

W. P. BOYD & CO.

Front Street, Foot of Cherry.

They Are Coming Our Way...

BECAUSE The public knows that we keep reliable goods only. When we advertise a bargain you find it just as represented.

Ladies' Underwear.

Men's Neckwear.

Spring styles are prettier than ever. A peep at our south show window will make you think that you want a new scarf, for the prices are reasonable.

25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.

Ladies' Hosiery.

Men's Sox.

Our line in blacks, grays and tans are certainly the best values in town at

3 Pairs for 50c.

Children's Underwear.

White Shirts.

The wearing quality, combined with the perfect fit, of our White Shirts has given them an enviable reputation.

For 50c.

Children's Hosiery.

Summer Underwear.

In Babington and Merino, from the smallest to the largest sizes,

50c a Garment.

Complete new lines of Spring and Summer Weights at popular prices.

Every Department...

Has something good to offer you this spring. It will pay you when in the store to look over the different lines.

SEEDS AND FERTILIZERS.

E. J. BOWEN, Wholesale Seedsman, Seattle, Wash.

1888 HAMS. 1888 BACON.

Packers, LOUGH, AUGUSTINE & Co., 810 and 817 Front St.

Advertisement for HANWELL'S SHOES, featuring a shoe illustration and text: 'Grand Special Disposition Sale of Boots and Shoes'.

THE SEATTLE TRANSFER CO.

Main Office, Corner of Third and Weller Streets. Backs, Cabs and Baggage Office, Telephone 41, 214 Cherry Street, Freight and Drays, Telephone 333, Warehouse, Coal Telephone 41 or 33.

MORAN BROS. CO.

Foundry, Machine and Boiler Works. Irrigating and Drainage PUMPS in Stock or to Order.

Homeopathic Remedies.

Freshly Prepared. A Complete Stock. R. B. LEITHHEAD, Apothecary, Cor. Front and Marion Sts.

Advertisement for R.S.V.P. Table Salt, featuring an illustration of a woman and text: 'Does Not Stick in the Shaker. All Grocers Sell It.'

REPLY TO NICARAGUA.

An Ultimatum Issued by the British Government.

RELATIVE TO THE HATCH CASE.

Payment of \$75,000 to the Exiled Consul Insisted Upon.

Other Claims to Be Submitted to Commission, No Member of Which May Be a Citizen of the United States or Any Other American State.

Washington City, March 27.—The ultimatum issued by Great Britain to Nicaragua was given out here tonight. It is addressed to Senator Barrios, minister of foreign affairs, and contains among other things, the following statements: "Her majesty's government has carefully considered the voluminous documents enclosed in your note of November 22 last, which you have communicated to me in justification of the proceedings of the Nicaraguan government in regard to Minister Hatch, British pro-consul, and certain other British subjects who were arrested in August last in the Mosquito reservation, imprisoned and expelled from Nicaragua, not only without any form of trial, but without any communication to them of the charges against them, and to afford them an opportunity of absolving themselves. Before proceeding to the examination made of those documents, I may observe that although Minister Hatch was not strictly speaking an officer in her majesty's consular service, it might have been expected that the Nicaraguan authorities who carried on a correspondence with him, and who were in her majesty's government before resorting to so extreme a measure as the arrest of that gentleman."

The document then gives a historical resume of the event, principally printed in the English and American newspapers during the last six months. The document says: "With regard to the conduct of Mr. Hatch, her majesty's government is satisfied with the report of her majesty's naval officers that it was perfectly correct during the time that he acted as British pro-consul."

Continuing the document says: "I do not know that there are any other points in the documents which you have communicated to me of sufficient importance that I should specially mention, and I have only to request that you will, without delay, inform the Nicaraguan government that her majesty's government cannot admit that any adequate reliable evidence has been produced to justify the arbitrary and violent action taken against the queen's subjects."

"The British government is responsible for these proceedings, and they must require them to pay the sum of \$75,000 on account of their action in arresting, imprisoning and expelling the British subjects, further, to cancel unconditionally the decree of exile issued against them, and to agree to the constitution of a committee to receive the losses sustained by them in their property or goods in the reserve, owing to the action of the Nicaraguan authorities. Such a committee is to be composed of a British representative, a Nicaraguan representative and a jurist, not a citizen of any American state, to be selected by agreement between the Nicaraguan and the government of her majesty, and falling in such agreement, by the president of the Swiss republic. The finding of the commission is to be a majority, and the awards to be final and to be paid within three months of the conclusion of their labors."

