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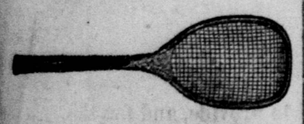
We will pay the above sum ... giving us information which ... the arrest and conviction of the party or parties who are maliciously removing and destroying our advertisements on fences, buildings, etc., in and about this city.

W. MARRIOT & CO.,
Packers Queen Hams and Bacon, Corner West and Columbia Streets.

LAWN TENNIS!



SOLE AGENTS FOR

WRIGHT & DITSON GOODS.

CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

HAMMOCKS
CAMP COTS,
CHAIRS AND STOOLS.

Gordon Hardware Co.,
SEATTLE.

S. Friedman Co.
308-310 SOUTH THIRD ST., BETWEEN MAIN AND JACKSON STREETS.

DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES.

BOYS' SUITS, $1.

We are offering special inucements in BOYS' SUITS.

Boys' Suits for.....$1 00
Boys' Suits for..... 1 65
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Boys' Suits for..... 3 25

THESE ARE BARGAINS.

Come early, while the stock is complete.

A LARGE LINE OF STRAW HATS!

NICE,
NEW and
NOBBY!

Ladies', Men's and Children's
SHOES!
JUST ½ DISCOUNT.

IN FACT,
Big Reductions
Right through the store.
Don't forget the big cut in Boys' Suits.

BOYS' SUITS, $1.

308, 310 SOUTH THIRD ST.

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WA CHONG TEA STORE.
South Fifth and Washington Streets.
IMPORTERS AND GENERAL DEALERS IN
CHINESE MERCHANDISE.

W. P. BOYD & CO.

SOMETHING STARTLING FOR THIS WEEK.

CLEAN GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES.

Owing to the lateness of the season, we have concluded to close out the balance of our

.·. Spring Jackets .·.

Fine, first quality goods at very low prices, in fact lower than the cheap goods are offered for.

REEFERS AND BLAZERS,

The nobbiest styles are the principal attraction.

PARASOLS!

Prices are not reduced, and they do not need to be, for they are marked very low for the quality. Famous "Lyon" make superior to any other.

PARASOLS!

Large assortment, beautiful shades and colorings, rich handles, well made, stylish and durable. Best values in Seattle.

Front Street and Occidental Square.

Choice Novelties This Week

We have opened during the past week some very attractive lines in the different departments. They represent the choicest goods to be found in the country. They are fresh, new and fashionable, and the prices are as low as if they were damaged.

NEW DESIGNS IN RUCHINGS, LATEST NOVELTIES IN PARASOLS, NEW LINE FAST BLACK HOSIERY, LADIES' SHIRT FRONTS, LADIES' KNIT UNDERWEAR, FULL LINE WARNER'S CORSETS, COMPLETE ASSORTMENT RIBBONS, NEW LINES LADIES' MITTS, NEW ASSORTMENT WHITE GOODS, TOWELS, NAPKINS, TABLE LINENS, ETC., ETC.

DOHENY & MARUM.

COLMAN BUILDING, .·. .·. 305 FRONT STREET.

GOLDEN RULE BAZAAR!

HEADQUARTERS FOR

FIREWORKS,
FIRECRACKERS,
BUNTING FLAGS,
MUSLIN FLAGS,
COTTON FLAGS,

JAPANESE LANTERNS,
PISTOLS,
TORPEDOES,
PAPER CAPS, AND
DECORATIONS OF ALL KINDS.

GOODS SOLD TO THE TRADE AT A LIBERAL DISCOUNT

WRITE FOR CATALOGUES.

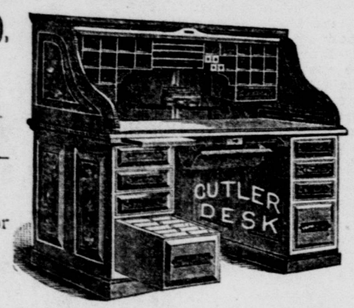
JUST RECEIVED---A carload of Refrigerators, Ice Coolers, Mason Fruit Jars, Jelly Glasses, Stone Jars.

GOLDEN RULE BAZAAR,
E. LOBE & CO., .·. .·. .·. 906 to 912 Front St.

H. J. Hull Furniture Co.

THE BEST
DESK
IN THE WORLD.

