HIS FATE THE ISSUE.

The Jury Now Deliberating on James Murphy's Case.

AN ELEVENTH HOUR WITNESS.

Evidence to Break Down Gordon's Story Produced—The Instructions to the Jury.

The trial of James Murphy for the killing of Phil J. Dawe July 28, 1892, after a session of four days and two night sessions was concluded and given to the jury at 11:20 last night. The jury was heard talking pretty loud for some time after, as if discussing the points with some more obtuse or stubborn member of the twelve. At midnight, however, quiet reigned in the jury room, with no indication that no verdict would be handed in before today.

Judge Humes at 11:30 adjourned the court until tomorrow morning, but, as in murder cases a verdict must be received and read when agreed upon, should the jury come in this morning, Judge Humes will have to come and receive the verdict.

The evidence given yesterday in rebuttal and re-rebuttal for both prosecution and defense occupied all day and the case was not called "closed" until within a few minutes of 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time Deputy Prosecuting Attorney Wilshire made the opening address to the jury. The prosecution put on fifteen witnesses to prove good character and contradict some of the witnesses who had testified for the defense; while the defense closed its side with five witnesses in rebuttal, all tending to weaken the testimony of Gordon, the state's principal witness. To this end a new witness was found, literally at the eleventh hour, a colored bootblack named John Mills, who alleges that at the time the shot was fired Gordon was standing outside the saloon and in a position where he could not have seen the shooting. This witness was subjected to a rigid cross-examination, which, however, did not make him diverge from his original statement. A deposition was also introduced by the defense from George Wieland, of Ontario, Canada, which contradicted Gordon's entire story. This the prosecution rebutted with several witnesses to whom Gordon gave a history of the shooting immediately after its occurrence, principal among these being City Attorney Melvin G. Winstock, who at the time of the shooting was a reporter on the Post-Intelligencer detailed to write an account of the shooting. Mr. Winstock has been sick in bed for a week, but against the direction of his physican, he answered the subpena, though he had to be taken to the court house in a carriage.

George E. Gordon, the principal witness of the state, who has been held a prisoner for eight months pending this trial, was given his liberty yesterday afternoon.

The defense opened the proceedings yesterday morning with Joseph W. Clark, of Newcastle, the man to whose house Orin Russell, Murphy's stepson, is alleged to have taken Gordon to "fix" him. Gordon, he claimed, came to his house about 10:30 at night, before the last trial to get money from him. Gordon told him he wanted to get out of the country, and would do so for $250. The cross-examination failed to shake him.

Attorney Ronald, for Murphy, tried to put in evidence the transcript of the testimony given by Russell at the first trial on the ground that Russell was not in the state. Prosecuting Attorney Hastie offered to agree to this, providing the state could introduce Becker's testimony given at the first trial. As Ronald objected, Hastie also objected, and Judge Humes sustained the objection.

The deposition of George Wieland, of Ontario, Canada, was admitted. It alleges that Wieland entered the saloon right after the shooting and found the barber in there, who suggested suicide; that Gordon did not contradict it, and that in looking for a "gun" Gordon found one in a drawer of the bar. Wieland was released from jail a short time before giving his deposition, having served a term for petty larceny.

The defense's star witness was next called, namely the colored bootblack, John Mills, who is said to have been only discovered by the defense yesterday morning. Mills made a good witness and stuck to his story. He said he had a bootblack stand ten feet west of the Copper Chief saloon; that he was blacking the boots of a man with his face towards the Copper Chief saloon. Gordon was standing in his shirt sleeves and a straw hat on the outside of the saloon, with his back to the saloon, close to the door, talking with a man who was sitting on a beer barrel. At the crack of the gun Gordon wheeled and rushed in front of the saloon door and Mills gave a "shine or two more" and went to the saloon door himself. Just as Gordon went in at the door Murphy came out. Mills caffee to the front of the door and Gordon immediately returned to the front of the door and said to Mills, "Jack, Phil Dawe is shot, run for a policeman." Mills stood there until Gordon retraced his steps and got behind the bar, where Dawe was lying. He then went to police headquarters and notified Cudihee.

The cross-examination failed to shake him.

This closed the case of the defense. The prosecution then introduced witnesses for character and reputation and to contradict allegations of witnesses for the defense.

