OSCAR WILDE IN JAIL.

The Satyr Not Permitted to Go Free on Bonds.

BOYS TESTIFY AGAINST HIM.

His Indecent Plays Suppressed Since the Monster's Practice of Their Teachings Was Found Out.

London, April 6.—Crowds besieged the vicinity of Bow street early this morning, and the police court was filled with interested spectators as soon as the doors were opened. Among those who succeeded in pressing through the crowd was one good-looking middle-aged woman. All were anxious to see Oscar Wilde, whose arrest yesterday, following close upon the sensational termination of his suit for libel against the Marquis of Queensberry, is discussed on all sides. C. F. Gill, who was Edward M. Carson's junior counsel in the defense of the Marquis of Queensberry, acted as prosecutor today for the treasury department.

Sir John Bridges, the presiding magistrate, took his seat on the bench at 11 o'clock, and the doors leading to the cells were then opened and Wilde was seen approaching, carrying a silk hat in his hand. When he reached the center of the prisoner's dock he deposited his hat on a seat, bowed to Sir John Bridges, folded his arms and leaned on the rail in the same insolent manner he displayed on the witness stand in the Old Bailey.

Gill said he appeared to prosecute the prisoner on a series of charges of inciting boys to terrible crimes and actually committing acts of gross indecency. The prosecutor then related how in 1893, when Wilde was staying at the Savoy hotel, Alfred Taylor, who was arrested today, acted as procurer for Wilde, who repeatedly visited Taylor's house. Continuing, Gill said the prosecution proposed to show how Taylor approached a young man named Parker, a valet out of a position, and his brother, a groom. Taylor, it was stated, had told them how money could be made by going with gentlemen, and said Wilde was a man who gave much money to youths and men. They finally consented, and it was arranged that they should be introduced to Wilde at a dinner he would give them in a private room at Kittner's restaurant. After this dinner Wilde announced to Taylor, who was also present, that Charles Parker was the boy for him, and he took the latter to the Savoy hotel, where he committed a crime.

Parker was called to the stand, but the proceedings were interrupted by an official announcing that Taylor had been arrested. A few moments later Taylor was brought into court and placed in the dock beside Wilde, who nodded to him.

Parker gave the most minute details of his intimacy with Wilde. He testified that he visited Wilde at the Savoy hotel, at the Albemarle, at Wilde's chambers and at other addresses almost daily. While Parker was giving his testimony Wilde moved restlessly in the dock and brushed his hands across his face. Parker added that he was arrested with Taylor in a raid in 1894 on a house in Fitzroy square, but claimed he had since abandoned his evil life. Counsel for Wilde asked leave to postpone the cross-examination of Parker, as the evidence had taken them by surprise.

The woman previously referred to as having entered the court room early this morning was the next witness. She gave her name as Mrs. Grant, and said she let rooms to Taylor, who, she added, was visited by young men. Mrs. Grant was asked to state the ages of the young men. She replied that they were 15 and upward. Mrs. Grant was then asked if she could identify Wilde as a visitor to Taylor's room. She replied that she could not. Thereupon Sir John Bridge said quietly: "Wilde, stand up." Wilde arose, but the witness was still unable to recognize him, but, replying to counsel's question, said she remembered Taylor addressed one of the visitors as "Oscar." Mrs. Gant said Taylor's rooms were furnished well and highly perfumed. Taylor, she added, dressed effeminately. Witness also said boys stayed all night with him. Before Taylor left Mrs. Grant's room a sergeant of police went to his apartments and secretly watched Taylor's proceedings.

Sir John Bridges asked Taylor if he desired to ask the witness any question. The prisoner replied: "Not yet."

Alfred Woods, a nice-looking young man, was then called to the stand. He testified that Taylor introduced him to Wilde in 1893, and he committed indecencies at Wilde's own house while the latter's family were away. The witness added that he was intoxicated at the time, as Wilde had previously given him champagne, whisky and hock. Continuing, Wood said Wilde afterward gave him a great deal of money and a watch and chain. Witness also said that soon after he told Taylor he wanted to "get away from Wilde and people like him."

Counsel interrupted, saying: "Let us deal with the case of Wilde alone, but I believe there were other people at the gatherings." The witness added: "Yes; one or two of them have left the country."

