer Will Not Be Exhumed.

It now transpires that the doctors who held the post mortem examination on George Shafer, the prize-fighter's, remains did not throw the brains away. They explained yesterday that when through with dissecting the brains they did not put them back into the head, but opened the stomach and put them in there.

The body has been buried too long now and it will not be exhumed. When questioned Friday the doctors failed to say the brains were put in the stomach, but did acknowledge they were not put back in the skull.

Celebrated Lodging-House Raided.

The Club lodging-house, corner of Washington and Commercial, was pulled at 3 o'clock this morning by Officers Noble, Phillips and Pearce. Nina Harmon, the proprietress, Myrtle Ladd and Mary Johnson, inmates, were taken to police headquarters, together with Frank Westover, Ed Bishop, T. Rhodes, T. B. Derling and Charles Lake, who were found in the house.

Improvements in the Second Ward.

A number of citizens living in the central portion of the Second ward met last evening in the office of R. Morford & Co., corner of Jackson and Alton streets, to take preliminary steps toward securing improvements on the streets in that vicinity. A resolution was passed asking the city council to open Main street from Yakima to Market, and Alton, Bush, Pearl and Sutter streets fyom Yesler avenue to Jackson street.

PASSENGER LISTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 14.—The following passengers sailed today on the steamer City of Puebla:

For Victoria—J. Hydes, Mrs. R. Hart, Miss DeHart, Mrs. M. C. Brown, M. Hart, James McWhillie, H. McKnight, R. G. Tutio, Mrs. H. Leaycroft, F. B. Batcheldor, Ed. McCallum, Mrs. F. W. Bitley, John Anderson.

For Seattle—D. W. Dabovich, Dr. W. A. Shannon and wife, J. Kahn, A. Scott, J. Kenstein, S. C. Haller and wife; John A. Mayer, Frank Kittredge, F. A. Rosenbaum, H. Wilson, C. Wilson, C. Murphy and wife, C. Humphrey and wife, T. Morgan and wife, Jo McConniff and nine children.

For Tacoma: M. T. Vallejo and wife, H. C. Booth, H. E. Palmer, Mr. Crabe, T. F. Patterson, Henry Wolke, Homer Grey, C. H. Woods and wife.

For Port Townsend: Miss Bell Rouger, Mrs. E. P. Blake, child and maid.

A CANDLE IN THE OIL.

Attempt to Burn Colonel Tarbel's Newspaper Office.

WAS IT TO GET INSURANCE?

Sachs, the Faro Judge, Fighting Against Fate—A Bucoda Miner Killed—Olympia Pioneer Dead.

FAIRHAVEN, Feb. 14.—[Special.]—An attempt to burn the office of the *Bellingham Bay Sun*, on Harris street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth, Fairhaven, was made tonight. The office is on the second floor of the building, Miss L. F. Ryan occupying the ground store for millinery.

This evening, Miss Ryan observed kerosene oil trickling through the ceiling. She called a neighbor, Mr. Hodge, a real estate agent, who examined the upper floor. He found it saturated with oil, and an oil can, partly empty, in which stood a lighted candle which was not quite burned down to the oil. The police are investigating the matter.

The principal owner of the paper is Colonel P. E. Tarbel, formerly of the Seattle *Journal*. He insured his plant for $2,000 a few days ago, and when the agent heard of the discovery this evening he immediately canceled the policy. The plant is mortgaged for $900.

Tarbel has been sued for a board bill due at the Fairhaven hotel.

THE FARO JUDGE WILL FIGHT.

Sachs Won't Quit the Deal While There Is a Card in the Box.

PORT TOWNSEND, Feb. 14.—[Special.]—Judge Sachs will not resign. He says he will fight it out, even if all his friends should advise him to give up the office.