We are Sole Agents for Seattle.



CORNER FRONT AND SPRING.

LEVY BROS. IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF CIGARS AND TOBACCO
SMOKERS' ARTICLES, ETC.
111 COMMERCIAL ST., TERRY-DENNY BUILDING.

THE GRAND HOTEL,
(EUROPEAN PLAN.)
E. MYER & CO., . . Proprietors.
The only first-class centrally located hotel in the city.
The largest and finest sample rooms on the Coast.
First-rate restaurant in connection.

LILLY, BOGARDUS & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
HAY, GRAIN AND FEED.
Burned out and rebuilt, doing business at the same old stand.
Warehouse Corner West and University Streets—Baker's Wharf. Telephone 128.

A REBUKE TO ROYALTY.

Plain Talk to the Notorious Prince of Baccarat.

SIR EDWARD CLARKE'S SPEECH.

Cumming Said to Have Signed Agreement to Shield Future King.

Gambling is Forbidden by Law, and the Heir Apparent is Exposed as Habitual Gamester—Sensational Scenes in Court During Closing Argument.

LONDON, June 8.—When the trial of the baccarat scandal case was resumed today, Sir Charles Russell took up his address for the defense, which was interrupted last Saturday by the adjournment of court. Sir Charles commenced by calling attention to Sir William Gordon Cumming's methods of playing baccarat, saying: "If what Arthur Stanley Wilson has sworn to took place, it has excluded all that class of suggestions, of which no trace appeared in the correspondence between Sir William, General Williams, and Lord Coventry, to the effect that the accusation arose from a misunderstanding of the plaintiff's system of play." Sir Charles said that, in his opinion, the only course open to Sir Edward Clarke, the leading counsel for the plaintiff, was to announce the whole accusation as an invention. This, he said, would be fatal. "Was it possible for an innocent man to adopt the course taken by the plaintiff?" asked the attorney. "He says he did not ask to be confronted with the witnesses because he was advised not to do so, but the impulse of an honorable man would have been to insist that his accusers should be brought face to face with him." Instead of this the jury had placed before them the feeble suggestion that what the witness took for acts of cheating were *coups trois*. If this were so, the plaintiff's conduct could have been explained, but there was not a syllable of a suggestion of that kind uttered at Tranbycroft. The plaintiff signed that paper, and knew that so doing was the same as an admission of his guilt. Sir Charles cleverly endeavored to discount the arraignment of the Wilson family and others members of the Tranbycroft baccarat party, which he anticipated would be one of the features of the address for the plaintiff which Sir Edward Clark would make. Sir Charles concludes with the remark that he was confident in leaving the defendant's case in the hands of the jury, being fully aware that the latter would do its duty and give a verdict upholding the evidence which was given in behalf of the desense. When Sir Charles Russell sat down there was a murmur of surprise, the counsel for the defendants having closed his address rather unexpectedly.

Solicitor-General Edward Clarke, leading counsel for the plaintiff, took the floor, and in a few sentences invited the attention of the jury. He then began by saying that it had been common talk that the presence of the Prince of Wales in court during the trial of the suit had been for the purpose of restraining the tongues of lawyers engaged in the case from commenting upon the Prince of Wales in connection with it. This remark caused a sensation, but it was nothing to what followed. Continuing, Sir Edward intimated that the presence of the prince would not prevent him from making any comment necessary, saying he (counsel) had a painful duty to perform, and that he intended to periorm it honestly and faithfully. His opponent, he continued, had always been careful to allude to him (counsel for plaintiff) as the solicitor general. He added: "While I am proud of the title, I must remind the jury that I appear in the case simply as an English barrister, and I am engaged to disregard all friendship and watch my client's interest, and comment on the conduct and evidence of one who is the highest in the land."

Sir Edward Clarke, as he uttered these last words, turned squarely around until he faced the Prince of Wales, upon whom all in court then fixed their eyes. The prince nervously crossed his legs while the audience waited aghast for what was to take place. In several directions there were whispered comments of: "Why, is he going to attack the Prince of Wales?" and all attention was riveted upon the plaintiff's counsel. Continuing, the solicitor general remarked that Sir Charles Russell, counsel for the defendant, had said that if the jury found for the plaintiff, and disregarded the document the latter had signed at Tranbycroft, the military authorities would take the matter up, and that Sir William Gordon Cumming's name would be stricken from the army list. "I wish to say in unmistakable terms," exclaimed Sir Edward, raising his voice until it echoed tellingly through the court, "that it would be impossible for the authorities to do any such thing and leave on that list the names of Field Marshals Prince of Wales and General Owen Williams."