Witness added that Taylor told Wilde that he, witness, wanted to go to America, whereupon Wilde asked to have certain letters returned to him. When he received these letters Wilde gave the witness £5. Witness Woods then went to America.

Sidney Hoover, a good-looking youth, followed Woods upon the witness stand. He testified that he met Wilde and Lord Alfred Douglass at Taylor's rooms. Hoover admitted staying with Taylor, but not with Wilde.

A masseur at the Savoy testified that he once saw a youth between 16 and 18 years old in Wilde's bed room.

Willie Wilde, Oscar Wilde's brother, entered the court room at this stage of the proceedings, and listened to the remainder of the evidence from the back of the room.

After a chambermaid at the Savoy hotel had given some evidence similar to that of the masseur, Sir John Bridges remanded Wilde until next Thursday. Counsel asked that Wilde be released on bail, but the magistrate declined to do so. Counsel persisted, saying he could offer substantial bail, but Sir John Bridges replied: "It is not a case for bail at all."

Rev. Archibald Douglass, brother of the Marquis of Queensberry, has written a letter saying that the statement credited to Lord Douglass of Hawick, eldest son of the marquis, published in an interview in the Leader today, to the effect that every meber of the family of the Marquis of Queensberry, except the latter, believe to be absolutely untrue all the charges made against Oscar Wilde, is unauthorized by his mother, his sister or himself. Rev. Archibald Douglass adds: "We certainly believe the charges made against Wilde."

When Taylor was arrested today he preserved his cheerful demeanor, and asked the detective who took him into custody what the sentence was likely to be.

The Sun of this city says that another sensational arrest is possible before Thursday next, the day when Oscar Wilde will be brought to the Bow street police court on remand.

The Marquis of Queensberry has authorized the Globe to deny that there is any truth in the story cabled to the United Press that he had written to Oscar Wilde after the trial, saying: "If the country allows you to leave, all the better for the country; but if you take my son with you, I shall follow you wherever you go and shoot you."

Naturally, the Wilde disclosures continue to be the absorbing topic of conversation at the clubs, etc. The stand taken by the St. James Gazette in refusing to print the details of the case is attracting much attention, and the paper has been deluged with letters of approbation. The action of the St. James Gazete is likely to prove a good stroke of business for the proprietors of that publication. On Thursday last, the second day of the trial, in place of the usual news placards which all newsboys display, the placard of the St. James Gazette was: "The only paper in London with no details of the Wilde case."

Mr. Edward M. Carson, Q. C., M. P., who so ably and relentlessly conducted the case for the Marquis of Queensberry, was a classmate of Oscar Wilde at Trinity college, Dublin. The presiding judge, Justice Collins, is an Irishman.

Wilde has been making immense sums of money lately out of his plays and books. His plays are now running at two London theaters, and many companies are playing them in the provinces. Of course, in future, no one will accept his plays. Mr. George Alexander, proprietor and manager of the St. James theater, stated last night that if it were not for the fact that the withdrawal of Wilde's play, "The Importance of Being in Earnest," would throw 120 persons out of employment, he would at once stop it. Therefore, unless the theater going public manifests its displeasure of the author by refusing to witness his works, the play at the St. James will be continued as usual. Another of Wilde's plays, which is now running at the Haymarket theater, will after this week be transferred to the Criterion. The author's name, in both cases, will be omitted from the bills and advertisements in future.

The Leader publishes an interview with Lord Douglass, in which the latter says: "Myself and every member of the family, except father, disbelieve all the charges. We think them simply part of the persecution father has carried on against us ever since I can remember, and that Mr. Wilde and his counsel are to blame for not showing, as they should have done, that this was the fact."

The Chronicle says: "It suffices us to know, as some return for undamming the public tidal system, that our life is rid forever of a pestiferous poser who has received his deathblow, and that the way is cleared for increased wholesomeness in life. We seem, for some unhappy purpose, to have been shuddering witnesses of a bastard revival of society under the late Roman empire, or against the dark background of the Italian renaissance."

New York, April 6.—Manager Daniel Frohman, of the Lyceum theater, announces that in consequence of the London scandal, after this week he will withdraw Oscar Wilde's play "An Ideal Husband," now running at this theater.

The Admission of Attorneys.