"You may say for me," he said today to the correspondent of the POST-INTELLIGENCER, "that I do not consider I have been guilty of any offense that is impeachable. My side of the story is yet to be heard. I will prove, when the matter comes to trial, that these charges were inspired by malice, and that it was nothing but personal spite-work and persecution. I will never resign, because I consider the report of the committee is biased and ex parte. I should have been allowed to be present during the examination of all the witnesses, and have an opportunity to present my case in full. When the matter is before the proper tribunal I will have more to say. As to the assertion that public sentiment is largely against me here, I do not think that is true, because a majority of the business men of the city signed the remonstrance against these proceedings."

Judge Sachs will hold the regular session of the court for Clallam county at Port Angeles, beginning on Monday.

Attorney W. F. Hayes, one of the counsel for Judge Sachs, returned today from Olympia, where he has been looking out for the judge's interest for several days. Hayes is somewhat disgusted with the turn affairs have taken, and does not conceal his feelings. In talking today in the presence of several persons he made some assertions, which if true, ought to create a miniaturre senatorial sensation.

"In the first place this is a huge conspiracy to ruin Judge Sachs and crush some of his friends," said Mr. Hayes. "I was reliably informed at Olympia that when Mr. Plummer withdrew from the speakership contest he had an understanding with Mr. Shaw that the latter would appoint a committee that would report for Sachs' impeachment when the case came up. Every member of the committee told me last Wednesday that there was not sufficient evidence to impeach Judge Sachs. Now how do they reconcile their report with what they told me? I tell you, that report was biased, and the committee has undertaken more than it can accomplish. Judge Sachs will never be impeached, and by G—d, sir, if I was being hounded as he is, I would follow my persecutors behind the prison walls!"

The case continues to be talked about a great deal. City Attorney Johnson and R. A. Ballinger returned from Olympia yesterday, and are well pleased with the outlook for the removal of Judge Sachs. They will return Monday. Judge Sachs will not go to the capital until he is summoned by the legislature, but his attorneys will be on hand Monday afternoon.

DEATH OF A. B. RABBESON.

He Operated the First Sawmill on Puget Sound, at Tumwater.

OLYMPIA, Feb. 14.—[Special.]—A. B. Rabbeson, one of the oldest pioneers on Puget sound, died this morning, aged 66. Rabbeson was born in New York city and came to Olympia when 21 years of age. He started the first sawmill on Puget sound, at Tumwater, and took a claim near Olympia, known as Rabbeson's prairie. He was the first white man to explore Hood's canal, and had many narrow escapes from death at the hands of the Indians. He was a captain in the Indian war, after which he settled down and accumulated a small fortune. At the time of his death he was a member of the firm of Rabbeson & Harned, undertakers.

MINER INSTANTLY KILLED.

Henry Nickelson Blown to Pieces While Re-Lighting a Fuse at Bucoda.

BUCODA, Wash., Feb. 14.—[Special.]—Henry Nickelson, a coal miner, was accidently killed in the Bucoda mines this afternoon by the discharge of a blast while attempting to relight a fuse which he supposed had gone out. The blast was discharged directly under him, causing instant death.

Tacoma Brevities.

TACOMA, Feb. 14.—[Special.]—The Abbott hotel was today leased to M. J. Reilly for a term of years; consideration, $10,000 per annum.

The Powhatan Club was organized today for the purpose of promoting good fellowship among its members and to care for the sick. The incorporators are J. N. Leonard, Julian Olds, F. F. Taylor, William Schlarb, H. Barthel.

Alfred Chevaier, aged 52, of Carbonado, who attempted suicide last Sunday by shooting himself in the mouth, was brought to this city today and placed in the Fannie Paddock hospital. He has a wife and nine children and is in a critical condition, as the injury may result in lockjaw. He has been despondent for some time, and once before tried to end his life.

Idaho's Orphan "Senator."

BOISE CITY, Feb. 14.—[Special.]—William H. Clagett procured a certificate of his election from Governor Willey today, but when he presented it to Secretary of State Pinkham that official flatly refused to sign it or affix the seal of state thereto, on the ground that he had already performed that office for Hon. Fred T. Dubois. Judge Beatty left town tonight, and it is rumored that he has gone on to Washington City. But little legislative business was transacted today. Both houses were in committee of the whole most of the time on pending bills.

