THE SEATTLE POST-INTELLIGENCER.

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W. P. BOYD & CO.,

Front Street, Foot of Cherry.

We make limited purses enjoy the same benefits as fat wallets.

There's a strength in the quality that always makes the price reasonable.

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2c—A good paper of Pins for 2c.

5c and 10c—Good strong Curling Irons, two sizes, for 5c and 10c.

5c—A large box of assorted Hair Pins for 5c.

5c—4 dozen Hooks and Eyes, best quality, for 5c.

5c—2 papers of good Safety Pins for 5c.

5c—Something new—Chinese Ironing Wax—5c.

12½c—1 dozen best French Dress Bones for 12½c.

12½c—10 yard pieces best Silk Seam Binding for 12½c.

10c—A pair of fancy Shell Side Combs for 10c.

10c—Fancy Shell Hair Ornaments for 10c

5c—Embroidered Lawn Handkerchiefs for 5c.

10c—A good Lawn Hemstitched Handkerchief for 10c.

25c—A new and stylish Chemisette in white for 25c.

25c—A 37-inch long Muslin Apron, with 7-inch hem, for 25c.

25c—Immense line of Shirt Waists, 25c.

We fill all mail orders the same day they are received.

Late arrivals of New Embroideries, Laces, Chiffon and Lace Neckwear, all at popular prices.

Mail orders filled at the advertised prices.

The same low prices prevail as heretofore advertised in the different departments, and some of them lower.

SEEDS AND FERTILIZERS.

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Homœopathic Remedies.

Freshly Prepared. A Complete Stock.

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New York Cheese.

Fresh, Mild, Rich, Full Cream.

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Sturtevant's Imperial Egg Food Will Make Hens Lay.

(Trade Mark.)

Sturtevant's Roup Pills Cure Roup, Swell Head, Diphtheria, Canker, Gapes, etc.

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Foundry, Machine and Boiler Works.

Irrigating and Drainage PUMPS In Stock or to Order.

New Spring Goods.

Just received, a very handsome stock of new style shoes FOR LADIES and GENTLEMEN,

In Tans and Russets in all the latest lasts. This is the handsomest stock of footwear ever shown in Seattle.

L. A. TREEN & CO., 707 Front St.

All leading teachers of cookery use

CLEVELAND'S BAKING POWDER.

"Pure" and "Sure."

Always makes light wholesome food.

Cleveland Baking Powder Co., New York, Successor to Cleveland Brothers.

ABE GROSS IS DEAD.

Suicide of One of Tacoma's Most Prominent Business Men.

SHOT HIMSELF IN THE HEAD.

Found Dead in His Bed, One of His Hands Clutching a Pistol.

The Night Before He Had Been in Fine Health and High Spirits, His Business Was in Good Condition, and the Suicide Is Inexplicable.

Tacoma, March 30.—Special.—At 10 o'clock this morning Abe Gross was found dead in his apartments on the fourth floor of the Gross block.

He had been shot through the mouth, evidently by himself. Death had been instantaneous, the ball ranging straight back, severing the medulla oblongata from the spinal cord, and lodging under the occipital bone at the base of the brain.

Suicide is the generally accepted theory, though the people of the city are astonished that Abe Gross should take his own life. The perfect picture of health, and good nature, all who knew him are unable to account for his mysterious death. So strong is this feeling that the coroner's jury which investigated the case today would not hazard a guess as to the manner in which the wound was inflicted. The verdict returned was to the effect that death resulted from a revolver wound inflicted in an unknown manner.

When the body was found this morning it was lying flat on its back in bed, the

ABE GROSS.

features composed and lifelike. The hands were crossed over the stomach, and the left grasped a 38-caliber Smith & Wesson revolver with two chambers discharged. Only one had been discharged recently. The body was attired only in a nightshirt. The bed clothing was pulled up as far as the chest. Both hands were stained with powder marks, and a tooth had been broken out of the upper jaw by the rebound of the revolver. There were no marks on the body and no other wound than that in the mouth. The room was in its usual condition.

