SEEKING FOR SIGNS.

Rector D. C. Garrett Discourses Against Spiritualism.

DR. GEORGE ON "CHRIST'S OWN"

The Baptists Engage in Missionary Work Among the Chinese — New Methodist Protestant Minister.

At St. Mark's church yesterday morning the rector, David Claiborne Garrett, preached on "Seeking for Signs." The text was: "And Hezekiah said unto Isaiah, what shall be the sign that the Lord will heal me and that I shall go up into the house of the Lord the third day?" Mr. Garrett said in substance:

It was a critical moment in the life of Hezekiah. The king, one of the best of all the rulers of Israel, felt empowered to do a great work. Already he had accomplished much; the temple repaired, the ancient rites restored, idolatry banished, the Assyrian army under Sennacherib by a strange intervention of Providence almost destroyed. And now when new and more glorious opportunities for service were at hand, Hezekiah was overtaken with sickness and received the warning of death. It was an unexpected summons. Hezekiah was still a young man; too young, he thought, to die. Life was still precious in its possibilities and activity. Pathetic are all such crises. Not in in a cowardly spirit, but only in the instinctive desire to fulfill this life naturally, many, like Hezekiah, have cried softly through some sore affliction for further time on earth. The prayer of the king was answered. The second message of the prophet brought hope of recovery. There was to be restoration to health and the third day worship in the house of the Lord. But now the severest trial of all came to Hezekiah. Instead of resting satisfied with the prophet's promise, a sign, some positive token of God's favor was sough. O Hezekiah! Thou wert a real Israelite. It was ever the way with this peculiar people—full of faith at many times, and then wanting God's word substantiated by outward proof. In the exultation of his prolonged life Hezekiah determined on a crucial test—a miracle must be performed. And notice that the king chooses the more marvelous of the two alternatives. The shadow on the sun dial must go back ten degrees. It is not necessary to attempt any explanation of this phenomenon, which is interpreted in various ways to accord with scientific knowledge. No one will intelligently insist on a literal acceptation of the story. This, in Hezekiah's time, meant a recession of the sun in its heavenly orbit. To us, in modern times, it means the retrograde movement of the earth on its axis, a change so extraordinary that no one would have been left to record the experience. The nature of the sun dial, the placing the miracle in the light not in the sun on earth, are all subordinate in interest to the real spiritual import of the narrative. It is the seeking after outward signs as corroborative of spiritual truths that we wish to consider today. In the childhood of the world, in the crude condition of religious thought, in the undeveloped stages of both national and individual life, this tendency is uppermost. Indeed, this desire for extraordinary material manifestations of spiritual realities is not outgrown in the world today. This is the spirit of modern spiritualism. Men want to be assured of another life, and are anxious to see with physical sight the spirit forms of the beloved dead. It is a natural craving. Every heart is susceptible of such longings. But how dangerous the seeking after these signs in the material way so often employed. The secluded rooms, with drawn curtains, low lights and all the paraphernalia of a magician, the mysteries of the unseen universe are pretended to be revealed. The best answer to spiritualism is to guard one against the crudity of that state of mind or soul that demands material signs of spiritual truths. For suppose all that one may ask in this direction should be gratified; suppose God should permit a view of the hidden world and a sight of our dear ones there, would it satisfyb Would it tend truly to the better equipment of our own soul to live the life beyond and reach the blessed reunion in Paradise? The only real meaning of life on earth is that of education, and this implies discipline, and discipline depends always on the exercise of faith. Take faith out of life and existence here loses all real import. Nothing is left to grow character. Surely some signs are not good for us. It is better to walk by faith than sight.