Gordon was recalled and denied Murphy's statement in every detail. Celia Dawe, the widow, said her husband never carried a "gun." A. F. Haas, Joseph M. Kester, W. J. Stairs, Samuel Sutton, W. H. Cowey, James McNulty and A. Watson testified that Dawe's reputation was good and denied the allegations of violent acts attributed to Dawe. Melvin G. Winstock corroborated Gordon's evidence by giving the statement made by Gordon right after the shooting. Officers D. F. Willard, Mike Powers, Detective Cudihee and ex-Chief of Police Jackson told what Gordon said at the time of the shooting.

Murphy was recalled in sur-rebuttal to identify Dawe's writing in an account showing the transaction between them. This closed the evidence, and the case was declared closed.

The arguments of the four attorneys, commenced at 4 o'clock in the afternoon by Mr. Wilshire, were concluded at 11 at night by Prosecuting Attorney Hastie, Messrs. Piles and Ronald for the defense being sandwiched in between the two. At 11 o'clock Judge Humes read his charge to the jury, which occupied him about fifteen minutes, and at 11:20 the jury filed out of court. The public interest in the trial was maintained to the last, and the court room was packed with men and not a few women, the most of whom remained in anticipation of a quick verdict. Murphy, the defendant, showed considerable emotion, his bleached features, the natural result of his long confinement in prison, taking on a more leaden hue as the jurymen passed close to him.

At 11:30 Judge Humes adjourned court until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Judge Humes' charge was very exhaustive, defining minutely the various degrees of murder of which the defendant might be found guilty, and very liberal towards the defendant. After analyzing the law in the various degrees of the crime he said that the court had permitted evidence to be given tending to show threats of Dawe towards Murphy as well as the general character of Dawe; such threats were no excuse or justification for the shooting, and if Dawe's character was bad, that was no just cause for Murphy's killing him. When it is doubtful which party commenced the affray, all threats made by Dawe, and his character, are to be considered as facts tending to show his feeling and intent, and as tending to corroborate whatever other evidence there is that Dawe was the first assailant, and whether or not Dawe acted so as to induce Murphy to believe that Dawe intended to kill him. The burden of proof is on the state and Murphy is not required to prove his innocence. The law raises no presumption against the defendant, but every presumption of the law was in favor of his innocence, and in order to convict him every material fact necessary to constitute a crime must be proved beyond a doubt. This law was not for the purpose of aiding the guilty to escape, but was a humane provision to guard against the danger of any innocent person being unjustly punished. The judge then defined what a doubt and a reasonable doubt was. The jury was cautioned not to go beyond the evidence to hunt up doubts. The jury was the sole judge of the facts, and they were to weigh the evidence for just what it was worth.

Another Suit against the Dennys.

The Seattle National bank yesterday began suit against David T. Denny, W. G. Dickinson, Hulda M. Smith, John B. Denny, D. Thomas Denny, the Rainier Power & Railway Company, A. P. Fuller, the Puget Sound National bank, F. T. Blunck, John O. Robinson, National Bank of Commerce, of Providence, R. I., Merchants' National bank, Bank of British Columbia, Washington Savings bank, C. M. Sheafe, receiver of Washington Savings bank; W. H. Wright, Thomas Boyd, Nelson W. Parker, Oscar Todd, Sarah McDonald, Merchants' National bank of Seattle, T. Clancey, A. P. Mitden, George F. Gund, W. J. Grambs, Northwest General Electric Company, Theodore B. and Nellie S. Wilcox, Seattle Hardware Company and Harry A. Noble to recover $16,725, interest and attorney's fees due on promissory notes and to foreclose a mortgage on lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 13, 14, 15 and 16, block 11; lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 21, 22 and 23, block 21; lots 3, 4, 13, 14, 15 and 16, block 25; lots 5 to 12, block 26; lots 1 to 6, block 29; lots 1 to 8, block 32; lots 6 to 10, block 33; lots 3 to 6, block 43, all in Denny & Fuhrman's addition.

A Suit for an Attorney's Fee.

The suit of Fred H. Peterson vs. C. P. Dose is on trial before a jury in Judge Osborn's court. Peterson claims that he was employed by Dose on March 3, 1890, to defend an action brought for the collection of an assessment for the grading of Yesler avenue against lots 5 and 8 in block 40, C. D. Boren's addition. Peterson says he defended the action and secured a judgment in favor of Dose. He seeks to recover 12 1-2 per cent. of the assessment, or $126.