Death is supposed to have taken place about 7 o'clock this morning, the physicians judging by the condition of the body. About that time Mrs. Hough, a dressmaker residing in the house, on the floor below, heard a sound which she now believes was a pistol shot. Just before 7 o'clock a colored man, in accordance with his usual custom, took Mr. Gross' shoes from the room, blacked them and returned them in twenty minutes. It is thought the tragedy was enacted during those twenty minutes. At neither time did the man see the occupant of the bed, as from his position he could not.

No one in Tacoma enjoyed a wider popularity or seemed to enjoy life more than did Abe Gross. He was the picture of health and good humor. When last seen at 1 o'clock this morning by Oscar Reichenbach and Mr. Greenbaum he was feeling in excellent spirits.

Last evening Mr. and Mrs. Simon Donau entertained a party of friends at their residence on C street, near Division avenue. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Morris Gross, the deceased, and Messrs. Reichenbach and Greenbaum. These four left the house together at about 12:30 o'clock this morning, after an enjoyable evening. Mr. and Mrs. Gross stopped at their residence on C street, while Abe and the two others came down town together. They separated at the Gross block and Mr. Gross bid the two a cheerful good night, then entered the building and retired to his room above the store. This was the last seen of him alive.

As a usual thing Mr. Gross rises about 8:30 o'clock in the morning. Today the store was opened as usual and business begun. Nine o'clock went by and then 9:30, but Mr. Gross did not appear. A few minutes before 10 o'clock Morris Gross told E. E. White, the bookkeeper and accountant, to go up and call Abe.

Mr. White went up and knocked at the door, but received no response. Several times he repeated the knock, then concluded Mr. Gross had gone out. Coming down, he asked the elavtor boy if he had seen Mr. Gross, but the boy was sure he had not left his room.

Mr. White reported to Morris Gross and asked him for a key. Morris said: "Why, he must have gone out."

"No," replied Mr. White, "the elevator boy says he has not come down yet."

"Oh, I guess he's sleeping," said Morris, "anyhow, we'd better go up."

In the elevator the gentlemen asked the boy for his pass key, and went to the door with it. Morris put the key in the lock, but could not make it work. "Let me try it," said Mr. White, and succeeded in opening the door. He swung the door back and Morris entered, going immediately in the direction of the bed. He stopped as he approached, threw his hands in the air and cried:

"My God! My brother's dead! Abe, my Abe! He's dead."

Mr. White rushed in and there saw Abe lying on the bed flat on his back, his head thrown back, and his face and the bed clothes stained with blood. The deceased was attired only in a night shirt. There was a peaceful expression on his face and but for his pallor and the blood, would have seemed to be quietly sleeping.

As Mr. White entered the room Morris threw himself beside his dead brother and began crying and stroking his face.

"My Abe, my Abe! Talk to me! Talk to me!" he cried.

Mr. White sought to draw him away, but twice he threw Mr. White off and returned to the bed, crying piteously.

Finally Mr. White succeeded in getting him away and taking him to the office in the rear of the store. As the two entered the store room Morris threw up his hands and called to the clerks:

"My Abe is dead!"

The utmost grief was manifested among the employes, as there was no employer in the West who was so generally loved and respected by his employes as Mr. Gross.

Mr. White led Morris to the office, but he would not remain there, but kept walking up and down wringing his hands and seeming almost beside himself with grief.

The store was immediately closed and a notice posted to the effect that Mr. Gross was dead.

Drs. Kellogg, Hill, Coleman and Tuttle were sent for and arrived in a few minutes, but of course were unable to be of any service.

Coroner Parks responded to a call and took charge of the body, which was removed to Hoska's undertaking establishment.

The deceased has been in good spirits of late. Yesterday he was especially so.

