SLASHED HIS THROAT.

Suicide of a Lake Crescent Rancher at Port Angeles.

TACOMA MEN GO TO ALASKA.

Expecting to Find a New Gold Country —The Whatcom County Populist Folly.

Port Angeles, April 7.—Special.—John Harding committed suicide this morning at the Albany hotel. He was supposed to be insane, and though carefully guarded he succeeded in thrusting the blade of a pocket knife through his throat, and before a doctor arrived he was dead.

The deceased owns a ranch on the shores of Lake Crescent, but recently he has been conducting a hotel on the lake, owned by Richard McDonald, and yesterday he announced that he was not feeling well and wanted to be taken to Port Angeles for medical attendance. Upon his arrival at the Albany hotel Mr. Crockett, the proprietor, decided, from the man's actions, that he was insane, and employed Frank Meerwaldt to guard him during the night. At 5 o'clock this morning Meerwaldt had occasion to leave the room for a moment, and during his absence the suicide was committed.

The manner in which the knife which Harding used was obtained is a mystery, as his clothes were carefully searched the evening before and nothing but a small sum of money was found in his pockets. The suicide was a single man, and during his three years' residence at Lake Crescent had made many friends, who will regret his unnatural death.

THE LOSS OF THE BUCKEYE.

Discussion of the Responsibility for the Disaster in Bellingham Bay.

Whatcom, April 7.—Special.—A day or two ago Captain Hahn, of the wrecked steamer Buckeye, telegraphed to Inspector Bryant for a permit to run the steamer Brick, and in reply received a dispatch saying he would not license the Brick to carry passengers, and summoning Capt. Hahn and his crew to Seattle Wednesday to testify at an inquiry into the causes of the Buckeye disaster. Capt. Charles Bowden, who was acting as mate of the Buckeye and was at the wheel when the steamer swamped, called at the Post-Intelligencer bureau and gave his version of the unfortunate affair, which is fully corroborated by Messrs. Asher and Bennett, the two passengers who remained at the wreck with him until rescued by the tug Boyden in the evening. It is quite true, as stated by the Post-Intelligencer, that there is not the best of feeling between Bowden and Hahn, and the statements of the former reflect seriously upon the latter. Bowden says the statement that Mr. Bennett was with him in the pilot house when the vessel swamped is an error, but that it is true that some time before, when the steamer was crossing Rosario strait to Anacortes and a big wave washed into the cabin, Bennett spoke to Bowden, who was then in the cabin, about the insecure fastenings of the doors, and suggested that they ought to be barricaded, or nailed up. Bowden says he immediately spoke to Hahn about the flooding of the cabin, and told him at the same time that Vogt and let the cattle loose below. Hahn, he says, did nothing about the matter, and after Bowden went out remarked to some of the passengers that he (Bowden) was "afraid," and that it would be "a heap worse in Bellingham bay." Bowden also says that when the steamer was being loaded at Friday Harbor he protested against taking on so much live stock, and that after leaving Anacortes he told Hahn that "unless he kept her head to the wind he would surely swamp her." When the steamer capsized all the crew, says Mr. Bennett, took to the only available boat. All was confusion. No orders were given by the captain, and there was a total absence of discipline among the crew. After one or two of the passengers had got out of the overloaded boat onto the wreck Bowden says Hahn asked him if he would stay with the wreck until he could go ashore with those in the little boat and return. He answered that he would, and immediately climbed back onto the wreck and waited, meanwhile doing all he could to assist Asher, Bennett and Kautzman, who remained with him. The little boat, however, though it reached the shore safely in about an hour, did not return. Hahn says Bowden, left the wreck and four men tossing in the cold waters on frail rafts, and went to Fairhaven, several miles away, and reported to Capt. Buckley, of the tug J. E. Boyden, that the Buckeye had capsized, and bargined with him to go out and try to tow in the wreck. Hahn, it is claimed, said, nothing to Buckley at first about any persons clinging to the wreck, and that he only learned about it several minutes later from one of the crew, to whom Hahn had mentioned it incidentally.

This is Bowden's story. He speaks in the highest terms of praise of Capt. Buckley and the crew of the Boyden, and says that as soon as the tug reached the wreck and picked up the nearly exhausted men clinging to the rafts, Capt Buckley ordered a small boat lowered and sent two men ashore to the point where Hahn and those with him had landed. Their boat was found all right, high and dry upon the shore, but the embers of a camp fire and tracks upon the beach were the only other traces of the seven persons whom it had brought from the wreck. Bowden claims that it was clearly Hahn's duty to return to the wreck and save those remaining upon it, and that any one of the five other men who went ashore with him could just as well have carried the news to Fairhaven and had assistance sent from there.