In many other ways, even in religious thought and practice, there may be an undue asking for signs. It is witnessed in a love for and dependence on the miraculous. Such is the reading of miracles into the Bible and a mechanical use of the Scriptures. In theology the doctrinaires seek signs by imposing precise definitions and formulating exact statements of all the details of God's being and His relations to mankind. On the other hand many hold back from going "up to the house of the Lord," that is, joining the church, because religion lacks positive demonstration. It is the position of the agnostic who demands a sign before he will believe. It is forgotten that spiritual verities can not, ought not, to be proven by the same logical methods as those which pertain to the realm of science. Again, there are signs of God's presence in the world of nature and in the experience of human kind; but men will ignore these apparent tokens in seeking uncommon proofs. Dives cried for such a sign to be given his brethren on earth that they might believe and repent, but the witness of God in the revelation through the prophets was the answer declared. It is said that Napoleon the Great once hearing some French savants scouting the existence of God and defying proof of the reality, said in quiet tones, "Very well, Messieurs, but who made that," and the hand pointed heavenward to a bright particular star. Thus men will pass by the evidence of God in accustomed ways and demand new omens of a startling nature. Hezekiah, if he had kept his faith, might have found in the sun itself a witness of a higher power, but no, the sun must do unheard of things, not merely stand still as it did for Joshua, but journey backward in the sky.

In the experience of prayer the same mistake oftimes occurs. Few seem to understand the true meaning of prayer, which is not to coax out of God blessings He is unwilling to give, not to force signs of the providence, but to reconcile the erring heart of man to the righteous will of an unchangeable Father. One may say: "I have prayed so long and so earnestly for this token without response that I have lost faith in prayer." It is more likely, dear friend, you have yet to find the firm faith. We are not to expect material returns in the way we may choose to frame our selfish petitions. The best lesson in life is to learn to say "God knows best." Thus in regard to the whole religious life, and by that I mean a religion commensurate with human life in every aspect, we are to remember that the best signs from God, those that will comfort and uplift, are the messages that speak directly to the soul. Here we are to work out a destiny, to make a character for heaven. Religion meant that. The church is to aid in that. But in this soul growth we must not expect physical proofs of spiritual entities. We must walk often in the dark on the world side, while all the while the heart is illuminated from the heaven side. We may not see the reason for much that is hard to bear, the sorrows and disappointments that we carry, but one sign God ever gives: it is the consciousness that there is a purpose in all this preparation for eternity.

THE WORLD BELONGS TO CHRIST.

He Paid for Humanity's Redemption With His Own Blood.

The Rev. Dr. W. P. George preached a powerful sermon in the First M. E. church yesterday morning. His text was from John xiii-4: "Having loved his own who are in the world, He loved them to the end."

Dr. George described graphically the circumstances under which the words were uttered. Christ was going to His home, to return to His Father. The shadow of the cross was upon him. The people of the world were His own peculiar property, for strong and sufficient reasons. Any person who had been away from loved ones and was about to return could enter into sympathy with Christ. He had great joy to meet again the Father, yet there were lingering regrets for those new ties formed, and which, of a necessity, must be left behind. The value of things depends largely upon what they cost. Christ valued His own because they had been purchased with His blood, had been redeemed with the life of a God. Man was Christ's own by redemption and consecration, and to withhold human service to God after this salvation at such tremendous cost was sacrilegious.

Dr. George gave as the third reason that humanity is God's own, that man was the express image of Him. He then proceeded to show that no man was so depraved that he did not bear upon him some mark of God's image and likeness. Christ had won the people of the earth as a reward for his mediatory work in their behalf, and God had freely given them into His keeping. He said that God had effected and predestined to be saved all those who, in the exercise of their own free will, accepted of his terms of salvation, and by self-surrender came to Jesus.

The preacher then proceeded to show that Christ's own place was in the world and not out of it. He gave thanks to God that he was not yet in heaven. Here on earth was the place for man's growth, development and maturity. No one could appreciate the blessings of heaven without going through the school of this world. He illustrated this point by citing the case of the children of Israel who were fitted to enter the land of Canaan by the trials and tribulations of forty years in the wilderness, and he urged that each man in himself be a miniature Christ. There was nothing exclusive about Christianity. It was for all. Christ had no particular love for any iron-clad "four hundred" or upper circle, and did not approve the looking down upon any human creature on account of the lack of rich personal adornment.