Washington

Many people in this state have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla with great benefit, and are heartily recommending it to their friends. It seems to "go to the right spot," and for all diseases caused by impure blood, or for "that tired feeling," dyspepsia or kidney and liver complaints it is very successful. Try it.

Tetter—A Severe Case.

"I have used Hood's Sarsaparilla and am using it now. For eleven years I have been troubled with tetter and have used almost every kind of medicine and prescription that I could hear of. My hands would crack open and were so sore that I could not work. About last Christmas I saw Hood's Sarsaparilla advertised, and I decided to buy a bottle. I have taken three bottles and am so much better that I will continue a thorough course, and I believe I will be entirely well in a short time." ELIJAH S. YEATES, Box 23, North Yakima, Washington.

That Tired Feeling.

"About a year ago I was all run down and did not feel like working at all; I was always tired and was losing flesh and strength every day. I tried several different medicines which physicians had prescribed for me, but they had no effect on me whatever. I finally bought a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, which I had seen advertised, and took it steadily for four months. From the start I could see a change in me. I commenced to gain in weight, could eat more and 'that tired feeling' was all gone, and today I can say that I have never been so well before in my life. I owe it to Hood's Sarsaparilla, because it cured where all others failed." C. H. BOUM, Seattle, Washington.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar.

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

Prompt Action

Will enable you to secure a choice residence lot in the Eastern addition, adjoining Broadway, and only five blocks from the new courthouse. The James street cable line runs through the property and no lot is more than two blocks distant therefrom.

Prices will advance as soon as cars begin running, which will not be later than February 1st, hence the necessity of immediate action.

The Eastern lots are 60x120 feet, with alley.

The Eastern lots are inside property.

The Eastern lots are only twelve blocks from Occidental square.

The Eastern lots adjoin the most aristocratic portion of the city.

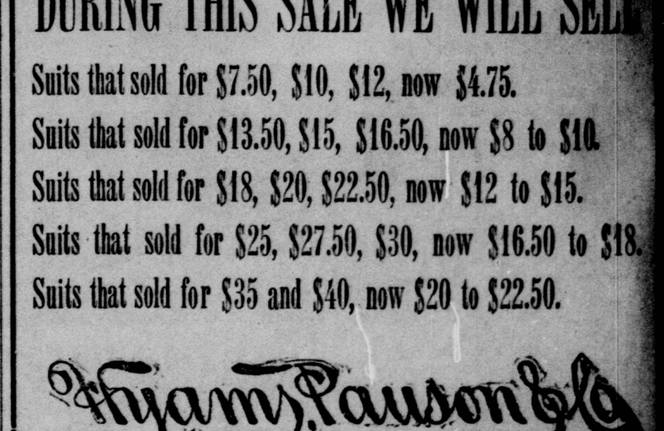
The Eastern lots have graded streets.

The Eastern lots have only to be seen to be appreciated and purchased.

Smith & McCargar

ROOMS 11 AND 12 SULLIVAN BLOCK, FRONT ST.

☞We have applications for desirable improved residence property, hence the propriety of listing your property with us.



OUR

BROKEN LINES S·A·L·E

Has proven such a success that we have decided to continue it through the rest of this month and make it clear out every suit in the "Broken Lines" and every "Odd and End" Overcoat.

This "Wires Down" business has awakened the people and our Saturday's rush promises to be duplicated each day during the remainder of the month.

DURING THIS SALE WE WILL SELL

Suits that sold for $7.50, $10, $12, now $4.75.

Suits that sold for $13.50, $15, $16.50, now $8 to $10.

Suits that sold for $18, $20, $22.50, now $12 to $15.

Suits that sold for $25, $27.50, $30, now $16.50 to $18.

Suits that sold for $35 and $40, now $20 to $22.50.

Hyam, Pauson & Co.

LARGEST CLOTHING DEALERS IN THE WORLD.

800-802-804 FRONT ST., COR. COLUMBIA.

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Baggage, Telephone 41, Warehouse.
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