Olympia, April 6.—Special.—Following are the provisions of the new law relating to attorneys, about which there is much inquiry:

"No person shall be admitted to practice as an attorney unless he has previously been admitted to the bar by order of the supreme court, or two judges thereof, and the court will fix times when examinations shall take place, either in term time or vacation. When a person applies for admission he shall be examined at a certain stated time touching his qualifications, and if the court is satisfied he is of good moral character and possessed of competent knowledge of law, the oath shall be administered. No person shall be admitted to examination until at least twenty-one years of age, and has resided in the state at least one year next preceding his application, and is a citizen of the United States, nor until he has produced from a practicing attorney a certificate setting forth that the applicant is of good moral character and has studied for two years previous to his application; but any person residing in the state or coming into the state for the purpose of making it his permanent residence, upon producing evidence that he has studied for two years under the tuition of an attorney, or has been admitted as an attorney in some court of record within the United States, may be admitted to examination upon producing evidence of good moral character. All persons making application for admission shall file notice of application with the clerk of the supreme court at least one week before examination, as shall be fixed by the supreme court, and shall pay to the clerk $20 in full for all fees. No person shall practice as an attorney in court unless he is a resident or a citizen of the United States, or who holds a commission as judge of a court of record, or who is a sheriff or coroner, or deputy sheriff or coroner; nor shall the clerk of a court practice in the court in which he is clerk; but nothing herein contained prevents attorneys residing in other states practicing in this state, unless the state in which they reside prevents attorneys from this state practicing therein; nor shall it prevent a judge from finishing business he has undertaken in the district, circuit or supreme court of the United States prior to his election as judge. No person shall be excluded from acting as attorney or practicing in the courts of this state on account of sex."

There is no emergency clause attached.

A. P. A. Meeting at Port Angeles.

Port Angeles, April 6.—Special.—John Bushell, of Seattle, addressed the A. P. A. of this city Thursday evening at the opera house. The building was crowded to the doors and the speaker's delineation of the character of Pope Leo XIII. was listened to with much interest. The city marshal had posted a large number of deputies throughout the hall in order that any disturbance might be promptly subdued. This precaution was taken to prevent a repetition of the scene which occurred a few weeks ago when E. B. Sutton addressed a similar gathering, at which time the Catholics were out in force. Mr. Sutton and M. T. Carrigan, who was spokesman for the Catholics, engaged in a lively exchange of words, some of which were far from being complimentary, and as such a proceeding was likely to result in a disturbance, the A. P. A. wisely decided not to let it happen again. But few Catholics were present, and consequently no trouble occurred.

TO GIVE THE POOR WORK.

Scheme to Employ Them in Growing Vegetables on Waste Land.

At the monthly meeting of the Board of Associated Charities Friday afternoon a proposition was made by the president, Rev. D. C. Garrett, to get the use of unoccupied land within the city limits and divide it up among men out of employment for the cultivation of potatoes and other vegetables. This is the plan so successfully carried out last summer in Detroit, where nearly 1,000 families raised enough vegetables to live on all this winter. The Detroit method is being put into operation in New York and other cities, and it is thought that it can be well applied in Seattle, where there is a large quantity of good land that the owners will probably be glad to have used for so benevolent a purpose.

Rev. Mr. Taylor, Rev. Dr. Acton, Rev. George H. Lee, Mr. Conant, Mr. Winfield Smith, Mrs. Wickware and others present at this meeting favored the suggestion, and on motion of Rev. Mr. Taylor it was decided to call a meeting for next Tuesday evening at the Chamber of Commerce of all citizens interested in this practical movement for preventing poverty. It is asked that notices of this meeting be given in all the churches, and that all persons who will sympathize are requested to co-operate in making this meeting a success. The mayor has already been spoken to about this plan of land cultivation, and it is thought he will aid in every way. All that is necessary will be to secure the use of sufficient land and to procure enough seeds and implements. There will be a committee to apportion the land and an overseer to direct the work.

A Thief Landed at Last.

Samuel Edwards, a petty larcenist, who has flirted with the law in time past through that honored yet wormout plea of insanity, received his just deserts in the municipal court before Judge Glasgow yesterday afternoon. He was tried on two charges, the first for stealing a stove from the Pacific lodging house, on Washington street, and the other for appropriating seven bottles of beer from the Horseshoe saloon, on Pioneer Place. Convictions were secured on each charge, and the total sentence amounted to fifty days in the county jail. Edwards' picture has been added to the rogues' gallery.