The preacher proceeded to show that God loves man because of the abundant love which is in His heart. His disciples were not all good men, but He had love for all. Peter denied Him, but He still had love for and took an interest in him. Many forsook Christ in the dark hour of need and fled, but He forgave them. No sinner so red in guilt whom God is not willing to take unto Himself. Just as a mother is ready, eager, to take back to her breast the erring daughter, so is God ready to take to His bosom the sinner, for he is Christ's own and it was for such as him that the Son of God came into the world and suffered upon the cross.

CHRISTIANIZING THE CHINESE.

Baptist Mission School Started With a Large Number of Pupils.

A Chinese Baptist mission school has been established by the Baptist churches of this city that is meeting with remarkable success. The superintendent is Thomas H. Bubb, who devotes his entire time and attention to it, and is assisted by a number of volunteer teachers. The committee on the mission and its extension is composed of Mrs. Roger S. Greene, of the First; Mrs. J. A. Ressignie, of the Market street, and Mrs. A. T. Mears, of the North Seattle Baptist churches. Although but just fairly started, the school has forty-two pupils, the children of the best Chinese residents of the city. At the Sunday-school yesterday twenty-two were in attendance. The day school holds a session every day in the week with the exception of Thursday.

The building in which the young Chinese are taught is just in the rear of Wa Chong's store, and Superintendent Bubb stated yesterday that the work is meeting with much encouragement. He says that the young scholars are full of enthusiasm and earnest in their studies, and that they show a brightness that was not expected. The mission authorities have issued a little pamphlet of instructions to the teachers.

Mr. Bubb is deeply interested in this kind of work. He is engaged in the study of the Chinese language, and makes it his business to visit the Chinese everywhere and to seek by personal persuasion to convert them to the Christian faith. The mission derives its entire support from the local Baptist churches. When it is seen what a success can be made of the school aid will doubtless be given by the mission boards of the East, and the work will be considerably extended. The Baptists are the first in this field.

ACQUAINTANCE WITH GOD.

It Gives Strength to the Christian Character and Conduct.

The Rev. J. E. Bailey, pastor of the Second Methodist Protestant church, preached yesterday in the First Methodist Protestant church in the absence of the Rev. Clark Davis, who is spending his vacation in Eastern Washington. He took his text from Job xxii:21: "Acquaint now thyself with Him and be at peace; verily good shall come unto thee." The preacher urged upon the congregation the necessity for a personal acquaintance with God. He said that this would give strength to the Christian life and force to his desire for the doing of good. This personal acquaintance would give peace to the soul and implant gentle love in the heart. This personal knowledge of God implied an understanding of God's character, a recognition of His voice, obedience to His commands and the capacity for understanding the gentle touch of the Almighty. This personal acquaintance with God is formed by faith and belief in His infinite mercy and goodness. Making God a companion has the effect of bridging over the chasm which sin has erected between God and man.

POWER OF THE HOLY SPIRIT.

Great Men Fail to Save the World, but Christ Will.

The Rev. Thomas Baldwin, the Baptist local missionary, preached in the First Baptist church yesterday morning in the place of Dr. G. J. Burchett, who is spending his two weeks' vacation in Portland. Mr. Baldwin discussed the power of the Holy Spirit for good. He gave the examples of the world's great men who had tried to save humanity, but who had failed for lack of the true spirit. He showed how Moses could only lead his people so far and then found himself stopped from doing any further good. Coming further down in history, he described the character of Jesus Christ and the Holy Spirit, and said that after all Christ was the only true savior who had come into the world to redeem humanity from the thralldom of sin.

New Methodist Protestant Preacher.