"Besides the cases of British subjects arrested in the Mosquito reserve, there are those of others who have suffered at the hands of the Nicaraguan authorities, namely, Arthur E. Sykes, of Sheffield, England, who had been working in the Mosquito reserve as an engineer, and was serving in that capacity on board the Buena Ventura, when on the night of July 11 he was forcibly taken from the bayonet by Nicaraguan soldiers, to get up steam and take a party of them down the river to the Bluefields bluff, and was, on the arrival there, fortunately released by the captain of the United States steamer Marblehead, also, Mr. Joseph A. Galoa, a Jamaican, settled in Great Corn Island, who, early in 1894, was beaten with a whip by Nicaraguan soldiers, and then made to serve. There is further unwarrantable seizure of the British schooner Anabella by the government of Nicaragua, and the detention of her owner and captain. These outrages her majesty's government must also have satisfaction for, and they require that the sum of \$500 be paid as indemnity."

"In previous letters, which I have addressed to you I have explained that her majesty's government is not prepared to discuss any question with regard to the treaty of Managua and the recent proceedings in the Mosquito reserve until this matter of arrest and imprisonment of the British subjects is completely settled. So soon as the demands which I have made in my present note be satisfied, I shall be prepared to receive and consider in a friendly spirit any representations of those questions which the Nicaraguan government may desire to make to her majesty's government. I am, sir, with highest consideration, your humble and obedient servant, "KIMBERLY."

THE CUBAN REBELLION.

An English Seaman Killed by Spanish Troops—Desertory Fighting.

Baltimore, March 27.—At 2 a. m. March 19 Spanish sentries murderously shot and killed a seaman in Spanish uniform, Laurostina and badly wounded a Cuban negro at Santiago, Cuba. The British government is investigating, and complications between England and Spain may result. The Laurostina arrived here after noon from Santiago. Her officers state that the murdered seaman was John Lowe, aged 33, a resident of Leeds, England, who lived at Cardiff, Wales. On the night of March 18 he went ashore, and after a stroll started to return to the ship. When nearly there Lowe started back to Santiago in company with a Cuban negro. En route they had to pass a Cuban fort garrisoned by Spanish troops. Suddenly a sentinel sprang out of the darkness and in Spanish uniform ordered them to halt. Lowe did not understand the command and started to hurry away. The next instant the sentinel fired Lowe dropped to the ground. The negro then started to run. He too, was shot and mortally wounded. The dead man and the wounded negro were carried inside the fort. At daylight Capt. Garcia of the Laurostina went to the fort and demanded the body of the seaman. This demand was refused, and Garcia has made a formal complaint to the British government. An investigation is to be made. Officers of the steamer state that when she left Cuba on March 9 the revolution was progressing rapidly. From Tampa, Fla., March 27.—A steamer arrived last night from Havana. One of its passengers stated that rumors in Havana say that Barrios and Mando have been captured by the insurgents. The whole island is in an anxious state. In Manzanillo, Sinaloa, the Spanish commander, was defeated and wounded. Details of a race war are emphatic. Reports are that there are 15,000 Spanish troops now on the island. There

PEACE DEER AT HAND.

How the American Ministers Arranged Preliminaries.

LI HUNG CHANG'S CUNNING.

His Troops, the Flower of China's Army, Never Exposed to Battle.

They Obey Him Alone, and He Cannot Be Deposed and Executed—Details of the Capture of Old Newchwang and Newchwang by Gen. Nodzu.

London, March 27.—Following is a translation of an imperial rescript published in a special issue of the official Chinese Gazette in connection with the attempt upon the life of Li Hung Chang: "China is in a state of war with the country, but she has not broken the observance of the forms of international etiquette, sent an ambassador for the conclusion of peace. We, on our part, named our plenipotentiaries who were instructed to meet and negotiate at Shimonoseki. Thus it was incumbent upon us, in pursuance of international usage, to afford the ambassador treatment consistent with the national honor, and to accord him a suitable escort for his protection. We consequently gave orders to auxiliaries to use utmost caution, and it is therefore with profound grief that we have to express our regret that a ruffian should have dared to inflict personal injury upon the Chinese ambassador. The culprit must receive the severest punishment provided by law. Our official subjects must respect the ambassador, and guard against the recurrence of such violence."