Steamer Signal got out late Friday night with 450 tons of coal for Astoria, Or.

INCOME TAX VOID.

So Far as It Levies Tribute on Rents and Bonds.

THE SUPREME COURT DIVIDED.

Uncertain Just What the Decision Will Be—It Will Probably Reduce the Prospective Revenue.

Chicago, April 6.—A special to the Tribune from Washington City says the United States supreme court, in the income tax case, has reversed the decision of the lower court, but the income tax law as a whole is upheld by a divided court. Under the decision, it is said, all incomes derived from rents are exempted from taxation by the Federal government and all incomes derived from state or municipal bonds are similarly exempted. In other respects the income tax law stands as it was last August, but the result of the consultation in the supreme court shows very conclusively that the law can easily be picked to pieces, provided suits are brought to contest each particular point as it comes up. The court was evenly divided. Justice Jackson was too ill to take part. Chief Justice Fuller and Justices Field, Gray and Brewer were opposed to the law, and Justices Harlan, Brown, Shiras and White voted to sustain the law. There is an expression among the members of the court that a decision will be rendered Monday in open court, but there is a bare possibility that the court may again split up into irreconcilable sections and hold up the decision.

Washington City, April 6.—The attention of members of the cabinet was called today to a dispatch from Chicago regarding the Tribune's publication of the supreme court decision on the income tax, but they declined to express an opinion thereon, on the ground that it would be manifestly improper to discuss any opinion of the court, at least until it had been officially promulgated from another but entirely authentic source.

It is learned that, whatever the decision of the court may be, the president will not call an extra session of congress, and, even should the decision declare the law wholly unconstitutional, the president will adhere to his determination not to call congress together and will so announce in public.

All efforts to secure from members of the supreme court either authoritative confirmation or denial of the Chicago Tribune's publication prove unavailing. Senator Voorhees, chairman of the finance committee, when told of the publication today, said: "It may be that portion of the law may not be sustained. I consider there is a possibility of such a result, but I do not know a thing. I do not believe any one outside of the court knows a thing about it. But, suppose it should be true that the portion of the law regarding rents and municipal bonds should prove to be, in the opinion of the court, unconstitutional, the law will not be materially impaired. It will still afford immense revenue. The estimates made are entirely too low on the revenue which would be derived from the law as a whole. Instead of its raising from $15,000,000 to $30,000,000 it will add $50,000,000, $75,000,000, or even $100,000,000 to the revenue."

Senator Harris, of the finance committee, declined to discuss the question, as did Senator Jones of Arkansas.

Senator Peffer expressed the opinion that if incomes from rents and bonds should be eliminated the efficiency of the law would be materially crippled. "Leaving out of consideration the question of the tax on bonds," he said, "rent is the most important one, when we consider that one-third of the farmers in the country are renters; that 52 per cent. of the entire population of the country at large and 77 per cent. of the people living in the cities of over 100,000 population are also thus classed, and that in New York city the percentage of renters is 94. Such a decision would result in a great spread of Populism."

The court is in consultation today, as usual on Saturdays, but it cannot be learned whether the income tax opinion has been prepared or will be handed down Monday.

NOTES ON THE BALL FIELD.

P-L.'s Defeat Pacifics, Quicksteps Beat Cascade Juniors.

The "P.-L." baseball team defeated the Pacific school team yesterday afternoon at the Chestnut street grounds in an eleven inning game, the score being 20 to 16. The features of the game were the playing of the McRey brothers for the Pacifics and that of Scurry and Cressman for the "P.-L.'s."

The Quicksteps and the Cascade juniors played an interesting game of ball at the Market street grounds yesterday, which resulted in a victory for the Quicksteps by a score of 16 to 28. The playing on both sides was good.

The Minor school club was to play the South school team yesterday afternoon, but owing to a disagreement between the two captains the game did not come off.

The university boys are practising very hard and propose to have a winning team in the field this season. The team was out yesterday afternoon at the West Seattle grounds. The following are working to secure positions in the team, and material is not lacking to put two good teams in the field this season: Lee, McCowan, Crockett, Carson, Lamping, Austin, Beatty, Burrows, Inglis, Calhoun and Morrison.