The Rev. Ulysses G. Murphy, of the Methodist Protestant denomination, preached his maiden sermons here yesterday—in the morning at the Second Methodist Protestant and in the evening at the First Methodist Protestant church. He is a graduate of the Western Maryland college and was sent out to assist in mission work here until September. At that time the conference of the church meets here and the young preacher will be assigned to some regular position. In the morning he spoke on the duty of praising God, and in the evening on the difference between the good resulting from bodily and spiritual exercise, and urging the advisability of godliness at all times and for all people.

Puget Sound M. E. Conference.

The annual assembly of the Puget Sound conference of the Methodist Episcopal church will begin next Wednesday at Puyallup. The presiding officer will be Bishop J. M. Walden, of Cincinnati. For many years he was the agent for the sale of Methodist books, but in 1884 he was elected bishop. Much important work will be accomplished. All appointments for the year will be made and the trustees of the various churches will be presented and approved. If there be any charges against any of the ministers they will be heard. The laymen have no voice in the conference, none but ministers being admitted.

God Is Good to All Men.

Rev. S. Dell Johnston, in the United Presbyterian church yesterday, took an illustration from the life of the patriarch Jacob to show that there are fortunes and misfortunes in every man's life, but that no man is so unhappy or depraved but that God's face shines upon him at some time. He eloquently urged a dependence upon the goodness and mercy of God as the surest safeguard against the evils and temptations of this life.

Notes of the Churches.

The Rev. G. J. Burchett, pastor of the First Baptist church, is in Portland, enjoying the two-weeks' vacation which his church has allowed him.

The Rev. J. B. Watson, the Baptist evangelist who has lately done such acceptable work in Vancouver, B. C., is in the city.

The Rev. S. Dell Johnston left yesterday for Sunnydale, where, in the evening, he preached a sermon to the people there.

The Rev. J. W. Dorrance, one of the best preachers of Snohomish, preached in the Second Presbyterian church of this city yesterday, and the Rev. W. W. Coe, pastor of that church, preached at Snohomish.

The plans of the United Presbyterian church are about completed, and the bids will be called for this week.

The Second Presbyterian church in North Seattle has quite a successful Sunday-school. The average attendance is about ninety.

The Rev. I. W. Read, pastor of the Market street Baptist church, preached to the Young Men's Christian Association yesterday afternoon. He took as his subject, "Sowing and Reaping." The talk was full of homely and practical advice.

At the Second Methodist Protestant church a new Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor has been formed, and on Friday night a social and literary entertainment will be given by the members at the residence of D. B. Ward on High street in Queen Anne town.

On next Sunday afternoon the Rev. J. F. Flint, a noted author and lecturer, will lecture at the Young Men's Christian Association rooms on the subject of personal purity. Only men will be admitted.

THE NEW BUILDINGS.

Twenty-Five Permits Issued for Fine Residences.

Saturday's rain was the means of suspending all outside work on the buildings in course of erection, but work went on uninterrupted in all inclosed buildings. There was some scarcity of teams for hauling brick, and on some of the jobs this has caused a little delay.

During the week twenty-five permits have been issued from the building inspector's office, the estimated cost of the work being $25,295. One of these was for an $8,000 building, one for $4,500, one for $4,000, one for $1,700, two $1,500 each and three for $1,000 each.

The $8,000 building is a residence for F. D. Black, on Beacon Hill, of which a description was published in the POST-INTELLIGENCER some time ago. Architect John Parkinson has made the plans and is superintending the erection of the building. The foundation and basement, on which work has already begun, is to be of granite; the style of the building is a Swiss cottage and the inside finish on the first floor will be hard wood. Mr. Parkinson is also preparing plans for three more fine residence buildings and expects to have them completed this week.

Kline & Rosenberg are putting in a fine new store front in their store building at the foot of Cherry street at a cost of $1,000.