Mahoney Is Not Satisfied.

Daniel Mahoney, who on February 18 assaulted John Schuyler with his artificial arm, to which was attached an iron hook, and was fined $25 by Acting Judge Rinehart, of the municipal court, is not satisfied with the way the case terminated. Yesterday he applied to Judge Humes for a writ of certiorari. He claims that he did not waive a jury trial, and therefore wants Judge Humes to review and pass upon the legality of the proceedings in Judge Rinehart's court.

The Referndum Club's Committee.

The only new feature about the county treasurer's bond muddle yesterday was a call received by the county commissioners from Postmaster Griffith Davies, Judge G. A. Hill and W. E. Wilson, representing the Referendum Club, who asked when the commissioners would see a committee of fifteen from the club. The commissioners agreed to meet the committee at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Kalling Gets an Injunction.

Judge Langley yesterday granted Gustav Kalling the temporary injunction he asked restraining Otto Mohr from transferring the real estate in payment for which Kalling got fifteen unsecured notes of uncertain value. Judge Langley spoke of it as a remarkable transaction.

New Suits Filed.

The following new suits were filed in the superior court yesterday:

Pioneer Savings and Loan Company vs. J. F. Brewer and wife, Pelagia Lukoski and the Seattle Savings Bank, to recover $825 and to foreclose a mortgage.

Pioneer Savings Bank vs. J. F. Brewer and wife and J. W. Matthews and wife, to recover $825 and to foreclose a mortgage.

Emma M. Cole vs. Mary F. Meenach, George D. Burdick and others, to recover $1,500 and to foreclose a mortgage.

Washington Planing Mill Company vs. D. Emmons, H. L. Emmons and J. S. Daniels, to recover $69.85 for materials, $35 for attorney's fees, etc.

Seattle National Bank vs. David T. Denny et al., to recover $16,725, and to foreclose a mortgage.

The order extending the time for the receiver to file a report of claims was signed yesterday by Judge Langley in the case of E. W. Andrews vs. the Standard Mill Company.

In the case of D. Keeler et al. vs. Harry White et al., Judge Langley yesterday made an order directing the sheriff to vacate and release of record the levy made by him on the property of Harry White & Co., because it is in the hands of Receiver D. F. McConnaughey, and is not subject to attachment.

The following judgments were rendered in the superior court yesterday: James E. Morrison vs. the Equitable Indemnity Association, in favor of plaintiff, $20.75; Jay C. Allen vs. E. A. Mackay, for plaintiff, $454.16; Thomas Burke vs. Horace F. Smith, for plaintiff, $324; W. T. Dill vs. St. Stephen's Episcopal church, for plaintiff, $18.32; Insurance Company of North America vs. John Lemon and others, for plaintiff, $4,000.

Articles of incorporation of the Zindorf Construction Company were filed yesterday by M. P., H. J., and M. Zindorf; object, to carry on a general building and contract business; capital stock, $70,000.

In the case of Emma M. Cole vs. Mary F. Meenach, et al., an order of default was yesterday issued by Judge Langley.

Judge Langley yesterday confirmed the sale for $300 of a tract of land in section 2, township 25, by M. L. Baer, administrator of the estate of Patrick Gallagher.

J. S. Morse, M. McTeigh and W. Parry Smith were yesterday appointed appraisers of the estate of Everett P., Pearl E., and Fay E. Swank.

A petition for permission to probate the will of Sophia Tollezen was filed in the probate department of the superior court yesterday by Charles Joergenson, who was named by testator as executor. The property, which consists of real estate in King county and personal property, all valued at $1,500, is all left in equal shares to her stepdaughter, Mary Beebe, of Ballard, and Christopima Figenskov.

Maria D'Jorup yesterday filed a petition for the probating of the will of Niels D'Jorup her deceased husband, who left all his property to her.

David F. Le Fevre, assignee of Thomas M. Alvord, was directed by Judge Langley to sell certain hay and root crops, to carry on the dairy belonging to the estate and to pay all claims for wages that may be necessary in carrying on the business.

A license to wed was yesterday issued to Walter D. Gerard and Florence V. Selby, both of Seattle.

THIS REBEL SAYS HE WAS GUILTY

He Stowed Himself Away and Escaped—Says Cranstoun Was a Plotter.