His bold statement seemed to completely take away the breath of the audience, and caused by far the greatest sensation of the entire trial. A hushed murmer of astonishment, not unmixed with dismay and some irritation, swept over the court-room. One must thoroughly understand the almost religious worship of royalty which prevails throughont Great Britain to clearly understand the full meaning and crushing significance of the solicitor-general's words, aimed directly at the heir-apparent.

Amidst this storm, the Prince of Wales sat on the bench to the left of the lord chief justice, immovable, not a muscle in his face apparently twitching, leaning his head upon his arm and endeavoring to appear totally unconcerned. After the sensation had somewhat subsided Sir Edward directed his attention to the discrepancies which he asserted existed between the precis drawn up at Tranbycroft, which accused Sir William Gordon Cumming of withdrawing, as well as adding counters to those he had previously staked at baccarat, and the statement in which the Wilson family declared that there was a preconcerted plan to watch Cummings on the second night of the baccarat playing.

Sir Edward followed this with an arraignment of the Wilsons which was most severe and cutting.

"Yes," exclaimed the solicitor-general, referring to the Wilsons. "They undoubtedly have money, but even if Sir William Cummings would condescend to take from such a source, I shall not ask the jury to fix the damages beyond a nominal sum."

When the court adjourned for luncheon, the Prince of Wales hurriedly left his seat on the bench, and, contrary to his usual habits of politeness, completely disregarded the humble courtesies of several ladies in his immediate vicinity.

The solicitor general, in proceeding, dwelt strongly upon the fact that the Prince of Wales, General Williams and Lord Coventry all passed their opinions on Arthur Stanley Wilson's statement, which the latter had since modified, and upon the fact that the Prince of Wales, Lord Coventry and General Williams were satisfied that they had not seen a single suspicious act on the part of Sir William Gordon Cumming. Sir Edward dilated upon the facility with which people imagine things when they have been previously advised of their possible existence, but which never really happen. He said that there was nothing in the accusations against the plaintiff that could not be explained by the system of play Cumming adopted, although the jury was asked to believe that the plaintiff had descended to adopting the tricks of the lowest sharper. The solicitor general commented sarcastically upon the ornamental position occupied by the head of the Wilson family, who, counsel said, was not consulted throughout the proceedings and apparently had to give way to his son-in-law, Mr. Lycett Green, who was deputed to defend the family honor, "A man of the mature age of 31," said the solicitor general, cuttingly referring to Green, "who rode after the hounds four days in the week. When Green heard the Prince of Wales say, 'Give him another tenner; I wish people would put their stakes in conspicuous places,' he, Mr. Green, came to the conclusion that Sir William had been cheating, and rose from the table full of valiant resolution, but, changing his mind, Green wrote to his mother-in-law in magnificent tones of elevated morality and then returned to the play again and afterwards directed the attention of the Prince of Wales, who was again present, to the affair, and who, without hearing Sir William's version of the occurrence, condemned his intimate friend."

"What were Sir William Gordon Cumming's reasons for signing the document about which so much has been said?" asked the solicitor general, looking straight into the Prince of Wales' eyes. "It was," he said, after an effective pause, "to save the Prince of Wales. Among the mass of the people," Sir Edward continued, uttering each word with startling distinctness, "it is well known that a club or inn could be prosecuted for playing baccarat, and in a great part of the community there is a feeling now that this unhappy incident ought never to have been allowed to become known, because the cir cumstances were those which were at variance with the feeling, with the conscience of the people.

"Then there was the strange and subtle influence of royalty," still more solemnly and dramatically said the solicitor general, "and Sir William Gordon Cumming's action in signing that document was due to the influence which has adorned his story, and which has made many do unkingly and dishonoring deeds to save the king, because they gave their honor as freely as they would have given their lives for the interests of the dynasty, or to conceal the foibles of a prince."

A slight ripple of applause, which was promptly suppressed, broke out in the courtroom as the eloqnent jurist said the last words in a most touching and impressive manner.