Fred S. Twichell has begun the erection of a very pretty little one and one-half-story frame residence on Wyckoff, between Latona and Highland streets. The elevations are quite artistic and the inside is conveniently arranged and will be neatly finished. The cost of the building, with the fixing up of the grounds, will be about $2,000.

Homer M. Hill has begun the erection of a neat little two-story frame cottage on Main street, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth. The inside is to be nicely finished in cedar, and the total cost will be about $1,000.

The New England Investment Company is building a fine two-story frame residence on Beacon Hill which is to cost $4,000.

John Todd is erecting a two-story frame residence in the Walla Walla addition, at the corner of East and Knight streets. The building, though small, is after a very unique plan and will cost about $1,000.

The Rainier Power and Railway Company has begun the erection of a power-house and car barn near the Western mill on Lake Union. Each building is to be a one-story frame structure. The power-house will cost $1,700 and the car barn $1,000.

The Rev. Wallace Nutting is building a magnificent frame residence on Fourteenth street, between Cooper and University. The building is to be a two-story frame, on a brick foundation. The elevations are very artistic, and were designed with special attention to the view afforded by the location. The porches are spacious and very imposing and the grounds around the building will be handsomely fixed up. The inside of the building is conveniently arranged with an elaborate hall and stairway finished in the most elegant style. The library and parlor will also be finely finished. The building will cost about $4,500.

J. M. Mathews has started work on a two-story frame residence at the corner of White and Howard streets. The building will be nicely finished and will cost about $1,500.

J. J. Hawley is building a neat one-story frame cottage on the Lake Union boulevard. It will cost about $1,000.

Flouring Mill Half Finished.

The first story of the flouring mill which is being built on the west side of the harbor is finished, part of the machinery is here, and George Landers, the manager, expects to have the mill in operation in about six weeks. The foundations are extremely solid and are impregnable against the teredo. Piles were first driven and sawed off even with the surface of the tide flats. Stone piers were then built, one on each cluster of piles, and on these the building is being erected.

Green Lake.

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HOUSES CHEAPER THAN RENT.

Any one buying $50 to $125 lots in River park can have lumber furnished for a house, to be paid on monthly installments. The lots are excellent garden lots on a street car line, and can be paid for in small monthly payments without interest, by applying to Gould & Whitworth, 25 Olympic block.

THE HOME CITY DIRECTORY.

Corbett & Co.'s Seattle City Directory is now in press and will appear in new dress. Those who have made any change in firm name, business or residence location since having been called upon, or persons who are in doubt as to their names having been taken, will please send notice of such changes to our address. Corbett & Co., P. O. box 884, or to Seattle City Directory, office, 227, Seattle block, Seattle, Wash.

Money can be saved by buying European steamship tickets, outward and prepaid, at the Northern Pacific city ticket office, Seattle, Wash., agents for all lines.

IN PERIL OF FLAMES.

Bears Cause Lively Scene at a Madison Street Fire.

SEVERAL BUILDINGS BURNED.

Photographer Starts a Blaze, Bears Fear the Fire, Crowd Fears the Bears, and Excitement Rules.

Three two-story frame buildings, located at the Lake Washington terminus of the Madison street cable road, were burned to the ground yesterday afternoon about 5:30 o'clock. One other building, just north of those burned, was saved by the fire department. The two bears, which were kept in a cage east of Rockenfield's store, were wild with terror, and it was due to the presence of mind of Joseph Charters that the bears were saved and a general stampede averted. The aggregate loss will be about $2,500, while the insurance was $2,000.

A. Lunn ran a photograph gallery in the upper story of the building, next west of Graves & Garner's store. Yesterday afternoon he was taking some tintypes and, while finishing them in his developing room, upset the lamp used in drying the plate. Lunn tried to catch the lamp and in doing so knocked over a bottle of collodion, which acts similarly to kerosene oil. The flames spread like lightning and in an incredibly short space of time the upper story of the house was in flames. An alarm was sent in over the telephone at I. B. Rockenfield's store two doors below.

