THE SEATTLE POST-INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. XXVII., NO. 131. SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1895. EIGHT-PAGE EDITION.

A panorama throughout the entire establishment of all newness and brightness of fashion, style and comfort in spring and summer wear.

SUMMER IS COMING.

Get Your Wash Dresses Ready.

CREPE DE VIENNE,

Silky in finish and "downy" in price. We sell it for 15c; it's worth a good deal more.

SEA ISLAND SUITING,

In neat little checks, stripes and effects, well worth a quarter; all we ask is 15c.

SHIRRED EFFECTS,

Wash them and shake them; no ironing is needed to make them look nice. We will sell them as long as they last at 12 yards for a dollar.

PRINTED WASH DUCKS

Are great favorites this year. You will want a dress pattern, we will warrant, ere long. They are only 10c a yard.

"JOHN ANDERSON'S GINGHAMS."

You know what that means. And just think, you can buy them this year for two bits a yard.

TENNIS FLANNELS.

In their favor so much could be said, but we are modest and only ask you to look them over and judge their true worth for yourselves. Prices are 5c, 8½c, 10c and 12½c.

In making the above low prices we have taken into consideration that these are not flush times in many homes.

W. P. BOYD & CO.

Front Street, Foot of Cherry.

SEEDS AND FERTILIZERS.

E. J. BOWEN, Wholesale Seedsman,

Seattle, Wash.

HARD TIMES FLOUR,

ELLENSBURG STRAIGHT PATENT, makes a sweet loaf of bread, and almost as white as the California brands. $2.35 per barrel of four sacks.

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Freshly Prepared. A Complete Stock.

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MORAN BROS. CO.

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Irrigating and Drainage PUMPS In Stock or to Order.

25 Per Cent. Off. 30 Per Cent. Off.

Attend the

Grand Special Dissolution Sale of Boots and Shoes

At L. A. TREEN & CO'S, 707 Front St.

And secure some of the great bargains offered. 25 per cent off on the entire stock, and all Fancy Goods, French Kid Shoes, Oxfords and Colored slippers at ONE-HALF PRICE and LESS. Note our windows. Our stock is too large and must be reduced. Call early and get choice of sizes.

J. Karol Mankowski, Manager.

For making fine cake

Cleveland's Baking Powder

has no equal.

Cleveland's, the best that money can buy.

Cleveland Baking Powder Co., 81 Fulton St., New York.

TACOMA "ANTIS" WIN.

Republican Council Nominees Hostile to Administration.

THE CHARGES OF BOODLING.

State Supreme Court Affirms the Barr Man-Trap Murder Verdict.

Washington Potatoes Shipped East—Drunkenness Among the Umatilla Indians—Fort Townsend Barracks Not to Be Rebuilt and the Post to Be Abandoned.

Tacoma, March 25.—Special.—The result of the Republican ward conventions this evening to select candidates for the council is considered a victory for the anti-administration faction of the party. Only one nominee, Kleeb, in the Sixth ward, is a pronounced administration man. The nominees elected are: First ward, Henry Longstreth; Second, P. D. Norton; Third, George W. Bonbright; Fourth, D. F. Day; Fifth, Homer M. Chamberlain; Sixth, J. W. Kleeb; Seventh, Samuel Hice; Eighth, George F. Whitty.

TACOMA BOODLE CHARGES.

"Ledger" to Ignore Council—"News" Denies That It Took Blackmail.

Tacoma, March 25.—Special.—Tomorrow morning is the time set by the council for the management of the Ledger to appear before that body and prove the charges that have been made through the paper against the finance committee and members of the council.

It is extremely unlikely that any attention will be paid to the council's mandate by the Ledger. Nelson Bennett, the owner, is now in San Francisco, and C. A. Snowden, the manager and managing editor, has been ill at home with the grip for over a week past.

This morning the Ledger said editorially:

Messrs. Harris, Votaw, Lister, Cavender, Hartman, Nash and Watson, of the council, have expressed a desire to investigate themselves publicly, and have called upon the Ledger to prefer formal charges, as a basis for fair and honest trial. When little and big offenders give proof that they can honestly try and punish themselves for their offenses; when insane persons form a habit of making faithful and legal inquiry into their own condition of mind, and of sending themselves to asylums; when incompetence becomes competent to deal with anything, it will be time enough for the Ledger to comply with this demand.