"The documents," continued Sir Edward Clarke, with increasing force, amidst almost deadly silence throughout the courtroom, "was signed by Sir William Gordon Cumming in order to save the Prince of Wales from scandal. The motto of Sir William Gordon Cumming's family is 'Without fear.' He came into the witness box without fear, confident of a verdict which will wipe this stain from his noble record of service with his gallant regiment of brave soldiers."

Sir Edward said to the jury: "It is too late to undo much of the mischief which has been done." Then, facing the Prince of Wales again and looking the latter directly in the face for about the space of a minute, he continued, in a voice apparently shaken with emotion, "and it may be too late to save the reputation of of some people mentioned in this case. [Again turning to the jury.] It is not too late for you to prevent the completion of the sacrifice of this gallant officer."

Sir Edward Clark's speech was regarded as a most eloquent and telling effort, and, as he closed his remarks, there was a burst of applause, cheering, and hand-clapping throughout the court, which caused the lord chief justice to shout:

"Silence; this is not a theater."

The lord chief justice's call had a decided effect.

The applause stopped, but as Sir William Gordon Cnmming arose from his seat a minute later, and while the Prince of Wales and Lord Coleridge were still on the bench, there was a renewal of cheering and hand-clapping, of which the plaintiff appeared to take no notice.

The jury, it was plainly evident, appeared greatly impressed with the speech of the solicitor-general, and as he ended it the remark was heard throughout the court-room: Cumming will get a verdict, or at least the jury will disagree."

The court then adjourned until tomorrow, and the lord chief justice will sum up the arguments and evidence and the case will be given to the jury.

Sir Edward Clarke's plain language throughout when he referred to the Prince of Wales and when he made the assertion that the precis was prepared by Lord Coventry and signed by Sir William Gordon-Cumming solely in order to shield the Prince of Wales from scandal, caused one of the greatest sensations in this sensational trial, and those who heard the remarks made in court were so impressed with them that they were generally discussed afterward and were commented upon in clubs and other circles far into the night and early morning. The solicitor general quoted, as the basis of this startling allegation, an extract from the Earl of Coventry's diary, in which the following words occur: "We were induced to recommend this course because we desired to avoid a scandal and in order to keep the name of the Prince of Wales out of it."

"Sir William Gordon Cumming, as well as the Earl of Coventry," said Sir Edward, "is loyal to the Prince of Wales, who nad been most kind to him, and Sir William signed that document because he was willing to sacrifice himself, as his old friends were willing to sacriifce him, in order to save the reputation of one, the recollection of whose friendship will always be bright in his memory."

The Manipur Leaders Hanged.

CALCUTTA, June 8.—A dispatch from Manipur stases that the Sepoy leaders in the recent revolt against the British authority were hanged this morning for their complicity in the massacre of Commissioner Quinton and his party.

Great Fire in Glasgow.

GLASGOW, June 8.—Today Malloch's glassware house and the establishment of Willis & Nelson, ribbon manufacturers, were burned. Loss, $200,000.

Another Greenland Expedition.

COPENHAGEN, June 8.—Lieutenant Ryder's expedition for the exploration of the eastern part of Greenland has left here.

It will make your complexion as soft as velvet and as fresh looking as a morning glory. Wisdom's famous Robertine.

Fine watch and jewelry repairing at Hansen's, 706 Front street.

TOLD BY WANAMAKER

His Connection With the Broken Keystone Bank.

A DEPOSITOR, NOT A DIRECTOR.

Creditors of the Wrecked Institution Mad At Examiner Drew.

President Harrison Promises That No Guilty Man Shall Escape—Nebraska Sunday-School Superintendent Arrested for Embezzlement.

PHILDELPHIA, June 8.—A large crowd was present at the meeting of the investigating committee today, attracted by the fact that Postmaster-General Wanamaker had promised to appear and testify to all the knowledge he had in reference to the management of the bank. Mr. Wanamaker was promptly on hand with his son and partner, Thomas B. Wanamaker, and at the conclusion of the examination Examiner Drew read his statement, which he said was in answer to all the allegations that have connected his name with the Keystone bank, and was at the same time a full and complete statement of all his transactions with the bank. Wanamaker's statement said in substance:

I have been a depositor only. I never was an officer or a director, and never owned a share of stock, but held until recently 2,515 shares as collateral. The firm of John Wanamaker, consisting of three persons, had an account with the Keystone bank, and the firm's account, by an arrangement with the bank, was made responsible for Mrs. Wanamaker's checks upon the bank, which for convenience were kept in a separate account. It was substantially one account under two heads. Mrs. Wanamaker's account could not be overdrawn, while my account had a balance to its credit. Under these circumstances, the account was not overdrawn when the bank closed, according to our books, which show a balance in our favor.