Meanwhile the smoke burst from the roof of the gallery. The attention of the crowd was at once attracted and a mass of humanity gathered about the place. Everything was disorder. Men pushed each other aside in their efforts to get near the fire. The occupants of the icecream shop, under the photograph gallery, came tumbling out in a hurry. Tables, chairs, glassware, crockery, everything came out, and in the most expeditious manner.

The building, which was not very substantial, was soon in the grasp of the flames. The store of W. H. Graves and C. Garner came next, and although the occupants had been busily taking goods out into the street, it was to no purpose, as they were deposited too near the burning building.

At this point Joseph Charters and J. F. McCay appeared on the spot to save as much as possible of the property of I. B. Rockenfield, whose store was next in order. The building occupied by Graves & Garner was now wrapped in flames, which soon communicated to Rockenfield's.

So far the crowd had not had any special amusement, but now the bears, whose cage was close to the store, began to howl. Jack, the big fellow, would rush from one end of the cage to the other, grab the bars and howl in an appealing manner. Susie, the little one, was almost frightened to death and trembled like a leaf. The crowd yelled:

"Let 'em out, let 'em out," while the answer from those near the cage was, "No, no."

Under Charters' direction the verandah which ran around Rockenfield's store was pulled down, and thus more room was made between the fire and the bears. In the midst of the hubbub Officer Stepler elbowed his way through the crowd.

"Let out the bears," yelled the crowd.

"Not in this crowd," yelled he, as he brought a shotgun to his shoulder and aimed at Jack. The bear kept jumping and the crowd was howling. He could not get a shot, and was finally persuaded to let the animals live. A man came up with an ax and started to cut away the bars of the cage. A row followed, in which the ax man was knocked out by one blow by a man who did not want to be bear's meat. The building was burning rapidly and the heat was becoming intense, so much so in fact that the bears were frantic. Some men ran a rope around the cage and were about to pull it over, when Charters pleaded with them to stop, saying that he could save the bears. They stopped and aided him in getting the animals into the little shed at the rear of the cage. Then the door was dropped and they were shut in for the night. Charters and McCay then got rugs and carpets, saturated them and covered the little house. A garden hose played water upon it, and although Charters was scorched somewhat and McCay's hand was burned, the bears were saved.

Meanwhile chemical engine No. 3, hose wagon No. 3 and engine No. 3 arrived, just as flames were breaking out in Mr. Brown's house, which was some distance from the burning buildings. Judicious use of the chemical averted the danger. The other buildings were entirely destroyed. Following are the losses and insurance on the buildings and contents as given by the owners:

I. B. Rockenfield, loss on house, household goods and stock, $1,000 to $1,500, insurance $750; M. Miller, loss on house, total $500, insurance $500; A. Lunn, photographer's outfit, $250, no insurance; William Bruce, ice cream parlor, loss $100, no insurance; W. H. Graves and C. Garner, loss on house and goods $750, insurance $500 on house and $250 on goods; total loss.

The fire department made an excellent run, considering the long distance and heavy grades.

AT THE HOSPITALS.

City Free From Epidemics—Death From Railroad Accident.

Reports from the hospitals indicate that the city is unusually free from epidemic diseases. Only three cases of typhoid fever are under treatment at Providence hospital, and none at Grace. Smallpox is no longer mentioned in the health department.

John Grant, the workman who was hurt at the Stimson mill a few weeks ago, died at Providence hospital yesterday.

Jack Roherent, whose leg was fractured at Allen & George's camp August 12, is doing well at Providence hospital.

Mrs. S. A. Porter, who has been at Grace with paralysis for several months, is very low. Yesterday she stopped breathing for two minutes. The attendant thought she was dead, but suddenly she opened her eyes and commenced to talk in a rational manner.

CONSUL AT DEL NORTE.

General A. J. Sampson, Representative of the United States at Juarez, Here.