Port Townsend, Feb. 21.—Special.—The schooner Puritan brought up a Hawaiian refuge, James Faulkner from Honolulu as a stowaway. His connection with the recent uprising was of such a character that the provisional authorities made it so unpleasant that he was glad to sacrifice his interests and flee from the islands, not even taking a change of clothes. He freely admitted that he was actively associated with the royalists and was well up in their councils, but denied participating in the recent troubles. On the other hand, he was arrested no less than seven times within a month previous to his departure. These charges, he said, were based on the pretext of his inability to liquidate a personal obligation. Other information received on the Puritan is that the charges were of a political character. At any rate, he established such a defense as warranted his acquittal in each instance. The day after Charles L. Carter, the Hawaiian patriot, was killed, two more warrants were issued for Faulkner's arrest, of which he received premature warning, and he clandestinely smuggled himself aboard the schooner Puritan and sailed for Puget sound. When two days out at sea he made his presence known to Capt. Saxe and paid his passage, $45, to this port. The officers of the vessel believe that Faulkner enjoyed the utmost confidence of the insurgents, and was cognizant of most of their plans.

"It was never the intention of the real leaders of the late rebellion, aside from Robert Wilcox, Paul Neuman, ex-Marshal Wilson and a few other personal friends of the ex-queen, to reinstate her on the throne," said Mr. Faulkner to a Post-Intelligencer correspondent. "The whites who assisted in the insurrection distrusted her and knew that she would betray her best friend on the slightest temptation. Like similar movements in other countries, there was a ring within a ring, which strictly controlled the enemies of the government. When the rebellion was about broken the ex-queen and her advisers learned of the duplicity which was being practiced upon them. They were highly incensed, and that was the real cause or foundation for her prompt abdication in favor of the provisional government. She is a cold, shrewd, calculating woman, and to break the influence of her betrayers with the natives she thought it abvisable to renounce the throne.

"Charley Carter, who was one of the most prominent and highly esteemed young lawyers of Hawaii, met an untimely death by indiscretion. He was brave-hearted and a staunch supporter of the existing government, and by his earnest abvocacy of loyalty to the new republic he naturally incurred the enmity of the insurrectionists. When the trouble began Carter begged of the military authorities to be allowed to accompany a detachment down to Diamond head, where a crowd of rebels were in hiding. Several of them were his former schoolmates and he erringly calculated on his old-time persuasive influence to get them to lay down their arms and surrender. They had reached a native dwelling owned by the Layue brothers, when Carter noticed some natives whom he knew skulking behind a boathouse on the beach. He started down the walk to meet them and when half-way the reports of three rifles simultaneously rang out and Carter fell to the ground mortally wounded.

"No less than 1,500 rifles and 1,000 pistols, with ample ammunition were taken to Honolulu on a vessel whose last name ended with 'berg' and another schooner, which is as yet free of suspicion, and I have no desire to involve her in this matter. Hardly a third of the arms have been found and I was told before leaving the islands that the remainder had been securely cached and would be used in some future rebellion, which some of the leaders hope to arouse and enlist the support of the Japanese, Chinese, Portuguese and other foreign elements.

"The real object of the scheming, cunning leaders of the plot, who were using the queen and her friends as catspaws, was to overthrow the government and reinstate themselves in the fat, lucrative offices. Personally, although an American, I cast my die with the royalists and lost, and then realized that I was supporting an irretrievably lost cause. Then, naturally enough, too, the government, to get rid of me, began a system of persecution and I was glad of the opportunity to steal away from the islands, abandoning what little property I owned and leaving Hawaii forever, after a continuous residence of fifteen years."

Mr. Faulkner said there was no doubt that Spreckels and his sons contributed the funds that purchased the arms and ammunition. He said the government had good cases against the three men who were banished from the country and sent to Vancouver recently. Concerning the alleged plot to blow up a church with bombs, Faulkner said it was a lie. The bombs were to be thrown into the barracks near Washington place and in the police station, thus demoralizing the government's forces. The man who made bombs, a blacksmith named White, has since been arrested, and by the confessions of some natives an exceptionally strong case was made out against him. With reference to exposing the plot, Mr. Faulkner said, the government employed a dozen shrewd, sharp men, who were unable to learn anything of the inside workings. But it remained for a half-witted bummer around town to accidentally learn of the time and place for the rebellion to commence, and he informed the government, which was thereby enabled to nip the movement in the beginning.