Meantime, if these gentlemen insist upon investigating themselves in public, let them proceed upon charges already frequently made, repeated and insisted upon. The Ledger has frequently accused them of gross, continued and helpless incompetency. For specifications, reference is made to their management or mismanagement of the public funds; their absolute failure to provide a new source of supply for the water system or to protect the old one; their helpless toleration of the intolerable condition of Pacific avenue; their failure to collect delinquent street assessments, even from delinquents among their own number; their failure in the matter of proposed charter amendments, and their senseless, purposeless maunderings in regard to the water front. For proof to sustain these several specifications let them look to their own records. The series of resolutions in regard to the payment of outstanding warrants, passed, reconsidered, revised and finally repealed at the meetings of the last two months, ought to be sufficient on which to base a finding. If that finding is of a character to give confidence in the integrity of the investigators, or if it is not, it will quite dispose of all need to prefer further charges.

The News tonight contains several columns of matter in denial of the charge made by the Ledger that it had blackmailed one of the banks of the city out of $1,000. A statement is published, signed by officers of all the banks in the city, containing city deposits, denying the charge that such a sum had been demanded or paid.

The bank the Ledger referred to was the Tacoma National bank. W. B. Allen, president of that bank, affixes his name to the News' denial, but it is understood another official of the bank gave the Ledger its information, and that the paper will claim tomorrow morning that the charges are absolutely true. An attack on Mr. Bennett personally is made by the News in its local article.

In its local columns the News says that several bank officials told the editor of that paper today that they had "heard" the names of other banks connected with the News in stories of blackmail. "So had the editor of this paper," adds the article, "'heard' that some such thing had been done, but after years of association with the men who have guided the destinies of the News in the past and before he assumed control he could not believe that was true and did not believe it and the statement given above fully justifies him in that belief."

With one accord the members of the finance committee deny the Ledger's charges of incompetency and corruption. President Harris, who possesses some of the characteristics of ex-Mayor Ronald, of Seattle, announces his willingness "to head a crowd to go down to the Ledger office with a club and make Snowden or Bennett, whoever we find in there, sign a retraction that the article is a lie."

The finance committee was occupied this morning in "investigating" David Rutherford, an inspector on the new Eleventh street bridge, who was charged with circulating a story that the members of the committee received $5 a day for their work, and took care to sit every day. Rutherford plainly told the committee he had repeated the story, having heard it himself and believing it to be true. He agreed to tell the people he had repeated the story to that it was false.

Since its great victory at the World's fair the sales of Dr. Price's Baking Powder have increased tenfold.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

The Barr Man-Trap Verdict, From Whatcom, Affirmed.

Olympia, March 25.—Special.—Opinions in the following cases have been filed by the supreme court:

Karl von K. Grunnewald, appellant, vs. West Coast Grocery Company, respondent. Pierce county. Judgment against the sureties vacated, otherwise the motion denied.

Tacoma Mill Company, appellant, vs. John B. Ault, respondent. Snohomish county. Reversed.

State of Washington, respondent, vs. Newel S. Barr, appellant. Whatcom county. Defendant in this case occupied a cabin in company with a boy, intending to go into the mountains temporarily. He adjusted his gun in such a way as to compel its discharge should any one attempt to enter the cabin through the door. It was aimed directly at the casing in such a way that a person of ordinary height standing in front of the door and placing his hand on the knob would, upon pushing the door open a few inches, receive the entire charge in his body. One night a belated traveler, seeking refuge from the storm, endeavored to open the door, and, receiving the entire charge in the body, died instantly. The principal contention of the defense was that the defendant had an absolute right to do what he did in defense of his property. The supreme court is of the opinion that there was no error in the refusal of the lower court to so instruct the jury, as the question is one of fact, or mixed fact and law, and therefore for the jury. And further, that under the disputed facts, any proper interpretation of the law applied thereto would have warranted the court in instructing that the defendant had no right to protect his property by the means used.

Post-Intelligencer Publishing Company, respondent, vs. W. N. Harris, appellant. Thurston county. Affirmed.

Fort Townsend Barracks.