It is true that the bank charged against our account at its settlement a short time before its failure $3,000 which no one at our office knows anything about, and which we refused to recognize until it was explained. We kept up our deposits straight through the panic.

Mr. Wanamaker then read a statement showing the deposits in the Keystone bank for the months of November, December, January, February and up to March 20, reaching a total of $1,263,806. The statement continues:

These deposits have been gradually decreased, beginning with January, knowing, as the public did generally, that Marsh was conferring with the shareholders to raise the assessments, and further knowing that it was common rumor that the bank was short. Our policy toward the Keystone bank was unchanged until after the run, when Lucas' indebtedness was made known to the directors, and I was informed that his estate intended to reimburse the bank. Later I was told by President Marsh, for the first time, that he feared some stock I held as collateral had not been properly issued. I had no knowledge that the bank was going to close when it did. All discounts granted to my firm or myself were made in the customary manner.

Mr. Wanamaker said that from the best information he had the highest amount of single name papers held was $50,000 up to February, 1890. In that month, in addition to this, he had a discount of $50,000 for five months, which was understood to be a personal matter to him individually at the time he received it. Any discounts beyond this are not properly chargeable to the firm's account. On one occasion Marsh called and said he wanted $60,000 of the firm's paper, as they understood, for country banks. They gave it to him, and for some time pressed the Keystone to turn over the proceeds, and finally got them by piecemeal. Before the paper was paid, they learned that it was in the Keystone bank, and had an intimation that it had been secured for use at the clearing-house. Wanamaker said he never borrowed personally from the bank, except on the occasion above stated. The paper appearing in his personal account was paper received in the course of business, with which he settled Lucas' indebtedness to him by reason of Lucas having failed to keep his agreement.

Wanamaker never suggested any person, directly or indirectly, to the secretary of the treasury or the comptroller for the receivership of the Keystone bank, nor did he in any way endeavor to influence the making of the appointment. He did not know that his brother had entered bail for Marsh until he read the fact in the papers while traveling in the West. He never had a business transaction with Bardsley, individually or as city treasurer, or with any one representing him in either capacity. Wanamaker had esteemed Drew highly for years on his reputation as a bank examiner. After the bank failed he saw Drew twice and talked about the question of establishing a new bank with new men. Wanamaker knew Lucas in a business way from early manhood, and never heard a whisper against his business integrity until after he was dead. During 1887, upon the belief that Lucas was a rich man, and a knowledge of his investing in various enterprises as a capitalist, Wanamaker told him of his great desire to assist in preserving the independence of Reading railway property, and that he (Wanamaker) thought the purchase of certain holdings of stock held by parties inimical to reorganization would be profitable and useful, and invited Lucas to join him in such purpose. The agreement was verbal and to the effect that Lucas was to supply certain sums of money as Wanamaker called for them and deposit the same to Wanamaker's personal account in the Keystone bank. In accordance with the platform from that time on, Wanamaker drew checks on that account to the extent of $60,000. Upon several occasions, when he notified Lucas that the money was needed, Lucas brought him stock of the Keystone bank, which he loaned him to use, as it was not convenient to furnish cash at the time. As a result, when Lucas died Wanamaker had 2,515 shares of Keystone bank stock so received. After Lucas' death, Wanamaker found he had not made the deposits as agreed, and that his (Wanamaker's) account was overdrawn. He immediately made it good by closing it with commercial paper received in his business, which was all duly paid. Lucas, therefore, did not, in reality, furnish a penny for the purchase of the Reading stock Wanamaker held, and all the latter had for Lucas' share was the Keystone stock certificates. He had this subject to adjustment of the account. Marsh and Mrs. Lucas urgently desired, after the run last September, to have the stock returned to the bank. This Wanamaker refused to do, and he maintained this position until the bank closed, and then, resognizing that the stock had no moneyed value and being assured that if he surrendered it to the Lucas estate it would help in the rehabilitation of the bank, he surrendered what was valueless to him but might possibly help the bank and save others.

