per year to run the government, and yet the entire volume of money in circulation is only [illegible]. The people lack $100,000,000 of sufficient to pay their taxes. The Pinkerton guards may be removed from here to-morrow, but that does not settle the question. There is a question of justice to be settled, and must be settled without a compromise. Do not compromise, boys. You must not yield until you have established a just system of finance and land, and placed the railroad and telegraph lines in the hands of the government. Every man who toils is a slave to the corporations, and the only way to regain your freedom is by means of your ballots; and after you have crossed the chasm, burn the bridge of monopoly behind you. In conclusion, let me say to you colored men who desire to leave this company, you can come to Seattle and we will see that you are taken care of and have something to eat. We are your friends."

Chairman Thurburn then concluded the speaking with a brief address. He said:

"We have not attempted to run the mines, as charged by the company, but we do say that a man should not be discharged because of his opinions. Our forefathers fought for liberty and we are fighting to maintain it. The capital of this country is in the hands of a few men, and one of them said in an after-dinner speech not long since: 'There are fifty men in this country who have it in their power to control her commerce, and at a day's notice stop every wheel in the whole territory of the United States.' Is not this enough to make honest men stop and think? The orderly and law-abiding conduct of the men on strike has won the admiration of the public and gained its sympathy. And yet the best feelings of the community have been destroyed by the introduction of an armed force in its midst under that heartless and soulless individual, Sullivan, of Portland, who pretends to hold a commission from the state or nation to recruit or arm men for military service. Had the interests of the state of Washington required it, there are thousands of old soldiers within her borders who faced death a quarter of a century ago, and would be ready to risk their lives again when called upon to defend the state and its laws. It was not necessary to call upon them, and yet a mob of the worst characters in the land has been quartered here to terrorize the citizens of Franklin, to provoke them to anger and wrath, and then shoot them down on the least pretense without giving them a chance to be heard in their own behalf. Until this trouble ends, no Knight of Labor will be engaged in an unlawful act of any kind. We are pledged to keep the peace and uphold the law. We will obey the legal commands of the state, but not of a corporation which defies public opinion and has no regard for its employes in dealing with them. During this trouble Sullivan has been the agent of Corey. He advertises for men; they respond and are hired without regard to their standard of manhood, and weapons are placed in their hands contrary to law. Apparently the brute alone is sought for, and creatures who will do any deed of desperation are best appreciated."

The chairman then read the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The existing troubles in Franklin, caused by the Oregon Improvement Company importing into our midst colored cheap labor, is still the theme of our dailies, and it is a lamentable fact that the newspapers, while depicting the evils that strikes affect in communities, throw the entire responsibility on the wage-workers, who must necessarily be the greater sufferers; and

WHEREAS, The law must be enforced at all hazards, which is undoubtedly right, but, when we consider that the lobbying that has prevailed in the halls of our legislature for the past two years has been wholly in the interest of corporate powers, we cannot so readily acquiesce in the cry; and

WHEREAS, It is a notorious fact that the best measures of reform have simply been brushed out of the way by non-concurrence, and such being the case, nothing important to the interest of labor can be accomplished while the money power of the commonwealth is allowed to control the legislature of the state. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we the miners and mine laborers of King and Pierce counties in the state of Washington, and other citizens of said counties in mass meeting assembled, do protest against the inhuman action of the Oregon Improvement Company in importing cheap colored labor to take the place of honest white labor and in discharging competent white workingmen, an action which is fraught with danger to the commonwealth and is calculated to pauperize the working class and augment the powers and privileges of the men of wealth; and be it further

Resolved, That we request and demand of Governor Ferry that he immediately make a call for an extra session of the legislature for the purpose of considering the anti-Pinkerton and other bills which were vetoed by Acting-Governor Laughton at the last session of the legislature, and have them enacted at once so that the citizens of the state of Washington may live free and untrammeled from the insults and molestation of the so-called Pinkerton and Sullivan thugs.

Resolved, That the above resolutions be printed in the Seattle papers.

Mr. Thurburn then proposed three cheers for the band and ladies, and they were given with such spirit as to make the surrounding mountains reverberate the chorus, and the meeting was adjourned with the understanding that another would be held in the near future.