Washington City, March 25.—Special.—The barracks at Fort Townsend will not be rebuilt. Gen. Otis, commanding the department of the Columbia, has reported adversely, and the secretary of war has sustained his report. About the 1st of February and just after the fire at Fort Townsend destroyed the old barracks the Port Townsend Chamber of Commerce adopted a resolution asking the secretary of war to have suitable barracks erected at once to take the place of those destroyed by fire. This resolution was referred, as is the usual manner of procedure, by Secretary Lamont to the commanding general of that department. In the meantime Senator Squire and Representative Doolittle made personal appeals to the secretary, but without avail, they being put off with the statement that the whole matter was in the hands of Gen. Otis. Now the latter's adverse report has been made, concurred in by Gen. Schofield, and officially promulgated as final by the secretary of war. This is one step toward the centralization of troops on Puget Sound.

OLYMPIA NEWS.

Death of Capt. Lawson's Widow—Property of Light Co. Foreclosed.

Olympia, March 25.—Special.—News reached this city today of the death in San Francisco of Mrs. James S. Lawson, who was found dead in her chair. The deceased, who was the wife of the late Capt. Lawson, was a resident of the Sound country for many years.

The American Loan and Trust Company has filed foreclosure proceedings on the property of the Olympia Light and Power Company.

The first installment of the session laws of 1895 will go to the printer tomorrow. Auditor Grimes is preparing and will soon publish two pamphlets containing the road and revenue laws.

An Unknown Man Killed at Kalama.

Kalama, Wash., March 25.—Special.—An unknown man, six feet one inch tall, weighing 200 pounds and dressed as a laborer, was jostled off a brake beam and killed while the north-bound through freight was pulling off the transfer boat last night. There were no papers found on him by which his identity could be established. A young man who was found on the same car claimed to have walked with him from Portland to Goble. While he did not know the name of the deceased, he asserted that the unfortunate man informed him that he lived about thirty-two miles north of Kalama and six miles from the railroad station. The remains were turned over to the coroner, who immediately telephoned to Winlock, and from the description given, parties at Winlock thought it was one Kessler, who owns a ranch about six miles from Ainslie, and who had been in Portland to find work at his trade as a carpenter. If this is correct he leaves a large family in destitute circumstances.

A Drunken Woman Drowned.

Pendleton, Or., March 25.—The coroner's jury today returned a verdict of death by exposure and dissipation in the case of Mrs. Peter Pamburn, who was found dead at Athena Saturday night, but the officers are collecting evidence to present to the grand jury, fastening the guilt on some one for causing her death. Mrs. Pamburn Saturday evening started for her ranch and is said to have been under the influence of liquor. Suday morning she was found dead on the bank of a small stream within the city limits of Athena. She had been drowned in two feet of water and dragged from the stream, as marks on the bank showed. The woman was a notorious character, and known in every town in this county.

A Snohomish Man Missing.

Snohomish, March 25.—Special.—T. L. Reed, a young law student of this city, left in a mysterious manner Friday morning, and has not been heard from since. He had been acting in a peculiar manner for some time past; had spent a large part of his time in composing love poetry and had been absent-minded. Yesterday some of his friends went to Everett, and think that they traced him there to the Greyhound. In Everett he gave unmistakable signs of mental aberration. An officer has gone after the unbalanced man. Reed is a native of England, and is a carpenter by trade. The past six months he has been in a law office.

Fire at Burlington.

Burlington, March 25.—Special.—At 11 o'clock Saturday night a vacant dwelling, belonging to T. G. Wilson, near the Great Northern depot, was totally destroyed by fire, with a large amount of furniture. The fire was not discovered until it had made good headway, and there being no kind of fire protection here, it was impossible to save even any of the furniture. An effort was made to get out a fine piano, but was unsuccessful. This bilding has been in litigation for some time and has not been occupied. The origin of the fire is unknown.

The Drunken Umatilla Indians.

Pendleton, March 25.—The council of Umatilla Indians appears to have broken up in a row. Three factions contended for supremacy in the matter of sending a delegation to Washington City. As soon as it was decided to send a delegation the different head men began electioneering for their choice. Prominent candidates dispensed liquor liberally. Finally another council was called, but the result has not been made public. It is probable that the faction headed by Chief No Shirt will win.

Dr. E. S. Wayne, chemist of Cincinnati, writes: "I find on analysis that Dr. Price's Baking Powder is entirely pure, and the strongest in leavening power of any powder made."