Union Depot Connections.

All trains from the West run into the St. Paul union depot, making close connections with "The North-Western" trains for the East and South. Passengers holding tickets via the above line have only a step from their train to the elegantly equipped "North-Western" limited, leaving St. Paul every day in the year. For ladies traveling alone this is especially to be considered. For tickets and sleeping car reservation call on

F. W. PARKER,
Puget Sound Agent, 601 Front St., Seattle.

Cholera is raging in the state of Minas Geraes, Brazil.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is famous for its cures of bad colds. Try it and you will be more than pleased with the result. It is pleasant to take. Children like it.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

NEED AN APPRAISER.

Serious Obstacle to Foreign Commerce on the Coast.

A CAUSE OF VEXATIOUS DELAY.

Disputes in Regard to Duty Often Have to Await an Appraiser's Coming From New York.

The need of the presence on this Coast of a member of the board of general appraisers of the treasury department for at least a portion of the year is urged very strongly by customs officials and importing merchants in this city. The fact is emphasized by the recent increase in the volume of Oriental commerce, which is expected to bring about the result desired.

All merchandise imported is appraised at the port of entry by the appraiser, or by the collector or his deputy, in the capacity of acting appraiser. If the appraisement is satisfactory to the importer, the entry is liquidated upon the appraisment and the transaction is completed. But if the appraisment is not satisfactory, then a protest is filed by the importer, and a reappraisement is demanded. At present if the importer is willing to wait until a member of the general board of appraisers feels that he can absent himself from New York city, and this is likely to involve a delay of at least a year, he refuses to waive his right to have the reappraisement made at the port of entry. As the importer is usually unwilling to submit to such a delay, he allows the reappraisement to be made upon samples, a mode manifestly unsatisfactory where a great variety of goods are involved. The board of general appraisers, to which are referred all questions of appraisement, consists of nine members, five Republicans and four Democrats, and is located in New York city. Where the work of an appraiser is not satisfactory to the importer he has the right of filing a protest and appealing to this board for the purpose of reappraisement.

Where an appeal is taken from the action of an appraiser at this port, as recently occurred in the case of a seizure of certain Japanese curios, it involves the tying up of the shipment for an indefinite time, in all probability for as much as a year, as it would be that long before one of the general appraisers could get out here.

Some years ago Frederick N. Shurtliff, appraiser at Portland, Or., was appointed a member of the board of general appraisers, and there was then good reason to believe it was expected that he would reside on this Coast. While it is considered that there is no doubt that the board should meet as a board, all the members being present for some portion of the year, New York being unquestionably the proper place of meeting, at least one member of the board should be at San Francisco for a portion of every year, from which point Portland and Sound ports could be reached readily, for the purpose of passing upon just such cases as the one cited above. But although it is a port of great importance, San Francisco has not insisted that a member be stationed even a portion of each year on this Coast.

There are certain classes of merchandise, such as Papanese and Chinese rice and curios, that, while they are not imported exclusively through the custom houses on this Coast, comprise such a large proportion of the importation that importers claim reappraisements should be made promptly here, as they are fruitful sources of differences between the appraiser and the importers. This is notably true of Chinese rice. Under the McKinley tariff there was room for uncertainity in the classification of rice, the line of demarkation between clean and uncleaned rice being a constant cause of difference between the custom house and the importer. Under the present law at this port alone there has been collected between $1,500 and $2,000 in additional duties on rice alone, the importer entering rice as uncleaned, whereas the new tariff act, the rice schedule of which was drawn with the especial intention of overcoming any ambiguity in the former bill, still seems to be sufficiently ambiguous to justify the same kind of rice being entered at one port as cleaned and at another as uncleaned.

If an appraiser were to be stationed on the Pacific coast, all these matters could be passed upon quickly and expeditiously, and thus save considerable difficulty both to customs collectors and importers.

THE FRAKER HEIRS FOUND.

A Family of Seven Orphans, Cousins of the Missing Doctor.