Mr. Bridges requested the colored men present to remain after the meeting and talk over the situation. Some eight or ten came forward and in response to the question whether they would be willing to leave provided their fares were paid, several of them said they would. One with a white cap on his head, evidently a cook or waiter, wanted to know if they had so much money how it came that the white miners were destitute. Another one spoke up and said: "I am the chairman of these colored men, and if you want to arrange to send us all back together I can get them to go. You can arrange it with me." Mr. Bridges suggested that he remain until they reached an understanding, but he said he wanted to consult the colored folks first. Another one of the darkies chimed in, "That fellow don't represent anybody but himself. I'll make my own arrangements about going back."

While the white men were holding their meeting on the flat the negroes were meeting within the dead line, being addressed by I. W. Evans and Mr. Blocker, of Seattle, and G. S. Bailey and Rev. H. C. Rice, of the camp. There was great enthusiasm manifested, and there could be no other conclusion drawn but that many of the colored men are here to stay. The following resolutions, prepared by the above named speakers, were adopted:

WHEREAS, The Western Central Labor Union has organized its combined forces for the expulsion of the colored miners of Franklin, and the prevention of further introduction of colored American labor on the Pacific coast; be it

Resolved, That we, the Afro-American citizens of Franklin, accept the proposition laid down by said labor union as a menace to true American citizenship, and a prostitution of American ideas.

Resolved, That we came here to stay, and will use all lawful means to accomplish said end. In coming to Franklin, we have exercised the right of every American citizen under the laws and constitution of the United States, for which we have borne arms to protect us against the incursions of treason and crime. Therefore, in view of these facts above stated, being unprejudiced toward any particular class, any further than pertains to good citizenship, we expect to enjoy all the rights and immunities guaranteed to all true patriotic American citizens, and as such we deem it our right and privilege to remain not only in Franklin but in any other locality within the jurisdiction of the United States.

(Signed.) G. S. BAILEY, Secretary.
W. M. TURNER,
E. W. ROSS,
H. C. RICE,
C. F. BAILEY,
Committee.

Everything is quiet here tonight.

THE MINERS' BENEFIT.

Two Strong Addresses Reflecting on the Company.

Fully 500 persons were at Bede's pavilion on Lake Washington yesterday, where the Franklin brass band and Bede's orchestra gave a concert for the benefit of the Franklin miners.

In addition to the music, speeches were made by Alfred Fuhrman, president of the Federated Labor Union of the Pacific coast, and P. P. Carroll, which seemed to work the miners up to the sticking point, if not to a point somewhat beyond.

Mr. Fuhrman said that the presence of such numbers indicated to him that the people of Seattle are in sympathy with organized labor and opposed to the proceedings of the Oregon Improvement Company in putting negroes in the places of the white miners, which he denounced as a high-handed outrage. He spoke of the hardships miners have to endure down in the bowels of the earth, and their claims on the public for sympathy, and said: "I got my knowledge of these things from reading the newspapers, and it made my blood boil when I read the infamous ironclad document which the Oregon Improvement Company called an agreement, and wanted the miners to sign. The machinations of this soulless corporation to bring forth such an infernal document is enough to rouse the indignation of every honest man.

"I thought that California exacted more from employes than any other Western state, but there never was an instance in that state where an employer asked his employes to sign such a document. The great state of Washington has a bright future in store, but unless it protects honest labor from the domineering rule of grasping corporations its progress will receive a check. And when it comes to resorting to the importation of negroes and cutthroats to take the place of honest workingmen, something must be done.

"The working classes are the foundation of the nation, and if they are not prosperous the whole country must suffer. The Oregon Improvement Company should heed this warning before it is too late. Any man who would sign such an agreement as that company has proposed must be physically, mentally and morally decayed, and men must strike against these outrages. Strike in a manner that shows you mean it. Use all means in your power to remedy the evils. They have not kept within the law, but we must do so as long as we can; but we must resist them one way or another.