Washington Potatoes Shipped East.

Spokane, March 25.—A special train loaded entirely with potatoes left here tonight for St. Louis, and will go through on express time. It is made up of early varieties for seed use. Another special shipment of ten carloads will be made to Minneapolis in a day or two.

Portland's Population 75,000.

Portland, March 25.—County Assessor Greenleaf has about completed the census of Multnomah county, including the city of Portland. With a few districts yet to hear from, he estimates the population of the city of Portland at 75,000.

Business Failures.

Newport, Pa., March 25.—The Newport Deposit bank, of which T. H. Millington is president and J. H. Erwin cashier, failed to open today. The assets are placed at $282,496, with liabilities of $160,298. It is believed depositors will be paid in full.

THE BISMARCK FETES.

Begun With a Visit of Legislators to Friedrichsruhe.

HAPPY SPEECH BY THE OLD MAN.

Received With Thunders of Applause and Cries of "Hoch."

All Germany to Honor the Founder of the Empire, Who Will Be 80 Years Old Next Monday—All the Mountain Peaks to Blaze at Night, and the Cities to Be Lit by the Torches of Marching Hosts.

Friedrichsruhe, March 25.—Three special trains having on board 400 members of the reichstag and of the Prussian diet arrived here today and were received at the station by a deputation headed by Count Herbert Bismarck. They were taken to the castle front, where they were received in a body by Prince Bismarck. Upon reaching the garden, the guests proceeded to the rear of the house, where there is a large balcony. Prince Bismarck, accompanied by his sons, his daughter and his son-in-law, all in deep mourning, appeared on the terrace and were received with loud cheers by the visitors below. Spokesmen from the several branches of the legislature made speeches briefly conveying the fervent hope that Prince Bismarck would long be spared to enjoy his well-earned repose.

Prince Bismarck, standing close to the stone balustrade, replied in a loud and clear voice, distinctly audible to all present. He spoke for nearly twenty minutes with wonderful animation, emphasizing his remarks with frequent gestures of the hand. The self-deprecatory remarks with which he began were answered with loud shouts of "nein." The prince thanked the deputation for the high honor conferred upon him by their visit, and declared that the sachszenwald had never before seen such a notable company. Then he said:

"I should to some extent be ashamed of this great honor, but I feel that it is not intended for me alone, but also for the task accomplished in which I assisted, and for the political objects we thereby gained. The compliment you pay me I must share with others. It is a source of immense satisfaction to me that I must share with my former (now deceased) colleague, and must share it with many others."

The aged ex-chancellor paused, manifesting intense emotion, with tears in his eyes, as his thoughts reverted to the past. His listeners were deeply affected as they stood silently for fully half a minute, waiting for him to proceed. When he spoke again he said:

"Above all, I must share it with my" (a long pause) "old master, Emperor William, of blessed memory."

This remark of the prince was greeted with prolonged applause. When quiet had been restored Prince Bismarck said:

"What could I have done without him and his army? I should have remained in the same swamp that the leaders of all former national efforts encountered who were actuated by errors in that they ignored the power of German sovereignty and dynasty.

"From the best view that was an error. Our dynasties are, thank God, still strong in their roots, each in its own land, and this is especially the case with the great military force which the King of Prussia undoubtedly has the power to place at the service of the national will. That was my endeavor when I, in the capacity of ambassador to Frankfort, observed the state of the political situation. We therefore are indebted to the old emperor and his allies for more than any minister or chancellor could have done for us. If the treaties signed by the federal government had not borne their signature, these treaties would not have existed.

"We fought fiercely with the Bavarians and Saxons, yet, directly there was common need for the support of the empire's people, and the support was given to us with the greatest readiness. (Loud cheers.) We have fought to such an extent that the dogs have licked the blood of the slain, yet we now shake hands and march together with the enemies of our country. This is the way our dynasties act as compared with our party factions. I hope you will take a lesson therefrom. As long as we are able to reckon upon this national sentiment we need have no fear of our being involved in any difficulty which may arise from party division."