Bowden has had long experience in Puget Sound waters. He built the schooner Perry in 1875, and in 1887 had her lengthened and converted into a steamer. He was master of her for sixteen years, until she was sold in 1891. He says she is now in Alaska. Referring to the death of Kautzman, Bowden says he was undoubtedly dead when he was washed from the raft not more than five minutes before the Boyden reached the wreck. Asher and Bennett spoke highly of Bowden's conduct, and say that he did much to assist them and encourage them to cling on until relief reached them.

POPULISM IN WHATCOM COUNTY.

Reply of the Auditor to the Order of of the County Commissioners.

Whatcom, April 7.—Special.—Auditor Dillon has addressed the following reply to the recent order of the county commissioners discharging all clerks employed in the various county offices, and reducing the salaries of deputies to $5 per month:

"To the Honorable Board of County Commissioners of Whatcom County, State of Washington—Gentlemen: Referring to your recent order on March 26, 1895, regarding the question of help in the office of county auditor of this county, I beg leave to annouce to you that pursuant to the previous orders of this board I have in the employ of the office one deputy and three clerks, who were appointed by and with your consent, after an investigation by you as to the needs of this office and the amount of work and duties to be perfotmed by me, as required by the laws of the state of Washingcon. Since the employment of the said help there has been no decrease in the amount of business in the office, as an inspection by you will demonstrate beyond a doubt.

"As I understand the laws of this state it is incumbent upon me to perform all of the duties of this office, and especially is it encumbent upon me to have all instruments recorded within a reasonable time after they are filed, and a liability is expressly imposed upon me for a failure to record them within a reasonable time, and to perform all other duties imposed by law.

"It is a physical impossibility for me, without the assistance of at least one deputy and three clerks, to perform these duties. The laws of the state provide for the employment of assistance, when it shall appear that the auditor is unable to perform the work without assistance. I have only retained such assistance as is absolutely necessary for the discharge of the duties of the office, as required by law. And I submit that there is no superfluous help in my employment, as an investigation by you will show. A comparison of the expenses of this office with the offices of the auditors of other counties, will show, beyond question, that this office is conducted more economically than any other office in the state which has an equal amount of business.

"Moreover, the fees of this office, including the work performed by your honorable board, exceed the costs of running this office. As will appear from the statement on file with you, I now have in my employment three clerks and one deputy, whose salaries amount to $320, and together with my own to the sum of $403.33. Add for clerk on back work $50, making $453.33. The amount of work done in this office during the month of March, for which fees are charged, for the purpose of estimating the revenues of this office, amount to the sum of $884.10, leaving a balance over and above the salaries paid of $430.77.

"Your honorable board, also, had one clerk employed in my office for the purpose of writing up the records left unfinished by my predecessor, which back work is unfinished and should be gotten up.

"It is my desire to discharge the duties of this office as economically as possible, and I am doing so. And as the law imposes the duty of performing the business of this office, it also invests in me the right and authority to employ such assistance as may be necessarry. This I have done, and no more. Therefore, I must decline to make any reduction in the working force of this office, but I shall retain such force as I now have and hold the county liable for the payment of a just and reasonable compensation for the same. And in the retention of said deputy and three clerks, such action shall not be construed to be an acceptance on the part of said deputy or clerks or myself of the compensation provided for in your resolution of March 26, 1895, as aforesaid.

"ASAHEL DILLON,
"Auditor of Whatcom County."

SUIT AGAINST THE LADD ESTATE.

Begun by the Sister-in-Law of the Late Portland Banker.

San Francisco, April 7.—The United States circuit court of Oregon has just referred to L. S. B. Sawyer of San Francisco, for the purpose of taking testimony, a suit involving about $1,000,000, begun by Mrs. Sarah F. Hiller, of San Francisco, against the estate of the late W. S. Ladd, who died in February, 1893. Mrs. Hiller was the widow of J. W. Ladd, of this city, brother of the Oregon capitalist, and she declares that her confidence was abused by Ladd through a long series of years, and that by fraud and the manipulation of certain stocks which he held in trust for her she was cheated out of a great sum of money. Alvinza Hayward, of this city, is made a party in the transaction or series of transaotions by which Mrs. Hiller claims she was wronged.

J. W. Ladd, the former husband of the present Mrs. Hiller, was for a great many years a resident of San Francisco. Up to the time of his death he and his brother, W. S. Ladd, were interested in the ownership and management of various corporations, especially the Oregon Steam Navigation Company, which afterwards developed into the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company. The Oregon Steam Navigation Company was reorganized in 1868. At that time and for several years afterward 7,600 shares of stock in the corporation belonged to the San Francisco Ladd but stood in the name of Alvinza Hayward in trust for Ladd or his estate. When J. W. Ladd died he requested his wife to place her property and estate in the hands of the Portland brother to invest and manage for her. Mrs. Hiller respected the request, and she now charges that her brother-in-law so manipulated the stock that $1,000,000 worth of it was diverted from her ownership.