He dined at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Morris Gross during the day and on returning to the store mentioned to several the enjoyment he took in being their guest. Since Morris came back to Tacoma with his bride several months ago Abe has been much at their home. Of course, however, since Morris was married the close companionship that heretofore existed between them could not continue as close as before, but still the two brothers were much together.

David Gross, one of the brothers, returned today from New York, via Seattle, where he was met this afternoon by employes and told of the tragedy. Like the others, he is prostrated over the loss of his brother.

There seems to be no truth in the report that Mr. Gross committed suicide because of financial troubles. Merchants and bankers throughout the city say the firm's credit stands as high or higher than any firm in the Northwest. A cut in expenses was made some months ago, and credit business suspended. The firm, of course, lost money in the hard times through bankrupt stocks from this and other places being thrown on the market, but has always been held up as the solid firm of the city.

This evening the date of the funeral was set for Monday at 11 a. m., at the Jewish synagogue, under the auspices of the Hebrew Benevolent Society, of which the deceased was president. The council this evening adjourned as a mark of respect, and a resolution was passed deploring his death and announcing their intention to attend the funeral in a body.

Abram Gross was born in Rypin, Poland, April 5, 1866. Next Friday he would have been 29 years old. He attended school in his native town until the age of 15. At that time his brothers, Ellis H., David and Morris, who had recently established their dry goods business in Tacoma, sent for him. He left Poland in the spring of 1881 and arrived in Tacoma on July 4 of the same year. After attending school for six months here, he went to San Francisco and took a thorough course of instruction in one of the leading business colleges of that city. On his return to Tacoma he entered his brother's store as bookkeeper and general utility man. His faithful service in this capacity was fittingly rewarded when on April 5, 1887, his 21st birthday, he was made an equal partner in the business of Gross Brothers.

Mr. Gross was always known as an aggressive, energetic business man, and though but 28 years old, he had by enterprise, keen business foresight and untiring industry, attained a prominent position among the leading merchants of the Northwest. Several years ago he dealt extensively in real estate, in which he displayed excellent judgment and acquired considerable property. His admirable social qualities attracted a wide circle of warm friends by whom he was held in the highest esteem.

Like his brothers, Ellis and Morris, he was a Thirty-second degree Mason and a member of the Mystic Shrine. He was a member of the Elks, and usually attended the social sessions of that order. At the meeting Thursday night he was called to the chair to preside, following Col. Claypool, and was an active participant in the merriment of the evening. He belonged to the Eastern Star, the ladies' branch of the Masonic order, and was treasurer of the Masonic Lodge Perfection. He was a prominent member of the Knights of Pythias, a member of the Tacoma Athletic Club. He was a prominent member of the Jewish congregation of Beth Israel, and contributed toward the erection of the handsome synagogue at the corner of I and Tenth streets. He was at one time president of the Harmony Club, a social organization composed of prominent Hebrews.

He was a member of every organization which had for its object the building up of Tacoma. For a number of years he had belonged to the Chamber of Commerce, and two years ago was elected one of the trustees, serving for one year. He was a charter member of the Commercial Club, and one of the trustees of the Interstate Fair Association, under the auspices of which the Interstate fair was held last fall. His enterprise and ability were shown both before and after the fair opened. He believed the fair would benefit Tacoma, and with his usual energy put his shoulder to the wheel to make it a success. At a mass meeting held to raise funds for the enterprise he was one of the first to subscribe, putting Gross Bros. down for $500.

He was very prompt in attending the trustees' meeting, and rendered material aid in securing subscriptions and helping the work along. No one connected with the fair was more proud of its success than he.

Many citizens, particularly in the South end, will remember that Gross Bros. established and maintained at their own expense a free kindergarten several years ago. Abe had charge of the arrangements, and saw that nothing was lacking to start the kindergarten on a first-class basis.