The rescript is signed by the emperor and countersigned by his ministers. Washington City, March 27.—Although nothing is said at either the Japanese or Chinese legations as to the condition of Li Hung Chang, it is known that advances have been received from the Japanese. In fact, the information has been such as to cause some discussion as to the effect of the rescript upon the situation. It is generally believed that would prevent Japan from securing as good terms as she intended to insist upon.

JAPAN MAIL TO MARCH 13.

Peace Believed to Be Near at Hand—How Gen. Nodzu Took Newchwang.

Yokohama, March 27.—Per Steamer Tacoma at Victoria, March 27.—The reasons why Japan is for the first time hopeful of peace with China, and that peace can now be explained. By means of indirect correspondence through the legations of the United States in Tokyo and Peking it was determined that the reluctance of the Chinese emperor to confer full power upon an ambassador was caused by his dread that the Japanese conditions would be so onerous as to be oppressive, and that it would therefore be unsafe to authorize any delegate to discuss them on his own responsibility. With the results reported to the Japanese government, the Japanese government decided shortly after the departure of the unacceptable messengers, Chang and Shao, to waive the point, and to accept the conditions maintained with promise, and to relieve their adversary of the worst of his apprehensions by communicating an outline of the terms to be exacted. This was done also through the medium of the American legations, with the result that Li Hung Chang was immediately designated to act as ambassador, and the Japanese government to import several plenipotentiaries to meet him at Shimonoseki. Negotiations for peace with foreign nations have always proved illusive unless conducted by a member of the ruling family. The former of the two given out that Prince Kung would be selected to lead the embassy, and his appointment would certainly have been better suited to the situation. It would be a serious matter to disavow and discredit the sovereign's intention, whereas the vicerey of the Pechili province would have been a more expedient to thus dispose of him. The treaty he has undergone in the past six months affects an imperial good will. Not a few of his countrymen believe that his mission to Japan is in part to hold her up to scorn and terminate. He will be proclaimed faithless and doomed to death. Others, and the majority, think that so skilled an expert in diplomacy, and so experienced a diplomat, would be lured into his own destruction. It is a notorious fact that since last September none of the troops gathered under his standard has taken any part in the operations of the war. They are the best drilled forces in China, but although repeatedly ordered to join armies in the field, they have refused to listen to any leader but their patron vicerey, who keeps them distributed here and there, mainly in the adjoining province of Shan-tung, always ready to respond to his summons. If, during his absence in Japan, his enemies get the upper hand, he will still have the means to escape to the great court, of which, in the last extremity, he is believed to be capable.

Reports from the scene of military activity in Manchuria are still confused and contradictory, but it is ascertained that the capture of Old Newchwang was effected by the army corps of Lieut. Gen. Nodzu, consisting of the 11th and 15th divisions. The former of these on leaving Hsieh-cheng marched northward toward Laowang for about twenty miles, and then turned back by another road leading to the city. The 15th division, which was the first to be joined by the 11th, followed, and the place was carried either on March 4 or 5. The dates are variously given in different dispatches from the front. On the 7th Lieut. Gen. Yamaji marched into Yinkow, called Newchwang by its former residents, with the 11th division, and took possession of the city without a shot being fired. Arrangements made for the complete protection of American and European interests were attended to with satisfaction of the consular officials. Two days later a brigade of the 13th division joined the 11th in an assault upon Tinghsiang, a branch of the Leao river, to which all the defeated Chinese troops had betaken themselves. The stream was frozen, so that no difficulty in crossing was experienced, and

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BISMARCK VERY SPRY.

The Grand Old Man Enduring His Ordeal Excellently.

VISITED BY PRINCE HOHENLOHE

Prince Henry of Prussia and Other Dukes and Princes Also Come.

The Reichstag Elects New Officers, and a Committee Refuses to Kill the Anti-Socialist Bill—The Italian Pressing the War With Abyssinia.

Friedrichsruhe, March 27.—Prince Henry of Prussia, brother of Emperor William, accompanied by his 6-year-old son, Prince Waldemar, arrived in Berlin today. He was followed by the Grand Duke of Baden, Prince Hohenlohe, the chancellor, Prince Alexander von Hohenlohe, young-est son of the emperor, and the minister of the imperial chancery, Prince Bismarck, the visitors on the threshold of the castle, greeting them warmly. At luncheon Prince Henry of Prussia proposed the health of Prince Bismarck, adding, "May God still long preserve you." Prince Bismarck does not seem to be any the worse for the fatigues which he has endured during the past three days. The visit of Prince Henry of Prussia was quite unexpected. He cordially congratulated Prince Bismarck and the latter presented him with his photograph. Prince Hohenlohe presented Prince Bismarck with a joint letter of congratulation from the federal council and the Prussian ministry of war. Prince Bismarck returned their messages. "I was always a pleasure to me to work with you, and I am the more pleased that you as chancellor should be the bearer of the congratulations." Prince Bismarck parted with the Grand Duke of Baden and Prince-Hohenlohe at the railroad station.