After speaking for some time of German politics, Bismarck paused and then said: "Gentlemen, I could say much more if I were strong and rough. I am a weary old man. (Loud cries of 'Nien, nein.') I am grateful for your patient attention, and still more for the honor you have shown me. I regret that I am not in a position to work with you in parliament (cries of "Not as much as we do"), but I am not strong enough to stand the conflicts of life in Berlin. (Much laughter.) In many respects I have become old, but at the same time I have obtained comfort, and desire to close my life in the house I now inhabit, but my thoughts perhaps are more with you than is fit for a man of my age. (Cries of 'Nein.') But I cannot suddenly abandon all my old thoughts simply because I have grown old and am in bad health. You have not forsken me, and I cannot give better expression to the feeling that I have inspired than by requesting you to continue to think of the empire even in the Prussian diet, and to not forget when there that you are guarantees for the empire, and that the king is also your emperor and has duties toward the empire and toward the federal states. Remember also that you must help him to execute not only the policy of Brandenburg or Prussia, but also an imperial German policy. With this thought I beg you to join me in cheers for his majesty. Long live his majesty, the emperor and king."

The toast was received with thunders of applause, and when the enthusiasm had subsided three cheers were given for Prince Bismarck, who in response said:

"Gentlemen, I thank you for the honor you have done me. I thank you again and again and wish that I could give you all a bed, but I was obliged to take this house, as I never thought I should end my days here. I have always felt too old to undertake additions to the buildings. I can even console myself with the sentiment that for a loving pair there is room enough in the smallest cottage (Great laughter) if there is not room enough here for 400 of my fellow countrymen, who all love each other." This happy response from the old chancellor, whose eyes were now twinkling with merriment, was greeted with the loudest and most prolonged applause.

The crowd gave three tremendous "hochs" for Prince Bismarck. Then Prince Bismarck led the cheers for the emperor, which were enthusiastically given. At the luncheon Count Stolberg-Wernigerode, who recently resigned the presidency of East Prussia, proposed Prince Bismarck's health in a short speech. The special train returned to Berlin at 3:30 p. m.

Emperor William is expected here to visit Prince Bismarck tomorrow, and a brilliant military suite will accompany him. Prince Bismarck received the deputations today, despite the unceasing warnings of his physician, Dr. Schweninger, and his secretary, Dr. Chrysander, and he will practically celebrate his 80th birthday with the whole of the German people.

The desire to testify their love and admiration of the unifier of Germany is spontaneous and general throughout the country. The grandest celebration of all promises to be the one arranged to take place around the vicinity of the Germania monument in the Niederwald on the Rhine, which will be participated in by representatives of thirty-six cities in the Rhenish district, the men belonging to every political party. The central part of the celebration will be at the foot of the monument itself. A grand "commers" in the evening and the illumination of the hills and mountain peaks near by, together with great fireworks on the Rhine, will also take place. In the Black Forest similar rejoicings will occur. All the summits of the mountains in that region will show bonfires on the evening of March 31.

Hamburg's municipal celebration, outside of that arranged for by the German university students, will be very extensive. A political committee has assumed charge of a "commers," to which everybody is invited, on the night of March 30. On the night following this there will be great fireworks, and on the night of April 1 a torchlight procesion, in which 6,000 will share, is to proceed to Friedrichsruhe. The Society of Arts and Sciences will undertake a procession to Friedrichsruhe on the birthday morning and will serenade the prince, and on April 2 the same society will witness at a special performance in the Stadt theater a patriotic drama written for the occasion.

Many other cities have made similar arrangements. Besides undertaking a pilgrimage to Friedrichsruhe on April 1, in which some 1,200 of the students of Germany will join, the latter will also lay the foundation stone of a Bismarck monuinent on the summit of Rudelsburg, in Thuringia, to which the emperor has contributed 1,000 marks.

In foreign countries, too, Germans have been anxious to do honor to the old statesman. The Germans of Odessa have started a Bismarck fund, which is to be used in assisting helpless widows and orphans. In St. Petersburg, Moscow and other cities of Russia, funds have been collected to present Bismarck with a fine gift.

The parliamentary deputation returned to Berlin this evening and all the members expressed themselves as highly satisfied with their reception. During the luncheon at the prince's residence the old ex-chancellor was in high spirits and he led the conversation in an animated and brilliant manner. He reminded the guests that the year 1895 marks the jubilee of his entrance into parliamentary service.

The Reichstag Not to Be Dissolved.

Berlin, March 25.—The National Zeitung is informed semi-officially that the government does not intend to dissolve the reichstag on account of its refusal to agree to congratulate Prince Bismarck on his birthday.