During the Interstate fair he was appointed one of the judges of the baby show on baby day. With his customary good grace he accepted the duty, and went in and out among the children, praising them, and thereby making their mothers happy. Not content with this, he telephoned down to a novelty store and ordered sent to him a box of children's toys. Each child received a pretty plaything, and the next day Mr. Gross footed the bill.

Four years ago he left Tacoma for a trip to Europe, and was gone several months. He paid a visit to his mother in Poland, and spent several weeks sightseeing. He had been East since that time, but never remained away from Tacoma very long.

The New Speaker of the Commons.

London, March 30.—Lord Rosebery, the premier, came especially from Epsom today to preside at a cabinet council at which, according to the Daily News, foreign affairs and the speakership were to be discussed. The cabinet council decided to nominate William Court Gulley, Q. C., member of parliament for Carlisle, for the speakership, to succeed Sir Arthur Wellesley Peel. Gulley was born in London in 1835, and educated in Trinity college, Cambridge. He was president of Cambridge union, and was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1860. He became queen's counsel in 1877, and a bencher in 1877. He was appointed recorder of Wigan in 1886. He successfully contested Whitehaven in 1886. Gulley is a Liberal, supporting Gladstone's Irish policy.

Electricity for the New York Central.

New York, March 30.—There is said to be a scheme on foot among the New York Central capitalists to purchase all the water power on the Black river and Dexter, including the mains to this city, for the purpose of utilizing them in the generation of electricity. The electricity is to be used as the motor power on the Vanderbilt railroads in New York. Should the scheme go through there will be one grand overhead trolley system, consisting of four wires over each track. Connection is to be made with Niagara falls and the power at Waddington on the St. Lawrence. If the scheme should become a reality it will revolutionize the business interests of Northern New York.

It surprised many visitors to the Chicago World's fair to find that of all the blood purifiers Ayer's Sarsaparilla was the only one on exhibition. The reason is that Ayer's Sarsaparilla is a standard remedy, and not a patent medicine, or secret nostrum.

"DOCTOR" PLOUF SHOT.

By James D. L. McGaughey, Whom He Had Persecuted.

OUTCOME OF A STREET FIGHT.

The Quack Hits McGaughey With a Cane, and Gets Bullets.

Three Shots Take Effect, and the Notorious Rheumatism Expert and Lothario Will Die From His Wounds—McGaughey in Jail, Plouf in a Hospital—Statements by Both.

San Francisco, March 30.—Dr. John E. Plouff, a patent medicine specialist, was shot three times and fatally wounded today by James D. L. McGaughey, who was at one time in the employ of the doctor.

The shooting occurred within 100 feet of the Baldwin hotel, and marked the termination of a street brawl. The street was crowded with women and children at the time. The Baldwin theater matinee audience had just been dismissed, and in addition to the throng of people from the theater there was the usual crowd of Saturday afternoon promenaders. A fist fight, lasting but a few seconds, between the two men frightened the passersby, women and children, off the sidewalk into the street.

Men rushed to part the fighting couple, but the sight of a revolver in the hands of McGaughey caused them to pause. Then came the shots. The reports of the pistol added to the fright of the women and children. Several ladies fainted. Others, in their endeavor to seek places of safety, fell on the rough cobble stones and were trampled upon. The police then came up, and the fainting and injured women were taken to neighboring drug stores.

The wounded doctor was removed to the Columbian building, and the man who did the shooting taken to the police station. The excitement soon subsided, and a few minutes after the shooting the sidewalk was again thronged with the slowly moving, gayly dressed crowd of Saturday afternoon promenaders.