"Organized labor will perpetuate liberal ideas of the people, but it must be founded upon education. We want to supplant ignorance and superstition with education, vice and immorality with virtue and industry; and in order to accomplish this great end we should all lend a helping hand and stand together in maintaining our rights."

After listening to the music an hour longer the audience was treated to an appeal from P. P. Carroll, who said in substance: "I am glad to see so much interest manifested in this fight against oppression. I am glad to see so many assembled here, not only because you have contributed your mite at the door as well as your presence in behalf of right and liberty. It behooves us to raise our hands and voices when we see oppression and the trampling down of the rights of liberty, whether we shall see the flag float over freeman enjoying liberty or minions of slavery and oppression.

"This company is trying to drive out honest workingmen by means of oppression and turn them and their families out of their homes. If they can drive these men out, it can drive us all out. But this is a government of the people, by the people and for the people. The people have made it and the people must maintain it. These 600 miners and their families are driven off without a word of warning and without any wrongdoing on their part, and the oppressive corporation brings 600 worthless individuals to take the place of these honest laboring men. These negroes, as serfs of a greedy corporation, have been brought here and protected in slavery by armed men for blood money.

"These armed men are under a person named Sullivan, a name which bespeaks a race that for 700 years has fought against tyranny, but among all names there are traitors and spies like Judas Iscariot, and this man has shown himself to be traitor and spy, ready to sell his soul for a mess of pottage, ready to drag down the poor and uphold the rich, ready to sell his birthright while working for blood money.

"Shame to the colored man who would advise the slavery of his race; shame to those who would perpetuate this slavery. It took millions of lives and millions of dollars and made rivers of blood to liberate these slaves and now slavery is introduced by an iron-clad oath and an iron-clad decree. What is the difference between slavery as it was and slavery under contract? When a man binds himself and his liberty under a contract he becomes a serf. That our laws and our own self-respect will not endure, and it behooves us to say to this moneyed power, you shall not come here and introduce your contract labor and serfdom. If they come they must come as free men. Every man has a right to sell his labor for whatever he chooses, but we will not permit this class of labor to come here.

"These contract laborers are taking away the miners' bread, and when you take away a man's bread you take away his life. If the laws of the land will not protect you there is a higher law—the law of self-protection, and when it becomes necessary you can take the law into you own hand."

The speaker then referred to the prosperity of Pennsylvania thirty years ago, but said it had been lessened by foreign labor, which drove honest labor out.

Continuing, he denounced what he named the degraded contract labor, and then said: "Shall we permit ourselves to be driven into the waters of the Pacific ocean by contract labor as we have been driven from the East? If not, we must rise up and protect ourselves. We must have intelligent men to perform this labor or we will be as badly off as we were in the East. We must protest against introducing cheap or contract labor. We must say to this corporation, we pay taxes the same as you, and as we have to obey the laws, so must you. You bring men here under false pretenses, and we will rise up in arms against you and liberate these people. When we have risen up and done our duty, we can do no more. If you want to be serfs and grovel in the dirt it is your own look-out.

"If this corporation, because it has the power, does these things, we must protest as American citizens, and must use force, influence and money to help the suffering miners. We protested against the Chinese infliction and the government raised up walls against them. We will protest now against contract labor. Miners of King county, stand up for your rights and the people will assist you."

Another miners' benefit concert was given at Bede's pavilion last evening.

DENIAL FROM MR. COREY.

He Says Exorbitant Prices Are Not Charged the Negroes.

FRANKLIN, May 24.—[Special.]—Superintendent Corey says that some of the negroes have gone to Seattle and secured money from the organized workingmen there and then returned to the mines. He claims that the whole number who have actually gone away will not exceed fifteen or sixteen.

"I see," said he, "that a statement has been published to the effect that we charge the miners exorbitant prices for goods at our store; that we charge $2 apiece for common chairs. Here is our price list, which shows our prices to be but a trifle higher than Seattle prices for provisions, etc. You will see by this list that we sell 16 lbs. of granulated sugar, and 20 lbs. of extra C sugar for $1; Pioneer coffee at 25 cents per lb. and Java at 35 cents; hams at 13½ cents and bacon 12 cents; flour at $1.40 to $1.50 per sack; chairs at $8 per dozen; and stoves that cost us $15.50, with freight added, we sell for $20. So you see the charge of extortion is unfounded."