Being a collateral holder, under the law he could not be assessed upon the stock, hence any supposition that he could have parted with the stock to avoid assessment was without foundation in fact. Last autumn Marsh claimed that the bank had strained itself to help its customers and wanted help, and the firm paid off all discounts so fast as they fell due. Later, when the run came, Marsh used to come to the firm, saying that he had no one to go to, and assuring them that everything was right, precisely as he did at the clearing-house. He pressed Wanamaker to buy the Lucas building and seashore property and to loan paper for use at the clearing-house to recover other collateral, all of which Wanamaker declined.

About 8 o'clock the night before the failure, Marsh called on Wanamaker in Washington to say that he had been to the comptroller and informed him of his doubts about the issued stock, and asked Wanamaker whether he could in any way help the bank. Wanamaker said "No," and the interview ended. In conclusion, Wanamaker said that instead of the bank losing a penny by him, he had been its only profitable customer.

Responding to questions by Elting, Wanamaker said that he borrowed money on the stock Lucas gave him until there was a question about its verity, and then he gathered it up and held it. Elting said he had been told that $200,000 or upward of money was obtained at one time from Bardsley by Marsh and loaned to Wanamaker. The latter responded that he never heard of it. He had never had a cent from Bardsley as an individual or as treasurer, directly oe indirectly, through Marsh or Jones or anybody else.

Councilman Smith said: "You now have no other choice except to regard the possession of the Reading stock as fully equivalent for the return of the bank stock." "I make no claim against the Lucas estate," answered Wanamaker. Drew, in his testimony today, said that he still thought that the assets of the bank would be able to pay the deposits dollar for dollar. When asked if he included $900,000 in due bills held by Bardsley, he said that he did not, as there were no traces of the money ever having been paid into the bank.

Frank Brenten, ex-treasurer of the Millward Cliff Cracker Company, a warrant for whose arrest on a charge of conspiracy with President Kennedy, of the Spring Garden bank, to defraud the cracker company, is out, has disappeared and cannot be found.

The grand jury this afternoon returned a true bill of indictment against John Bardsley, ex-city treasurer, charged with appropriating funds belonging to the city.

A meeting of the depositors of the suspended Spring Garden bank tonight condemned Bank Examiner Drew and called upon the proper authorities to ask for his resignation.

WASHINGTON CITY, June 8.—The president had a conference today with Secretary Foster and Comptroller Lacey in regard to the case of the Keystone National bank, of Philadelphia, as a result of which he dictated a letter to Mayor Stuart, acknowledging receipt of the resolutions of the council calling for governmental investigation of the bank, and saying he will facilitate a thorough examination of the affairs of the bank to the full extent of his powers, and will see that any officer of the government found guilty of wrong-doing in that connection is held to strict accountability for his action.

WILL SECRETARY NOBLE RESIGN?

It Is Reported That He Intends to Resume His Practice in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, June 8.—[Special.]—General John W. Noble will return to St. Louis from Hot Springs during the present week, and it is stated by his friends in this city that his resignation as secretary of the interior will be forwarded to President Harrison at that time. It is further stated that General Noble will at once resume the practice of law in St. Louis, and that his return to St. Louis this week will be practically a return for good. A most positive piece of circumstantial evidence pointing to this fact was discovered yesterday by many of Mrs. Noble's friends in St. Louis.

The evidence in question was the return from Washington City of Mrs. Devere, Mrs. Noble's companion, a St. Louis lady, who was invited to Washington City to become one of Secretary Noble's household shortly after the Noble family moved to the capital. Mrs. Devere has returned to resume her life in St. Louis, and it is claimed by Mrs. Noble's friends here that this is proof positive that the Noble household has been broken up permanently, the secretary having decided beyond all question to resign from the cabinet.

A VERY GOOD MAN ARRESTED.

Nebraska Sunday-School Superintendent Charged With Stealing.

OMAHA, June 8.—J. L. Campion, for several years cashier of the Consolidated Tank Line Company here, was arrested tonight by Inspector Bowman, of the New York Fidelity Surety Company. Campion's speculations amount to $5,000 and extend over a long period.