This afternoon was the first time the doctor and his ex-clerk had met since McGaughey's arrest on Plouff's complaint last Tuesday, and the stories differ as to how that meeting was brought about. The wounded man's tale is as follows:

"I was strolling along the street," he said as he lay stretched on the floor of the room where he had been taken, "and when near the Baldwin hotel McGaughey stepped up and spoke to me. I tried to pass on, but he insisted that I listen, and coarsely upbraided me for causing him to be arrested. I made no reply, but again attempted to resume my promenade. Then he assaulted me. In the scrimmage he caught my cane and it snapped in two. I grappled with him in an effort to protect myself. Then the shots were fired. I did not notice the pistol being around. I heard the report, then felt something strike me. I started to run. Then there were more shots, and I fell against the wall. No, I do not know how many shots were fired, and I did not hear anything said after I was first hit."

Miss May Hawkins, who stood not five feet away from the fighting men, says she saw Dr. Plouf hit McGaughey with his stick, and then the latter shot him. She could not tell how many shots were fired, but, from the stories of others who saw the fight, at least four shots were fired, and probably five. After the shooting McGaughey stepped into a doorway and was coolly examining his pistol when he was arrested. He said: "That fellow assaulted me and I shot. I want to give myself up to a policeman."

McGaughey's version of the affair is as follows: "I was strolling up Market street. Near Beamish's store I stopped to make a note in a book. While I was writing Plouff came along, and, slapping me on the arm, said he wanted to speak to me. There was a friend with him at the time, but the friend stepped one side and left us alone. The doctor began to abuse me, and called me several vile names. I answered back, and then he hit me on the face and knocked me down. While I was trying to get up he rained blows on me with his cane. Finally I got on my feet. Then he caught me by the vest, and, drawing a surgeon's knife, made a lunge at me. It was then I pulled out my pistol and shot. I do not know if I hit him. I was excited, and only tried to save my own life."

Relative to the original trouble with the doctor, McGaughey refused to talk.

Pending the result of Plouff's wounds no charge has been placed against McGaughey.

Two of the bullets penetrated the doctor's right breast and passed through him. The third is lodged in his abdomen. He was removed to the Waldeck sanitarium.

2 a. m.—Dr. Plouf is still alive, and the chances of his recovery are better than during the evening.

The causes which led to the shooting are told in the following article which appeared in last Tuesday's issue of the Evening Post of San Francisco:

"Dr. J. E. Plouf, who has an office in the Phelan building, called at the police court this morning and swore to warrants charging J. D. McGaughey and Charles S. Wilson with attempting to extort.

"The former was a clerk in the doctor's office. In the odd moments when he had nothing else to do he put in the time, so the doctor states, in collecting fragments of letters he had thrown into the waste basket and putting them together.

"When he had a stock of these missives on hand he took Wilson into his confidence and showed the latter how a nice round sum of money could be made disposing of the letters, many of which he represented as extremely compromising.

"Wilson was ripe for such a scheme and willingly enlisted. A number of letters were given to him and he and McGaughey put up a job to realize on them. Three of the missives were from a married woman living in Woodland. With these in his possession Wilson went to the town, found the woman's husband, and by representing to him that he had documentary evidence affecting the man's wife, he managed to induce the countryman to purchase the letters for $60.

"The man perused the documents, saw they were entirely harmles and that they were of a busines character. Their contents referred to some logs which he had belonging to Dr. Plouf.

"The Woodlander immediately wrote a letter to the doctor, explained the situation and inclosed the patched-up letters to the doctor.

"In the meantime McGaughey had made an attempt at blackmail by demanding money of the doctor for the return of some letters he had picked from the waste basket. Instead of yielding coin, the physician determined to have the conspirator arrested. In the complaint he uses the following language, which he says McGaughey employed in making an attempt to extort:

"'Dr. Plouf—I want some money at once, and if you don't give it to me I will have you published and disgraced. Besides I have some letters received by you from married women, the ones you tore up and threw into the waste paper basket. I took them and pasted them together and I am going to sell them to the ladies' husbands if you don't come up with the money. I have got to have this money today, or I will have you arrested, you know what for. Anyhow these letters I have are enough to disgrace you and drive you out of town, and I will if you refuse me this money.'