Sheriff Woolery's Position.

Sheriff Woolery said yesterday regarding the stand he had taken in the miners' difficulty: "I am not favoring either one side or the other. I intend to do my duty, and if I fail it will be owing to my ignorance of what that duty is. Certain requests have been made of me by the workingmen which the governor has so far not seen fit to grant. Am I to consider myself higher authority than he is? No, sir; I will not assume an authority not plainly vested in me by the laws of the state."

AGAINST ASSISTED RUSSIAN JEWS.

Chicago Hebrews Refuse to Share the Baron Hirsch Fund.

CHICAGO, May 24.—Organized Jewish charities of this city are protesting against receiving any of the expected Russian Jews now en route to the United States. Interviews with men most prominent in benevolent work among this class of immigrants show, that well-to-do Jews view with alarm the threatened influx of "assisted" Russian immigrants. So strong has this feeling become that the Jewish Relief Society has refused to accept any of the $2,500,000 given by Baron Hirsch to aid this class of immigrants.

Threats of Liquor Men.

ST. LOUIS, May 24.—The *Republic's* Mason City, Ia., special says: The saloon element of this city is resorting to any and every means to intimidate the officers of the law. Today Judge Sherwin and States Attorney Clark received a white-cap notice that "if either of you longer meddle with liquor cases or secure indictments against us we will burn you out of house and home."

Killed Off by Wholesale.

CALERA, Ala., May 24.—In a free fight last night with knives and pistols Fred Ingram, Henry Alexander, Joe Allen and Bob Allen were fatally wounded. The trouble grew out of an intimacy between Ingram and Allen's wife. When the two men met in the street last night they commenced firing at each other, and were soon reinforced. The men are all prominent farmers.

Will Exhibit at Our Fair.

WASHINGTON CITY, May 24.—The bureau of American republics furnishes the following: The newspapers of Buenos Ayres contain an elaborate account of the presentation to President Pellligrini, Argentine Republic, of Dr. Bertolette, special commissioner in the interest of the World's fair. The president assured Dr. Bertolette that the Argentine Republic would be fitly represented.

Shot for Killing a Peacemaker.

JONESBORO, Ark., May 24.—Two young men named Johnson and Coward were quarreling last night when Johnson's father came to the rescue. Coward turned on the peacemaker and fatally stabbed him, whereupon young Johnson fatally shot Coward.

ALL FOR AN ACTRESS.

Austrian Nobleman Wounded by a Duelling Southerner.

SUCCESSFUL FIGHTER UNKNOWN

The Fickle Lady Cared for Neither Man—Baron Fell Upon His Adversary's Sword.

CHICAGO, May 24.—Chicago was today the scene of a denouncement in genuine romance of which the essential features were a wealthy nobleman, a disinherited son, a beautiful woman, a duel and a mystery. Baron Rudolf Kalnoky De Korasspatak, a nephew of Count Kalnoky, of Vienna, made his first visit to Chicago about a month ago, registering at the Richelieu as "Rudolph Kalnoky," of New York. He was handsome and distinguished, and appeared to be the possessor of unlimited means. The object of his stay in Chicago was a mystery to all except the manager of the Richelieu, Carlson, to whom he partially told his story.

Kalnoky, according to his own confession, was at one time a staunch defendant and admirer of Queen Natalie. He also had been chosen companion in the revels of the gay young crown prince, whose suicide shocked all Europe. Seeking a change in America, he accidentally met Miss Mittie Atherton, a member of the Duff company, during its last Chicago engagement. She led the baron a doleful life both here and in othe cities. She constantly kept before him that she could never become his wife as her heart was already given to one for whose sake she would shortly quit the stage. Kalnoky finally became convinced of the truth of this, and remained in Chicago when the company left. Weakening, however, he went to Louisville in one last effort to conquer the pretty actress. While there he seems to have met one of his numerous rivals, though not the successful one. Last Friday he returned to the Richelieu, having given up the idea of following the actress. The same night the man whom he met in the South dined with him. A too free indulgence in wine quickly ended the friendly character of the meeting. Soon a cry of rage was heard and a heavy fall. Kalnoky had knocked his companion down for speaking disrespectfully of the woman he loved.