General A. J. Sampson, United States consul at Paso del Norte, Mexico, and his wife are visiting Mrs. Sampson's sisters, the Misses Cochrane, at Mount Rainier seminary, in this city. When seen by a POST-INTELLIGENCER reporter yesterday the general said: "This is my first visit to your city. I have been surprised to find a number of Colorado acquaintances. I am very much pleased with your city. It is much more substantially built than I had any idea it was. Its location and advantages are such as to insure one of the largest cities on the Pacific coast.

I have been at Paso del Norte, Mexico (now called Juarez), for two and a half years past. The name has been changed in honor of General Benito Juarez, the first president of the republic of Mexico. He was an able man, and his memory is precious to Mexicans. This city is directly across the river from El Paso, Tex., only five or ten minutes apart. In its relation to the United States it is the most important city in Mexico. The exports and imports through it are very large. In the amount of goods received in bond passing over United States territory from other foreign countries it is first or second in all the American consular service. The exports through it to El Paso are very large. The custom house record shows that during the first six months of 1892 the non-dutiable imports through Paso del Norte were $7,402,000, an increase of $1,740,000 over the first six months of 1891. The value of the dutiable merchandise during the first half of 1892 was $672,000, or an increase over the corresponding period of last year of $146,000. On this there was collected a duty of $374,000, an increase of $115,000 over last year.

The principal exports are ores, hides, istle, oranges, coffee and curiosities.

During my stay there I have found the Mexican most kindly disposed, friendly and polite. They are in favor of reciprocity with the United States as far as possible. They cannot afford to let our sugar, coffee, live stock and other things in free of duty. They need the duty for the maintenance of the government. Many other things, such as steam machinery, agricultural machinery, household effects, etc., go in free of duty.

Large railroad and mining concessions have been granted by the government to American citizens. There are now in Mexican mines over $100,000,000 American capital, and more in railroads.

Under the wise and liberal policy pursued by President Diaz nearly every important section of Mexico has been opened to the business world, whereas but a short time since Mexico was much farther from us than Europe. President Diaz has managed Mexico's interests with great skill and success. He has just recently negotiated a loan for $3,000,00 at par, the first time this has ever been done. He was recently re-elected president for the third time, and I presume will be re-elected as long as he lives. Under his administration wonderful advances have been made. There is great prosperity in the Rio Grande valley, where I am, on both sides of the river. It is a fine agricultural section of country. Then it has the best winter climate in the United States.

I will remain here a week or so longer, and am enjoying every minute of my stay.

Cargo of Whalebone From Alaska.

PORT TOWNSEND, Aug. 14.—[Special.]—The steamer Bertha brought down from Alaska for shipment to San Francisco on the Umatilla 2,600 pounds of whalebone, valued at $15,000.

Messrs. Bryant and Bullene, inspectors of hulls and boilers, returned from Sitka today. While north they inspected eighteen vessels.

Prisoners From Alaska.

PORT TOWNSEND, Aug 14.—[Special.]—United States Marshal Porter, of Alaska, came down from Sitka, accompanied by two deputies, in charge of five prisoners. He is taking them to San Quentin for imprisonment. Four are charged with selling whisky to Indians, and the other was convicted of burglary. They will go south on the steamer Umatilla tomorrow night.

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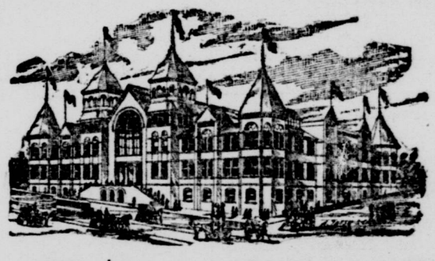

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DR. K. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT, a specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Fits, Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of Brain, causing insanity, misery, decay, death, Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of Power in either sex, Impotency, Leucorrhœa and all Female Weaknesses, Involuntary Losses, Spermatorrhœa caused by over-exertion of brain, Self-abuse, over-Indulgence. A month's treatment, $1, 6 for $5 by mail. We Guarantee six boxes to cure. Each order for 6 boxes, with $5 will send written guarantee to refund if not cured. Guarantees issued only by LEITHEAD & CAWLEY, Druggists sole agents, 903 Front St., Seattle, Wash.