He was superintendent of the Sunday-school of the Episcopal church of the Good Shepherd, and during the recent absence of the pastor led the services.

STATE SCHOOL LANDS.

Rules to Govern the Selection of Tracts in Washington.

WASHINGTON CITY, June 8.—[Special.]—Instructions were issued from the interior department today, prescribing rules and regulations for the selection of land in Washington, Montana, and the two Dakotas, under the terms of the recent act of congress, enabling those states to form state constitutions, etc., and providing for the donation of certain public lands to said states for schools and charitable purposes. The state of Washington gets 500,000 acres.

Indistment Against Gibson Quashed.

CHICAGO, June 8.—Judge Blodgett quashed the United States indictment against George G. Gibson, secretary of the whisky trust, who was charged with conspiring to destroy Shufeldt's distillery. His decision was that the case belonged to the state court. The federal indictment against Gibson charged him with conspiring to bribe Gauger Dewar to set fire to Shufeldt's distillery. Judge Blodgett said the statutes made it a crime for anyone to offer to bribe a United States officer to do any act in violation of his lawful duties, but to cause or induce such officer to do an act not contained within the line of his official duties infringes upon no statute of the United States. Distilleries are not under the protection of the United States, and the offense charged is not within federal cognizance. State's Attorney Longenecker this evening said the state indictments for having explosives, for conspiracy to commit felony with parties unknown, and attempted arson, will be pushed against Gibson.

Indian Outrages in Mexico.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 8.—A *Chronicle* special from Tombstone, Ariz., says: "Information received today of other murders committed by the Apaches who killed Catchum in Sonora last week. After attacking Catchum and his party the Indians went to a camp near by and fired upon four men, killing an Italian peddler. There were four Indians in this party. Saturday a band of eight Indians attacked half a dozen vacqueros, killing one of them. Mexican cavalry are in close pursuit.

A Mafia Jury-Briber Convicted.

NEW ORLEANS, June 8.—Bernard Giandis was today tried and found guilty of offering a bribe to a tales juror in the Hennessy case. The penalty prescribed is a fine not exceeding $1,000 and imprisonment not exceeding one year.

Fine canes and umbrellas at a discount at Hansen's, 706 Front street.

NEWS OF NORTHWEST.

How the Halcyon Got Her Opium Cargo Into America.

PORTLAND'S WAR WITH BOSSES.

The Trask Murder Trial at Snohomish Leading to an Acquittal.

The "Shenandoah" Special Train Runs Through a Schoolhouse—Fatal Accident Near Portland—Walla Walla Lynchers Reindicted.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 8.—The Victoria importers have unearthed a new scandal concerning the yacht Halcyon, at anchor in Barclay sound. It purports to come from one of the Halcyon's sailors who was discharged, and touches on the cruise of the schooner Fearnaught, which sailed from San Diego four or five weeks ago, ostensibly to intercept and seize the Halcyon. The discharged sailor's story is that the Fearnaught did meet the Halcyon, but instead of seizing her and the crew of the privateer, took 200 ginger jars from her and those ginger jars, presumably contained opium. The transfer was made off the California coast, according to the story, but the Fearnaught never reported anything of the kind on her return.

W. H. Whalley, managing owner of the Halcyon, returned from Victoria today. He denies the truth of the story.

THE TRASK MURDER TRIAL.

In Progress at Snohomish—Montgomery Likely to Be Acquitted.

SNOHOMISH, June 8.—[Special.]—The trial of David Montgomery, who shot and killed Oscar E. Trask on the 4th day of January last, has been in progress during the past four days and is watched with intense interest. The new court-room, with a seating capacity of several hundred persons, has been crowded to its utmost capacity ever since the commencement of the trial. About forty witnesses have been examined and many more are yet to testify. Attorneys Winsor and Farewell, of Seattle, are assisting Prosecuting Attorney Heffner in behalf of the state, while Messrs. Frater & Coleman are assisted by J. T. Ronald, of Seattle. But little evidence has been produced which will go toward the conviction of Montgomery, as the shooting was evidently done in self-defense. Many witnesses were examined as to the character of the two men and in nearly every case it was shown that Montgomery was a peaceable, law-abiding citizen, while on the other side it was shown that Trask was a man of bad reputation, frequently being into trouble and seeking notoriety. The shooting took place about one mile east of this city, and no one was present except the two men interested. Mr. Montgomery testified that he had been warned by several different persons that Trask had threatened his (Montgomery's) life, and when they met on the county road, one mile east of town, Trask put his right hand in his hip pocket, and started for him, saying, "I have you now, and I have partly fixed you, and now I will finish you." Montgomery thinking that Trask had put his hand into his hip pocket for a revolver, lost no time, but at once drew his revolver and shot Trask five times while Trask was coming towards him with a sling-shot, that only a few days before he had used on Mr. Montgomery, and broke some of the bones in his left hand, rendering it entirely useless at the time the shooting occurred.