An hour afterward a friend of the Southerner appeared with a respectful note, demanding a meeting. Kalnoky accepted. With the exception of the rash act which gave excuse for the challenge, the affair was carried out with regard to every nice distinction of the code. Saturday night the baron was informed that all the details had been arranged and the meeting would take place at Jackson park, daybreak, Sunday. Rapiers were the weapons selected.

At 4 o'clock this morning Kalnoky entered a carriage in waiting and immediately was joined by his second, stopping on the way to take in a physician. At Jackson park they found the opposite party. Shortly after 6 o'clock the men were facing each other. A moment later the word was given, and, like a flash, Southern commenced the attack. After some sharp fighting the Southerner inflicted a sharp wound in the right leg of the baron. A little later the baron, by a clever lunge, pricked the skin on the right shoulder of his adversary. The latter, however, parried admirably and at this moment, to the horror of his seconds, the baron appeared to slip and literally fall on the point of his adversary's sword, which entered his neck. A stream of blood gushed from the wound. The seconds immediately stopped the combat and the baron's wounds were hastily dressed. After ascertaining that the result would not necessarily be fatal, the Southerner and his friend left the field.

Every effort to identify this man has failed. It is thought, however, that he is the son of a prominent citizen of Atlanta, Ga., famous in the South as an authority on the code duello and who, though quite young, has taken an active part in several affairs of honor. Baron Kalnoky's exact whereabouts are kept secret. From conversations with Manager Carlson, he fears the baron's misplay was not mere accident, but that finding himself facing one his equal in swordmanship he took that means, honorably, of ending his life. If this was the case, Carlson fears that Kalnoky may follow his failure by a successful attempt upon his own life.

Mexicans May Profit by the Mafia.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 23.—*El Tempo*, a leading conservative paper, noted for anti-American tendencies, speaking of the Mafia in New Orleans and the lynching in the United States, says: "For the protection of Mexicans in the United States steps should be taken by the Mexican authorities so that until America decides that foreigners are under federal protection Americans may be lynched in Mexico."

Linnæus Statue Unveiled in Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 23.—The statue of Linnæus, the botanist, a counterpart of the one in Stockholm, was unveiled in Lincoln park today. It is of bronze, sixteen feet high, and stands upon a granite pedestal. The statue was presented to the city by the Swedish Society. The services were attended by representatives of Swedish societies from St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Paul, Omaha, Minneapolis and other cities.

News Is a Commodity.

CHICAGO, May 23.—Ed Corrigan, proprietor of the new race track, today began suit in the federal court to compel the Western Union Telegraph Company to furnish him news of the poolrooms and race tracks of the country at certain rates, which, he alleges, are granted to other racing associations. He says the company demands exorbitant prices for services.

A Sacramento Murderer Confesses.

SACRAMENTO, May 23.—Two weeks ago Robert Allen, a prominent sporting man, was murdered and robbed. A young man named Casey was suspected of the crime and was arrested. Tonight he made a confession, implicating Allen's barkeeper, Jack Fellows, and Jack Smith, a saloonkeeper. They have both been arrested.

Killed by Poisonous Gooseberries.

NICHOLASVILLE, N. Y., May 23.—Two children of Rev. Mr. Johnson (colored), pastor of the M. E. church here, died suddenly yesterday, after eating gooseberries which are said to be this year inhabited by a poisonous insect.

PASSENGER LISTS.

DUNCAN, Mont., May 24.—On Northern Pacific train No. 3:

F. S. Harmon and wife, Mrs. S. S. Gardiner, Mrs. A. M. Crandall, Mrs. Mary Crandall, Mrs. G. C. Randall, Jerry Cooney, Paul Davis, F. W. Charles, Mrs. Collins, P. Chrisson, J. Freibiss and wife, and ninety second-class passengers.