Northwestern Military Academy

HIGHLAND PARK, ILL.

The Superintendent, Col. H. P. Davidson, can be seen at the Rainier Hotel.

NOTICE!

G. H. ANDO

New goods—reduced price. Having received a large stock of Japanese Goods, consisting of fine and newly designed crockery wares, silk handkerchiefs, a few fine bamboo carvings and bric-a-brac, etc., we offer a special reduction sale for next 30 days in preparation for fall trade. Fine Japan Tea and Paper Napkins a specialty. Bamboo work made to order, also stock always on hand. Come early and take your choice before the line is broken. G. H. ANDO, 813 Second St., the only Japanese store in city.

AMUSEMENTS.

SEATTLE OPERA HOUSE.
JOHN W. HANNA, Lessee and Manager.

MONDAY, AUGUST 15, 1892.

Grand farewell complimentary benefit tendered to Seattle's favorite comedian,

MR. SAM MORRIS

BY THE THEATRICAL PROFESSION.

50—VOLUNTEERS—50

Prices as usual. Reserved seats at Hansen's.

SEATTLE OPERA HOUSE.
J. W. HANNA, Lesse and Managen

TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, AUG. 16, 17

MARIE IN
HUBERT THE
FROHMAN WITCH

A MIRROR OF YE OLD COLONIAL TIMES

A GREAT PICTURE CUT CLEAR FROM LIFE.

REGULAR PRICES.

RESERVED SEATS $1 AT HANSEN'S.

THE WITCH SOUVENIR SPOON

On the opening night of the engagement of Marie Hubert Frohman, which is Tuesday, August 16, a solid Sterling Silver Souvenir Spoon will be presented to all ladies holding $1.00 tickets.

The MacD. & S. Co.

717-19-21-23 Front St.

Weather Forecast.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 14.—Fair, slightly cooler; north to west winds.

On Lake Champlain, today, begins the annual regatta of the National Canoe Association.

Handsome and valuable prizes will be carried off by the victors. The sport has grown in popularity to such a degree that almost all but the inland cities will be represented at the lake. The regatta will last several days and will undoubtedly be signalized by some remarkable aquatic feats.

Table linens are a point of strength in the Big Store which find great favor with the housewives.

There is every care taken in the selection of the stock to insure its perfection. Its gathering is through constant and tireless seeking.

We show at this section linens whose good reputations are sustained by years of thorough test. Good linens are what pay best in the long run, and this is the kind that we carry.

Special valves always abound in the linen stock—it is full of good prices.

Unbleached table damask at 25c, 35c, 40c, 50c and upwards a yard.

Bleached table damask, 50c, 75c, 85c, $1 a yard and upwards.

Good damask table sets from $4 a set up.

Splendid values in towels of all sorts.

The MacDougall & Southwick Co.

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The shortest route to

JAPAN AND CHINA

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF STEAMERS:

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

WILL LEAVE TACOMA,

S. S. PHRA NANG, Sept. 9th.
S. S. VICTORIA, Sept. 30th.

And thereafter the permanent service of the company's regular steamers.

THE S. S. "PHRA NANG"

Captain Watton, will leave Tacoma on the 9th of September, and will carry passengers and freight at current rates.
For freight or passage apply to

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Gen. Agts., TACOMA, or

I. A. NADEAU,
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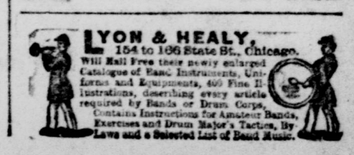

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