"The doctor says that Wilson has become alarmed and has made a clean breast of the crime and sworn to an affidavit embodying the facts of the case."

"Dr." Plouff was formerly a resident of Seattle. He came here about the time of the great fire of June 6th, 1889. He had been a bartender in St. Paul, it is said. Soon after his advent in this city he opened offices in rooms in the Seattle block. These he fitted up in the most elegant style. He was essentially a quack, and adopted the methods of a charlafan in order to secure business. He was always attired in the finest garments that money could buy, and, indeed, was over-dressed. He always wore a plug hat, and his trousers and vests were very showy. He was the owner of the largest mastiff in the city, and was the observed of all observers when he appeared on the streets, as, despite his loud dress, he was rather a fine-looking man. In a short time he had, by adopting methods which are contrary to the ethics of the medical profession, built up a large practise. This called the attention of the King County Medical Society to him and his methods. The society inevstigated him, with the result that it was learned that he had never graduated from a medical school; that he held no diploma and had never been granted a license to practice medicine. The "doctor" was arrested and the case was taken to the superior court, where it lay for a year without action. Then the case was reopened and the original complaint was found to have been lost, and the action was dismissed on that account. A short time after this he was again arrested, and was dismissed because the statute of limitation ran against the prosecution. The disclosures, made through the effort of the medical society, caused people to lose faith in the "doctor," and he soon was without caste or practice. He resumed the practice of medicine, but this time he was simply as a specialist, guaranteeing to cure rheumatism. His efforts were unsuccessful, and after struggling ineffectually for about a year he left this city two years ago and established himself in San Francisco, in the Phelan building, where he has been engaged in the curing of rheumatism. In November, 1894, he was arrested in San Francisco for practicing medicine without a license, but escaped punishment on the plea that he was a manufacturer of medicine and not a practicing physician.

During the time that "Dr." Plouf was in Seattle he was, in his vulgar way, a Don Juan and a lady killer, and his adventures with the fair sex were as disgraceful as they were numerous. He is said to have seduced several young girls, and to have alienated the affections of a wife or two. He used to boast of his conquests, and of the sums of money which he claimed to have obtained from women who were enamored with him. One case in particular will be remembered, where a woman he had traduced met him on Occidental square and after giving him a tongue lashing drew a whip from beneath her cloak and applied it to his back, administering a sound thrashing, which he richly deserved.

James D. L. McGaughey came to this city shortly before the fire from Sissons, Cal. He was a young man of pleasant address, and made many friends. When he first came to the city he made himself popular with the politicians by working at the primaries and elsewhere, and was finally made a deputy county clerk, when M. M. Holmes was county clerk in 1890. He was made clerk of Judge Humes' court. In the summer of 1891 Clerk McGaughey was arrested on a charge of forgery and grand larceny. It seems that a number of those who are called as witnesses to the superior court fail to call for their witness fees, and McGaughey took advantage of this fact. He forged the names of the witnesses, or caused them to be forged, and then he caused the orders to be presented to the county treasurer, and when the money was collected he pocketed it. Those who profess to be acquainted with all the circumstances allege that he fraudulently obtained in this way about $800. The date for the trial was set, and McGaughey asked for a hearing before the county commissioners, which hearing was granted to him. At the meeting were assembled all the commissioners, the county clerk, county auditor and prosecuting attorney. McGaughey begged hard, and said it was the first slip he had ever made. He promised if he was not prosecuted to make full restitution of the stolen money. The meeting, after considerable deliberation, agreed to dismiss the charges, provided the promised restitution was made. McGaughey did make at least partial restitution of the stolen money, and his friends say he paid it all back. The disclosures hurt McGaughey so that he was unable to secure permanent employment in Seattle. He worked for a short time as a clerk in the music store of A. C. Gosewisch, in the Burke block, and did odd jobs of copying. Just before he went to San Francisco he beat a North Seattle tailor out of a lot of clothing by representing himself to be a worthy young man who roomed at the same house where he did. He also got a lot of goods from Hyams, Pauson & Co. which he never paid for. McGaughey was married to Miss Flora Spriggs, of this city, in San Francisco less than two years ago. Mrs. McGaughey, who is a handsome young woman and very highly esteemed, is now in Seattle.