The sling-shot with blood marks still on it was produced and allowed as evidence by Judge McBride.

Many witnesses testified that Trask would use abusive and insulting language and wanting to fight Montgomery whenever they met, and that he being a large, stout young man, Montgomery was afraid of him.

The wife and child of the prisoner are in attendance during the trial.

POLITICS IN PORTLAND.

The Republican Bosses Combine to Defeat the People.

PORTLAND, June 8.—[Special.]—The Republicans held their primaries this evening. Their intention is to put a straight ticket in the field to run against the consolidation ticket. The opinion of leading Republicans is divided as to the wisdom of combatting the citizens' movement, but those engineering the campaign propose to make a vigorous fight to defeat the consolidation ticket. Jim Lotan and Joe Simon, the two Republican bosses, have made up and both will do their utmost to defeat the consolidation ticket. While the Republican campaign ostensibly is managed by the Young Men's Republican Club, Lotan and Simon are behind the scenes pulling the wires.

Most of those nominated on the straight Democratic ticket in a beer-hall caucus held last night refuse to run, and the general supposition is that the Democrats will work for the consolidation ticket.

A SCHOOLHOUSE ON THE TRACK.

The "Shenandoah" Special Train Dashes Right Through It.

SPOKANE, June 8.—[Special.]—A special train carrying the "Shenandoah" theatrical company collided with a schoolhouse on the Pleasant Valley branch of the Union Pacific, near Oaksdale, about 6 o'clock this morning. The school board had secured permission from the Union Pacific agent at Oaksdale to move the schoolhouse across the track. Sunday was selected because there were no trains running on that day. They succeeded in getting the schoolhone on the track last night, and left it there, intending to remove it this morning.

The special train, consisting of a Pullman baggage car and scenery car, came upon the schoolhouse suddenly and ran clear through it. The engine was disabled, all the windows shattered and the exterior of the coaches badly battered. No one was injured except for slight bruises.

Walla Walla Lynchers Reindicted.

WALLA WALLA, June 8.—[Special.]—This morning at 10 o'clock, when the superior court opened, the judge ordered the sheriff to bring the seven soldiers indicted by the grand jury for lynching Andrew J. Hunt into court. Prosecuting Attorney Blandford moved to quash the indictments, and this was ordered done. The judge had the prisoners remanded to the custody of the sheriff. Defendants, through their attorney, Senator George T. Thompson, moved that they be discharged from custody. The motion was argued by both attorneys and submitted to the judge, who overruled the motion, and the men were taken to the jail again and locked up. At 3 o'clock this afternoon the grand jury came into court and informed the judge that they had something to communicate to him, and the foreman passed up a paper to the judge, who read it and announced that the grand jury had found true bills against the seven soldiers now confined in jail for the killing of Andrew J. Hunt. The indictment was substantially the same as the first one, with the exception that the language was changed. The jury then retired to their room for further deliberations.

A Fisherman Killed Near Portland.

PORTLAND, June 8.—[Special.]—A man was run over and killed by an outgoing Union Pacific passenger train near the Sandy river last night. Today the body was identified as that of Jack Hart, a fisherman, who had been in the employ of Jennings Brothers for about two years. A more badly-mutilated body was never taken to the morgue. The head was completely severed from the body, and the arms and legs were terribly mangled. How the accident happened is not known. Hart was about 23 years of age and the son of a wealth liveryman, of Melbourne, Australia. He leaves no relatives here.

A Bear Farm Near Uncle Si Mountain.

NORTH BE[illegible] of Uncle S[illegible] bears