The publication in the Post-Intelligencer of the story about the insurance companies giving up the fight in the celebrated Dr. Fraker case at Excelsior Springs, Mo., and paying $39,000 of the $41,000 insurance, and the claim that some of the heirs were in this city, has borne fruit. W. S. Fraker, a cousin of the dead doctor, called at the Post-Intelligencer office and said that he had not seen the doctor since he was 7 years old, but that last July he received a letter from him saying he was coming here, and would arrive about the 15th. He never arrived.

It appears that W. S. Fraker's father, who was a direct heir, died in this city February 15, 1888, his mother having passed away May 2, 1887. The children left were W. S. Fraker, the Post-Intelligencer's informant, Frank, Eddie, Dolphy, John, Ettie May and Emma Jane, of, whom the five youngest were sent to the Orphans' Home in this city. John is 10 years old and still in the Orphans' Home. Emma Jane was taken in charge by a family named Ogle, and lives in Chicago. Frank's whereabouts is not exactly known, but a letter from Mrs. C. L. Foster, of this city, saying that W. S. Fraker, a laborer, is in straitened circumstances in Pendleton, Or., creates the impression that this may be Frank.

A letter from Mrs. E. L. Stark, of Lynden, Wash., says that Edward Fraker, one of the heirs, was at the home of her brother, J. W. Clark, at Kent, last January.

INCOME RETURNS NOT COMING IN.

Deputy Collector Gleason Calls Attention to the Penalties.

Returns of the income tax blanks, recently sent out by the internal revenue office, are coming in very slowly, and Deputy Collector Gleason is of the opinion that many persons connected with corporations misunderstand the requirements of the law. In an interview with a Post-Intelligencer reporter yesterday, Mr. Gleason said:

"It is imperative that all corporations make returns of their business during the past year, regardless of whether the corporations have made any profit whatever. Failure to make such returns leaves the corporation liable to a fine of $1,000. There also seems to be a misunderstanding on the question of sending blanks to tax-payers. While it is important as an aid to tax-payers in complying with the law relative to the returns, that such blanks should be sent to such persons or corporations liable to make returns, so far as the names or locations of the same can be learned, attention is called to the fact that the failure of such persons, companies or corporations to receive such blanks or forms cannot be declared a valid excuse for not rendering the returns required by law, and will not prevent or reduce the penalties imposed for failure or neglect to make such proper returns."

Deputy Collector Gleason is anxious that all persons or corporations required to make returns should do so at once, and not subject themselves to the penalties, which will be rigorously enforced. The time prescribed by law before which all returns must be made is the first Monday in March, so necessarily the time is short.

The Most Miserable Man.

"The most miserable man is the one who is all the time anxious about his health."

Use Paine's Celery Compound, and keep well and strong. It is not like ordinary remedies,—it is medicine. Try it.

ST. LOUISANS ARRIVE HOME.

Delayed by the Storms, They Will Now Close South Canal Deal.

President Eugene Semple, of the Seattle & Lake Washington Waterway Company, received the following dispatch yesterday, dated St. Louis, from Henry Semple Ames, the waterway company's Eastern agent:

"We have arrived home safely. We had a splendid trip West, and everybody is pleased."

The party should have reached St. Louis Sunday evening, and the delay is supposed to be due to storms in Montana or in that vicinity. After leaving Portland the party went East via the Oregon Short Line and Helena. From the latter place the capitalists adopted the same route followed in coming West, going to Billings and thence home over the Burlington.

It now only remains for the committee, engineer and attorney of the Mississippi Valley Trust Company, who were in the party, to make their report, which, it is known, will be favorable, and the deal for the money will be closed finally and work begun.

The Keystone of the Arch

In the edifice of health is vigor, which means not merely muscular energy, but an active discharge of the various functions of the body, such as digestion, secretion of the bile, the action of the bowels, the circulation of the blood. Nothing more actively and thoroughly contributes to the united performance of these functions than the renowned tonic and regulator, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The result of its use is a speedy gain in strength, together with the agreeable consciousness that the tenure of life is being strengthened—that one is laying up a store of vitality against the unavoidable draughts which old age makes upon the system. The fortifying influence of the Bitters constitute it a reliable safeguard against malaria, rheumatism and kidney trouble. Appetite and sleep improve through its use, and it protects the system from the effects of cold and damp.

Something New and Fresh.
Philadelphia Record.

"Anything new or fresh here today?" asked the reporter. "Yes," said the official addressed; "that paint you're leaning against."