McGaughey's friends here say they expected a fight between Dr. Plouf and the former. They deny the story of the waste basket and the blackmailing, and say Plouf hated McGaughey for trying to help a man whom the doctor had swindled by selling a half interest in the business, which was not paying expenses. Plouf had persecuted McGaughey, had threatened to kill him, and had procured the insertion of articles attacking McGaughey in San Francisco papers. Fearing violence, McGaughey always went armed.

The Madagascar Outrage.

Washington City, March 30.—Although it is said at the White House that the telegram from Gov. Morrill, urging the president to extend protection to ex-United States Consul Waller, a citizen of Kansas, reported to be imprisoned in Madagascar by order of a French court-martial, has not yet been received, the president, after a consultation with his cabinet, has decided to act in the matter and call for a report. If the facts are as originally reported in the cablegram from Mauritius, and on this point the United States consul, Mr. Campbell, of St. Louis, will be looked to for a report, then it is expected that Mr. Eustis, our ambassador to France, will be instructed to lay the matter before the French foreign office and ask for an explanation of the course pursued by the officials in Madagascar.

A French Quarrel With Paraguay.

Paris, March 30.—The Figaro announces that the government of Paraguay has withdrawn the exequatur of the French consul on the ground that he incited colonists to leave the country without previously repaying the government advances made to these colonists. The French government has retaliated by withdrawing the exequaturs of all Paraguayan consuls.

British Rights on the Upper Nile.

Paris, March 30.—Most of the French newspapers today agree that M. Hanotaux, minister of foreign affairs, must reply to the utterances of Sir Edward Grey, parliamentary secretary for foreign affairs, in the British house of commons Thursday night, with energetic protests.

When the hair has fallen out, leaving the head bald, if the scalp is not shiny, there is a chance of regaining the hair by using Hall's Hair Renewer.

Strictly up-to-date skirts, capes and suits $4.95 for two days, worth $6.50, $7.50, $8.50. J. S. Graham, 716 Second street.

THE JAP ARMISTICE.

Does Not Cover Formosa, Which Is to Be Occupied.

THE WAR PRACTICALLY ENDED.

Belief That the Big Indemnity Will Be Paid in Silver.

Li Hung Chang's Condition Reported Worse—By Granting the Armistice Japan Regains the Advantage Which She Lost by the Attempted Assassination.

Shimonoseki, March 30.—It is officially announced that an unconditional armistice for three weeks has been arranged for Moukden, the Gulf of Pechili and the Shantung peninsula. A conference between the Japanese plenipotentiaries and Li Hung Chang's son-in-law, Lord Li, preceded the declaration of an unconditional armistice by the emperor of Japan.

Washington City, March 30.—The Chinese legation has received a cablegram from Peking stating that the condition of Li Hung Chang is still a matter of doubt. The authorities regard the information as presenting a later phase than the recent unofficial reports, which dismissed the wound as of slight importance. It does not express fear of serious results, but the tenor of the dispatch is such as to indicate that it is still too early to feel assured that the envoy is entirely out of danger. The dispatch was evidently sent from Peking prior to the announcement of the armistice, as it contains no reference to that fact, nor had the legation received other official confirmation of that event during the early part of the day.

Now that suspension of hostilities has been directed, there is renewal of interest as to the terms of peace to follow. While there is no definite information on the subject at the Chinese legation, the opinion prevails that the money indemnity will be paid largely in silver, which is the metal in common use in China. Those most familiar with China say there is no gold coin in circulation, although that country has heretofore purchased large supplies of gold bars and from this accummulation made heavy gold exports.