ENGLAND AND NICARAGUA.

The United States to See That the Republic Has Fair Play.

Washington City, March 25.—Dr. Guzman, the Nicaraguan minister, was at the state department this morning, and the inference is that he has been consulting Secretary Gresham regarding the ultimatum. It is evident that the state department is deeply concerned in this matter and a statement from Ambassador Bayard explaining the purpose of Great Britain is anxiously looked for. It is not believed our government can object to the creation of a committee of fair complexion to ascertain and find damages sustained by British subjects in Nicaragua, and the issue appears to have narrowed down to the demand of an indemnity of £15,000 for the expulsion of Mr. Hatch, the British consular agent at Bluefields. There is already a disposition to examine into the matter further and ascertain whether the Nicaraguan government did not act entirely within its rights in expelling the consular agent.

It was charged by the Nicaraguans that Hatch, who was not a diplomatic officer and so could claim no exemption on that score, took an active part in the political turmoil at Bluefields and did much to secure the overthrow of the Nicaraguan government in the town and the reinstatement of Chief Clarence. If this were true, then under ordinary conditions there would be little doubt of the right of the Nicaraguan government to expel him from the country. But the conditions in Bluefields at the time were not ordinary, for, according to the British contention, the Mosquito reservation was actually under a British protectorate up to the date of the Mosquito convention.

The New Spanish Minister.

Washington City, March 25.—The cable announcement from Madrid that Senor Depuy de Lome will be the successor of Senor Muruagua as minister to the United States is not yet officially confirmed here. The statement is generally credited, however. Senor De Lome was the Spanish minister at Washington City three years ago, serving only six months, and being succeeded by Muruagua. He is a conservative, which in part led to his being succeeded by Senor Muruagua, a liberal. Now the politics of Spain has taken another shift, and Mr. De Lome is sent back to his former station. He also served in this country as one of Spain's World's fair commissioners.

Are the inhabitants of Mars trying to signal the people of the earth? Many astronomers think so. The women of Mars probably want a supply of Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder.

The Kansas City Fire.

Kansas City, March 25.—The exact amount of insurance on the Reid Brothers' Packing Company plant, burned yesterday, and the apportionment among the various agencies, could not be learned today. William J. Reid stated the property was insured for about 80 or 90 per cent. of its value in various insurance agencies. The largest amount was in board companies, or those that are represented in the local board of underwriters. From another source it was learned the company carried about $300,000 in the Indemnity Exchange, a local organization made up of the packing house companies and a few big mercantile firms for their own protection. It is the first heavy loss this company has been called on to stand and the regular companies are closely watching the effect.

Delaware's Deadlocked Legislature.

Dover, Del., March 25.—Strenuous efforts are being made to effect a compromise between the Higgins and Addicks factions, and it is expected that a United States senator will be chosen this week. The ballot today resulted: Higgins 8, Addicks 5, Massey 3, Ridgely 10, Tunnell 1.

THE U. S. Government officially reports ROYAL Baking Powder superior to *all* others in leavening strength. *(Bulletin 13, Ag'l Dep't, p. 599.)*

IN FAVOR OF SILVER.

The Rapid Change of Opinion in European Countries.

OBSERVED BY JAMES J. HILL.

Even England Will Be Compelled to Advocate Bi-metallism.

The Cheap Labor of Asia, Paid in Silver, Making Troublesome Competition for English Manufacturers—Why Continental Nations Are Dependent on England.

St. Paul, March 25.—President J. J. Hill, of the Great Northern, well known as an able financier, has just reached home after an extended visit in Europe and in the Eastern states. His statements are of general interest. He said:

"I found there was a great depression in some of the countries of Europe, particularly in Great Britain, and more especially in the cotton and iron industries. The United States is England's best customer, and our imports have been largely reduced, to the advantage of this country and to the corresponding disadvantage of Great Britain. The English manufacturers and landlords owning agricultural lands are taking a very active interest in bi-metallism and the greater use of silver. They are realizing fully that Argentine, Australia, the East Indies, China and Japan, who are on a silver basis, forcing their labor to accept in payment silver, which they buy for about 55 per cent. of the value of gold, have a margin on the labor alone that enables them to undersell the English farmer or manufacturer in markets which England has heretofore controlled.