GARRISON, Mont., May 24.—On Northern Pacific train:

Robert Graham and wife, W. H. Adamson and wife, H. T. Lamont and wife, W. R. Hazzard and wife, E. S. Nichols and wife and two children, A. Wackofer, T. J. Merrill, T. Tuttle, A. People, F. F. Martin, W. V. Anson, E. M. Malee, Joseph Jacobs, Miss Rosie Barnes and seventy-seven second-class passengers.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE RAILWAY PROBLEM, with many illustrative diagrams. By A. B. Stickney. St. Paul: D. D. Merrill Company.

The railway problem is discussed by Mr. Stickney with a thoroughness which will make his work one of the standards on the subject. Twenty-four chapters are devoted to consideration of each of the points involved, and it is completed by a very full appendix of statistical charts, which will be valuable references from whichever side the questions are viewed. Methods of railway management, effects of discrimination and competitive tariffs, struggle of the managers, the interstate commerce law and railways as common carriers are the principal topics, and these are sub-divided as occasion requires. The dictum that "whoever builds or operates a railroad performs the functions of the government under a license or authority from the government" gives a very concise summary of the theory of the author. The book abounds in novelty for the general reader, as it analyzes the commercial conditions which have become superior to railroads that were regarded first as benefactors and ultimately as oppressors. The monopolies created by concentration of great interests, such as pork-packing, etc., are shown to be really the masters of railroads by their power to combine and throw all their traffic to any railroad they choose, and so dictate a maximum of rebate which compels the road accepting the business to impose unequal rates. On the subject of discrimination, the author says the railroad power "claims a right which no civilized government claims, and no sovereign has dared to exercise for centuries, of rebating a portion of its tariff, and thus discriminating between its subjects in the collection of its revenues." A powerful argument is made in favor of the regulation of rates being undertaken by the national congress, and not by state legislatures.

THE WOMAN OF ICE. Translated from the French of Adolphe Belot, by R. H. Merriam. St. Paul: The Price-McGill Publishing Co.

The story of a "Woman of Ice" is essentially Frenchy and of the realistic order. It probably will be the best thing to say for the publisher that it is far from being a "proper" book, and there are two scenes in it which, if such as they must be referred to in novels, are usually left to the imagination between chapters. A description of the heroine disrobing for the night is told with a warmth of words which puts Amelie Rives to shame. Briefly, a young Frenchman falls in love with a woman, but after giving her the best evidence, as she thought, of his intention to marry her, weds another in order to save himself from ruin. After a separation of hero and heroine, the Woman of Ice, with a great stretch of dramatic probability, forces herself into her quondam lover's house as companion to his wife. She succeeds in making him jealous of his good but commonplace partner. He watches her, as he supposes, enter the house of the rival, and shoots her through the window. It proves, however, that the Woman of Ice was the visitor, and the unwholesome hero, crazed at the mistake, commits suicide. It is a book better left unread, notwithstanding the marvelous charm of description.

COMPREHENSIVE PHYSICAL CULTURE. By Mabel Jenness. Illustrated. New York: Charles T. Dillingham.

This book is, according to the preface, designed with the special purpose of appealing to women in the home who feel the need of physical exercise, and yet shrink, when opportunity offers, from the effort of class membership. The author declares her motive for the work in the belief that the time is ripe for establishment of schools which will recognize the physical needs of the growing girl's system, and teach her to respect and not ignore the wonderful mechanism of her own organism. The work is a very thorough exposition of every form of physical exercise, including gymnastics, riding, swimming, rowing, fencing and dancing. The hygiene of the skin and treatment of the complexion has one chapter devoted to it. There is no attempt at medicinal information, but it would seem as if no girl need be homely or unhealthy who followed the directions given. There is considerable common sense in most of the suggestions, but the extent of their efficacy must depend upon the patience and perseverance of the object. It is a decidedly interesting work and even on its face shows it to have great value.

GRADATIM. An Easy Translation Book for Beginners. By H. R. Heatley, M.A., and H. N. Kingdon. Revised for American schools by W. C. Collar. Boston: Ginn & Co.