The Japanese legation had not up to noon today received additional information concerning the armistice. The officials believe, however, that the next step will be the issuance of a proclamation by Japan, and unofficial word has already reached the legation that this has been done. Confidence is expressed that the emperors' proclamation will be accepted at once by the armies. There is telegraph commuication with the various divisions at Port Arthur, Newcwang and Weihaiwei, although it takes twelve hours to reach the last named place.

Secretary Gresham has received official confirmation of the declaration of an unconditional armistice by the emperor of Japan. It is not understood here that this is in any sense equivalent to a declaration of peace, but it is believed that there is not likely to be a resumption of hostilities. The negotiations may continue for a long time before a peace treaty is signed, and it is quite certain that Japan will abate none of her demands on account of the armistice. In fact, the granting of the latter is looked upon as a shrewd move by the Japanese emperor to diminish the harmful effect of the attack upon Li Hung Chang. If the war were prosecuted now it would have the effect to force the peace negotiations to a speedy conclusion, and it is realized by the Japanese that in the present state of feeling caused by the attack they could scarcely insist upon as good terms of peace as can be realized after the lapse of a few weeks, when the first impression will have worn off.

It is noted here with interest that the terms of the armistice do not apply to the lower coast of China, and particularly to Formosa and the Fisher islands. This is taken to mean that the Japanese have determined to ocupy Formosa before the peace negotations are completed, and the explanation of this purpose is found in the fact that it is almost an invariable rule of international law that a nation must be in actual armed possession of a piece of territory as a basis for a demand for its cession.

New York, March 30.—The rise in silver today is due to the granting of an armistice and renewed hope of a declaration of peace by China and Japan, on terms which will compel China to pay a heavy indemnity, thereby requiring her to come into the market as a silver buyer. It is expected also that with the close of the war a revival of trade in the East will take place, which will make an increased demand for silver.

THE GALLANT PRINCE OF WALES.

Very Attentive to American Women, Making the English Jealous.

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London, March 30.—With the Prince of Wales' return from the Riviera the announcement is made that the Princess of Wales is going to Copenhagen next week to visit her parents, the king and queen of Denmark. The princess has spent very little time in England during the past two years. Incidentally, it is announced that the Prince of Wales will soon pay another visit to the Earl and Countess of Warwick, the latter being more generally known as the famous beauty, Lady Brooke, her former title. During the stay of the Prince of Wales at the Riviera his partiality for Americans, especially American ladies, was again remarked with many ill-natured comments from expectant Britishers hovering near. Mr. and Mrs. Richard Winslow and Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Goelet seem to be on terms of intimacy with the prince enjoyed by but few British people. In the Prince of Wales' set much regret is expressed at the fact that the gale of Saturday last did much damage in the grounds of Sandringham palace, the residence of the prince. It is said that the loss by the storm will foot up over $10,000.

Influenza is no longer a startling feature of London, although many victims of the epidemic are still on the debatable ground between recovery and relapse.

The Lancet and the British Medical Journal both announce that Lord Rosebery has gained strength greatly, and that he was able this week to sleep without the use of narcotics. At the same time it is learned that the premier's physicians are much alarmed on account of the fact that his stomach has given out and that his system refuses to respond to stimulants. On top of this the premier insists upon attending daily to certain business, which makes the situation unfavorable to recovery.

A subscription has been opened for James McNeill Whistler by the Pall Mall Gazette, and a number of artists are contributing to the fund. Mr. George Moore, the novelist, who acted as intermediary between Whistler and Sir Wm. Eden, and who was challenged by the artist to fight a duel, says: "I cannot fight the old gentleman. The ground of the quarrel is too infinitely small for Whistler to invite me to Belgium. He might as well ask me to dress like a red Indian and parade Piccadilly with a tomahawk."

The Chester Cleary dry goods store, 711 Second street, for rent, with fixtures for sale. Can be seen any day this coming week. Best location in the city.