The Nonpareils and the Maroons will play the first match game baseball of the season this afternoon at the West Seattle grounds at 2:30 o'clock. They will go over on the 1:30 o'clock boat. Admission free. The make-up of the teams will be as follows:

Nonpareils.	Positions.	Maroons.
Bell	Catcher	Davis
Reed	Pitcher	King
Gaumlits	First base	McKinster
Leckie	Second base	Cummings
Sheets	Shortstop	Peabody
Nelson	Third base	Rockenfield
Frantz	Left field	Doughtery
Bullene	Center field	Vaughan
Marion	Right field	Huber

Reach's Baseball Guide.

Reach's baseball guide for 1895 has just made its appearance. It is one of the standerd annual compendiums of baseball literature and contains reviews of all baseball associations, official records of games, schedules and playing rules for the present season. The guide fully upholds its record for the past twelve years, and in many instances shows great improvement. Within its pages will be found every incident of interest in baseball history during the past season.

National Tennis Championship.

Boston, April 6.—The National court tennis championship of America was won today by B. S. De Carmendia, of New York, at the courts of the Boston Athletic Association, in the final match with G. W. Fearing, jr., of this city. Score: De Carmendia, 6-4, 6-6, 6; Fearing, 6, 6, 4, 1, 2.

SPORTING NOTES.

At the Little Rock races Saturday the winners were: Six furlongs, Frank Gayle, 1:16½; five furlongs, Concession, 1:04¼; eight and a half furlongs, Jockey club stakes, walkover for Henry Young; eight furlongs, Wanderman, 1:46; five and a half furlongs, Josephine, 1:10½.

At the San Francisco races Saturday the winners were: Four furlongs, maiden two-year-olds, Coda, :49½; six furlongs, selling, Capt. Rees, 1:14¾; six furlongs, Washoe stakes, two-year-olds, Con Mato, 1:16; ten furlongs, handicap, Flashlight, 2:08½; twelve furlongs, steeplechase, April, 3:22; six furlongs, Genete Edwards, 1:15¼.

Overwork, worry and nervous excitement are ruining the health of thousands of women. The cares of the household, the toil in the shop and behind the counter, the late hours which social duties impose, each of these tends gradually to undermine the constitution, deplete and poison the blood, weaken the nervous system and leave the victim unfit for work or pleasure.

Especially is this true in the spring when, owing to impure and impoverished blood, pale and debilitated women look at each other in sympathy and dismay, and wonder where help is coming from.

Something is needed to purify the blood, and build up, strengthen and sustain the entire physical system. Pure blood is required to feed the nerves, a good appetite and digestive strength are demanded to keep the body strong and vigorous, and sound and refreshing sleep must be supplied to restore the exhausted energies.

By its power to respond to all these needs Hood's Sarsaparilla has proved itself the greatest friend of women. Thousands write that they have been given health and strength by its use. It is the great blood purifier, and consequently the true nerve tonic. It possesses exactly those invigorating, building-up and sustaining qualities that tired and nervous women need.

Hood's Sarsaparilla makes pure, rich blood, creates an appetite, tones and strengthens the digestive organs and thus gives renewed vitality and vigor.

You are trying no experiment in purchasing Hood's Sarsaparilla; you are taking the medicine which is tried and true and is universally admitted to be "on top" in merit, in sales and in cures. Read this from the husband of a well-known Brooklyn lady:

"433 Kosciusko St.,
"Brooklyn, N. Y., March 5, 1895.
"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"Dear Sirs:—I have never before given a testimonial, but I feel that I should be wanting in common gratitude should I fail to tell the benefit my wife has derived from Hood's Sarsaparilla. She became seriously ill from running ulcers, caused by poorness of blood; and, failing to obtain relief from her medical attendant, was strongly advised by a friend, who had suffered somewhat similarly, to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. She said it had cured her and would no doubt cure my wife. So we tried it, and to say that its effect is wonderful, is only using a mild expression. It appears to be building up a new constitution for her; and, as we are a family of eleven, there are eleven of us rejoicing at the result.

"If the foregoing induces only one person, suffering in the same manner, to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, I shall feel more than rewarded in writing these few lines as to its efficacy." ELIJAH PACKER.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the Only True Blood Purifier

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Chenille Curtains and Table Covers,
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Which create profound and pleasurable astonishment among thousands offered in the Chester Cleary dry goods stock side by side with my own choice and exclusive spring importations. Both capitalist and wage earner can be suited.

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Write for samples.

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