"England is either compelled to give up a large amount of the world's trade which she has heretofore controlled, or increase the use of silver in the world to such an extent that it will not be possible for her competitors to take advantage of the lower cost of their labor growing out of the difference of gold and silver. If the silver men in the United States will only let congress alone and leave the matter to be worked out by the commercial profit and loss acount of Great Britain, the latter nation will be compelled to join with Germany, France and our own country in bringing about a condition of things that will enable the English people to meet the competition of other nations on something like an equal footing.

"The feeling abroad against all classes of American securities, whether national or otherwise, was very intense. Good and bad were more or less classed alike. This feeling, however, is gradually wearing away.

"The low prices of wheat have already found, during the past year, a new market for that product. The California and Pacific coast wheat, that has heretofore gone to Europe, is now going in shiploads to China in the form of flour, where it is taking the place of rice, formerly used by the Chinese."

"Has your opinion changed regarding the ratio of gold and silver?"

"That is immaterial. The proportions of gold and silver taken for 1,000 years, as long as we have history upon the matter, remain practically the same. For a period of ten years or more one or the other may show a slight change, but the ratio remains at 15½ or 16 to 1. And if gold and silver were interchangeable for so many hundreds of years in the past, it is difficult to see what has occurred to prevent changeability now, provided all nations are willing to receive it."

"What did you find the feeling regarding an international monetary conference?"

"France and Germany are willing, and the landowners and manufacturers of England are now waging an active campaign to bring the British government to recognize the necessity of enhancing the value of silver, not so much for the reason that they like silver any better, but that they desire to increase the cost of silver paid to labor in other countries, and in that way to increase the cost of production of the many commodities that England is interested in supplying the world with, and in restoring the value of her own agricultural lands."

"Why cannot the other nations act independently of England?"

"Simply because England, or London, is the financial clearing house of the world, and all commercial balances are practically adjusted through the medium of sterling exchange or British credit."

Mr. Hill thought the present ratio of 15½ to 1 would be as good as any other, provided all parties agreed to accept it. This view he based on the proportion of the two metals in the world.

Analysis by highest government authority pronounces Dr. Price's strongest and purest of all baking powders.

A JURY BRIBER CONFESSES.

Implicating a Deputy Sheriff and a Deputy County Clerk.

San Francisco, March 25.—William J. Hurley, the ex-policeman who is charged with attempting to bribe a member of the jury who recently tried Dick McDonald, the bank wrecker, created a scene when his trial began in the superior court this morning. Hurley denounced Judge Wallace for refusing to grant him a continuance, and his own lawyers, whom he charged with being against him, and who had, he alleged, attempted to extort a confession of guilt from him. For several days Hurley has been feigning insanity. Last week a jury of doctors declared he was only shamming insanity.

After a jury had been secured and the trial of the case actually begun, Hurley created a genuine sensation. Against the advice of his counsel, he went on the witness stand and made a clean breast of his connection with the attempt to bribe jurors. He implicated Deputy Sheriff Rock, who was under suspicion at the time of Hurley's arrest, and also Harry Piper, chief deputy county clerk. Hurley swore that R. H. McDonald had offered him $500 for each juror that he could get to vote for acquittal. He then went to Deputy Sheriff Rock, he said, and they agreed to manage the job together, Rock agreeing to summon the men to be named by Hurley. Hurley declared that Livernash, McDonald's attorney, had told the whole truth about the matter, but despite Livernash's assertions to the contrary, he insisted that McDonald had promised him $500 for each juror.

A juror asked Hurley whether he had ever been in the jury bribing business before. Hurley, it will be remembered, was the one juror who stood out for acquittal on the trial of Actor Curtix for the murder of Policeman Grant. "Never in my life," was Hurley's answer. "People thought that I was because I stood for acquittal in the Curtis case, but that was all wrong. Harry Piper offered me $5,000 for holding out, but I never got a cent." This ended Hurley's testimony.

A Place Made For Outhwaite.

Washington City, March 25.—The president has appointed Joseph H. Outhwaite, of Ohio, a member of the board of ordnance and fortifications, vice Byron M. Cutcheon, resigned.

Negroes at Work on the Levee.

New Orleans, March 25.—Negroes went to work on the levee this morning without military protection. Soldiers are held in the armories in case of trouble.