Right Arm Paralyzed!

Saved from St. Vitus Dance.

"Our daughter, Blanche, now fifteen years of age, had been terribly afflicted with nervousness, and had lost the entire use of her right arm. We feared St. Vitus dance, and tried the best physicians, with no benefit. She has taken three bottles of Dr. Miles' Nervine and has gained 31 pounds. Her nervousness and symptoms of St. Vitus dance are entirely gone, she attends school regularly, and has recovered complete use of her arm, her appetite is splendid."
MRS. R. R. BULLOCK, Brighton, N. Y.

Dr. Miles' Nervine Cures.

Dr. Miles' Nervine is sold on a positive guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. All druggists sell it at $1, 6 bottles for $5, or it will be sent, prepaid, on receipt of price by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

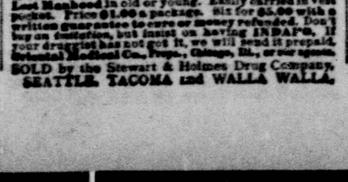
CHRONIC DISEASES A SPECIALTY

New Treatment for Lung Diseases.

Dr. E. G. Johnson makes a specialty of all Nervous, Chronic and Special Diseases, including Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, all Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Skin and Blood, Genito-Urinary and Rectal Diseases, and all Ailments arising from a Weakened Nervous System. As an adjunct to the most improved methods of medication in such cases Dr. Johnson has the "Hoffman Van Houten Electro-Therapeutic Cabinet," which enables him to give relief in cases that could not be relieved by other means.

As an accessory in treating Consumption and other Lung Diseases, he is equipped with the "Improved Pneumatic Cabinet." This mechanical device expands the lungs, increases the breathing capacity, thoroughly aerates the blood, improves nutrition, and by its use remedies can be applied to every portion of the lungs. It stops the cough, allays fever, relieves pain and lessens the frequency of the pulse and respirations. It is a "strictly scientific apparatus" and assures to the patient greater benefits than can otherwise be obtained.

Office, Scheuerman block, Cherry street, near Front, Seattle, Wash.



The MacDougall & Southwick Co.

TOMORROW.

Your Choice From 500 Brand New Suits at

This Is Indeed a Surprise.

You never had a chance to buy such goods at these prices before. They are fresh from the packing cases and are all this season's goods and made up in the latest style. Be sure and see them tomorrow.

717-719-721-723 Front Street.

Fischer Pianos

Will last longer than any piano made. Their new designs for cases surpass any previous effort. Call and see them at our store. ELLINGTON and other makes also.

Winter & Harper,
908 Second St., Seattle, Wash.

30-HOUR NICKEL ALARM CLOCKS

70c For a Few Days Only 70c.

A few fine French Onyx Clocks at less than wholesale cost.

UNCLE HARRIS' LOAN OFFICE
513 Second St., Cor. Yesler,
Occidental Block.

AMUSEMENTS.

INDOOR MEETING
—OF THE—
SEATTLE ATHLETIC CLUB

First Regiment Armory, Feb. 22,

AT 8 O'CLOCK P. M. SHARP.

Events Will Include Running, Jumping, Pole Vault, Putting the Shot, Hurdle Race, Etc.

RELAY RACE of one mile, teams of four men each, between S. A. C. and TACOMA ATHLETIC CLUB and the Y. M. C. A. and UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON.

Gold, silver and bronze medals will be given as first and second prizes in each event, and the gold medal presented by Mr. Hansen will be competed for.

ADMISSION, 25c. Ladies free. S. A. C. members will be admitted upon presentation of membership cards. Tickets for sale at Lee's Pharmacy Thursday, Feb. 21, at 9 a. m.

SEATTLE THEATER.
JOHN W. HANNA, Lessee and Manager.

Tuesday and Wednesday, Feb. 26-27.

Engagement of America's Leading Comedienne,

MISS EMILY BANCKER

—IN—

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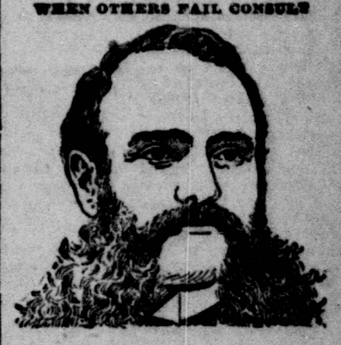

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