In the Reichstag. Berlin, March 27.—The committee which has the anti-revolutionary bill under examination began consideration of the second reading today. It rejected the proposal of Herr Henning to throw out the entire measure. The Reichstag today elected Baron Von Buelow, president in succession to Von Lovetsov, who resigned in account of the refusal of the Reichstag to permit him to congratulate Prince Bismarck in the name of the house on his birthday. The vote stood 291 for Bismarck, 183 against. The black balls numbered 16. Herr Schmidt, a member of the Prussian party, who represents Ueberfeld, was elected first vice president and Herr Spahn, a member of the Center party, was elected second vice president. He later in succession to Dr. Burkin, who resigned shortly after Herr Von Lovetsov.

Italy's War With Abyssinia. Rome, March 27.—A dispatch from Masowah, Egypt, says Gen. Baratelli, commander of the Italian forces, occupied Assiet, March 26, fortified the place and has sent a flying column against Ras Mangasalo the Abyssinian chief who has been causing so much trouble to the Italians. Ras Mangasalo is assisted by the equally famous Ras Ahlu.

The Britannia Beats the Alisa. Nice, March 27.—The match for the Victoria Cup, declared by Saturday by the racing committee on the ground that the Alisa and Britannia crossed the line before the starting gun was fired, the Alisa also being disqualified for not carrying side lights after dark, was re-raced today by the three yachts mentioned. The course was triangular and the Alisa sailed over the top, having completed the total distance of 30 miles. The Britannia won in 2 hours, 30 minutes and 5 seconds. The Alisa's time was 2 hours, 45 minutes and 4 seconds.

Cholera at Port Arthur.

London, March 27.—A dispatch from Shanghai, China, says that thirty-eight cases of cholera in one day among the Japanese troops at Port Arthur.

A Cincinnati Bank Suspends.

Cincinnati, March 27.—The Commercial bank today notified the clearing house that it could not pay its day's clearings. The Commercial is one of the oldest banks in Cincinnati, and has been in business since 1812. It is reported that the bank had ample securities to pay out to all depositors in time.

Thought it is reported that the affairs of the bank will develop badly. The bank had a paid up capital stock of \$25,000 and a surplus of \$60,000. Its average deposits are \$900,000. It is reported that the bank is not good; that the trouble was precipitated by the bank being compelled to make \$50,000 of bad paper good yesterday. The directors are Charles B. Foote, a relative of the late Senator Pendleton; Wm. Herron, J. B. Specker, A. B. Batterman and A. B. Hall, who did all they could to prevent the run. The adverse report of the clearing house committee today precipitated the trouble, and it is the general opinion that the liabilities will greatly exceed the available assets.

A Woman Shot in Court.

St. Paul, March 27.—A Helena special says: This a.m. during the progress of a trial in the court room here Eugene Stanley, without warning, shot and fatally wounded Ida Wood. She was on trial on the charge of having robbed him of \$10. With the exclamation, "She will never rob another man," Stanley rose in his seat, not ten feet from the woman, and in rapid succession fired three shots at her, two of them lodging in her body. The shots may prove fatal. By this time Sergeant Murphy had grabbed Stanley and further shooting was prevented. There was a terrible stampede, but no one else was injured.

The Brutality of Football.

Washington City, March 27.—The coroner of the District of Columbia held an inquest today over George D. Baten, the Georgetown university football player who died from injuries received from playing football. The jury's verdict was that Baten came to his death by foul play for which it was unable to fix the responsibility. The testimony was that the play was most brutal.

Alaska Commercial Co.'s Profits.

San Francisco, March 27.—The trial of the Wasserman-Blois suit today revealed the enormous dividends made by the Alaska Commercial Company out of its sealing contract. Dividends amounting to \$500 on every \$100 share were paid for five years. The firm had millions on deposit, acquired by the capture of seals. \$1000 bought some of the shares from Wasserman for \$50 each.

Gen. Harrison Well.

Indianapolis, March 27.—President Harrison has fully recovered.