This work has become the standard and has had an enormous sale in England. It is an extreme innovation upon the orthodox study of Latin; and, stripping the text of the antiquated and cumbersome technicality, teaches the dead language as if it were a living tongue. The reviser, with suggestive humor, says "if Cæsar must be read as the first classical author" this book may be used to clear the way. Such a work makes one sigh again over the tedious course of preparation for a study of Latin which too often left the student with only a parrot's comprehension of his labor.

True Economy

It is true economy to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla, for "100 Doses One Dollar" is original with and true only of this popular medicine. If you wish to prove this, buy a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and measure its contents. You will find it to hold 100 teaspoonfuls. Now read the directions, and you will find that the average dose for persons of different ages is less than a teaspoonful. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best and cheapest medicine.

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Unrivaled

Success

Which has attended our opening week has induced us to still further our popularity with the ladies of Seattle. For this week we offer specialties in Ladies' and Children's Muslin Underwear, of which we have a large assortment from which to choose. We also have just opened up a large consignment of Ladies' and Misses' Hosiery, direct from New York, which we put on sale at prices that defy competition. A glance at the bargains we offer in this line is a sufficient inducement to buy. We have also put on sale for a few days only, 50 pieces of Manchester Lawns, 34 inches wide, at 5c a yard, all new and pretty patterns.

Our Dress Goods Department has been the busiest in our store since we opened, our low prices, of course, being the drawing card. We will still continue to offer them at the astonishing figures. An early call solicited.

SEATTLE DRY GOODS STORE,

903 SECOND STREET.

POETRY

TO THE TUNE OF "WHITE WINGS."

Car horses, they never grow weary,
They stand in one spot for a week,
Night comes, they stalk home to their stables,
Talk horse talk so horse they can't speak.

Poetry and music have a pleasing sound to the ear, but neither are so pleasant to the average man as the ring of the "Mighty Dollar." So come and see us, and make money for yourself without an effort by purchasing something from our grand sale of goods at

Fifty Cents on the Dollar.

We've concluded to give another day or two to the 50c on the dollar sale. We want to dispose of the few goods you left with us Saturday. It is useless to mention prices again, for you have seen them in this paper and upon the banners we are flying. We will only add this: It is a BONA FIDE SALE, and the stock offered is all new, first-class and splendidly fitting garments.

T. M. RASIN CLOTHING CO.,

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Front Street.

N. S. Leckie & Co.

Dry Goods

711 Second St.

Seattle, Wash.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

Dry and Fancy Goods

DAMAGED BY FIRE

Must Be Sold!

Goods Showing NO DAMAGE at Greatly Reduced Prices.

SALE BEGINS TODAY.

Sale Hours From 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

None of the goods bought during this sale can be returned or exchanged.

Refrigerators!

The Peerless Refrigerator

IS POSITIVELY THE

BEST AND CHEAPEST

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CALL AND EXAMINE BEFORE PURCHASING.

M. SELLER & CO.,

714 SECOND STREET, BOSTON BLOCK.

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The Leading House of the Northwest.

125 YESLER AVE., SEATTLE, WASH.

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STOVES, TINWARE AND PLUMBERS' SUPPLIES, METALS, PUMPS, Etc.

901 FRONT STREET.

The Walla Walla

Most Popular Addition in Seattle.

100 HOUSES NOW BUILT

—AND—

Many More Under Construction.

Only a few lots left at present prices. Every lot in the addition within two blocks of the James street car line, which will be in active operation by May 15.

Parties desiring homes will find this property the best buy in Seattle.

CHOICE LOTS!
LOW PRICES!
EASY TERMS!

BREWER & HUNGATE,

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Importers of, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in JAPANESE -:- GOODS. -:- -:- -:- -:-

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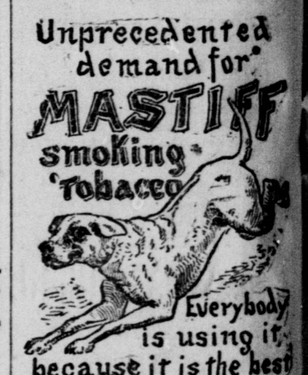

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