TO EXPLORE A NEW COUNTRY.

A Party of Gold Hunters From Tacoma Sail on the Topeka.

Tacoma, April 7.—Special.—A party of four gold hunters will leave tomorrow (Monday) morning on the City of Topeka, bound for the mountains of British North America, lying between the Stikine and Hootalinqua rivers. The quartette who will seek their fortunes in the deep recesses of a wild and unexplored territory includes John Snyder, late cashier of the Tacoma National bank; James Boyd Nesbit, a well known newspaper man and an old miner; Clem Reese, who was formerly a member of the wholesale grocery firm of Reese, Crandall & Redman, and Edwin Sharpe. They will be gone six months, and expect to reach their destination in June. The trip will involve a great deal of hardship, privation and danger. Six months' supplies will be taken by the party.

Between the Stikine and Hootalinqua rivers lies a vast mountainous country rich in minerals, and, as it is comparatively, if not entirely, an unexplored wilderness, offers an inviting field for adventurous prospectors. The quartette of gold hunters will go via Wrangle and will navigate the Stikine and Hootalinqua rivers by boats and rafts constructed on the ground.

Miners here say that there are a number of old placer mines at the mouth of the Stikine river that have paid well in times gone by. Col. J. M. Steele, of this city, took out over $14,000 some years ago from a placer claim at the mouth of the river.

ARRIVAL OF THE CUPICA.

The Long Overdue Ship Safe at Astoria —Out 201 Days.

Astoria, April 7.—The long overdue British ship Cupica, with tin from Liverpool for Astoria, arrived at 1 o'clock this afternoon. The docks were lined with people, and no sooner had the Cupica dropped anchor than a score of Capt. Casson's friends climbed over the side of the vessel and congratulated him upon his safe arrival. Capt. Casson states that the vessel was delayed by storms that drove her out of her course, and by calms which lasted for days at a time. In the vicinity of Capt Horn 500 cases of the tin was jettisoned, and more would have followed had they not been compelled to batten down the hatches. Two sailors were injured by being thrown against the bulwarks during a storm. Capt. Casson says that when only two days out from Liverpool he feared he would never reach his destination. The arrival of the Cupica has placed the canneries at some inconvenience, as they, with one or two exceptions, had given the vessel up for lost and had duplicated their orders with American tin plate. The Cupica has 28,000 cases of tin on board. The Cupica was out 201 days.

Tacoma Marine News.

Tacoma, April 7.—Special.—The City of Topeka arrived from Alaska this afternoon. She brought about 30 passengers and a small amount of freight, including 50 barrels of fish oil for Portland. The Topeka will leave Monday morning at 4 o'clock on her return trip, and will carry 20 cabin passengers, many of whom are bound for the Yukon gold mines. About 75 tons of miscellaneous merchandise will go from here for Alaska towns.

Steamer Umatilla will arrive from San Francisco today.

The Flyer took over a large number of Tacoma people today, who will go to San Francisco from Seattle on the Walla Walla tomorrow.

The Silver Party in Alabama.

Birmingham, Ala., April 7.—A Silver party is the latest acquisition to political affairs in Alabama. In Athens, Livingston county, 600 Democrats, Republicans and Populists met and banded themselves together in favor of free coinage of silver, without any respect to party ties, and to support for office only such men as favor their views.

Mr. J. F. Allen, Fox, Ore., says: "I believe Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to be the best I have handled."

SPAT IN HIS FACE.

A Railroad Legislator Insults the Governor of Arkansas.

GOVERNOR DRAWS A PISTOL.

Sensational Sequel to the Exposure in the Legislature of the Railroads' Attempt to Bribe Members.

Little Rock, April 7.—The spectacle of an honorable member of the Arkansas legislature, livid with rage, spitting in the face of the governor of this commonwealth, quickly returned by a violent emissary of executive saliva upon the features of the lawmaker and a flourish of firearms in the hands of the governor, was witnessed in the lobby of Gleason's hotel here this afternoon, and was the result of the sensational charges of bribery in connection with the railroad commission bill sprung in the house of representatives yesterday by Representative Yancey, of Phillips county.

Mr. Jones, of Marion county, one of the principals of this affair, rose to a point of personal privilege and denounced Gov. Clark as being at the bottom of the charges. He said that Gov. Clark was a demagogue and was going around like an assassin in the night, stabbing in the back men who were his peers.

This afternoon Gov. Clark went into the lobby of Gleason's hotel and requested an interview with him. Mr. Jones replied that he would accompany the governor nowhere, and if the governor had anything to say to him he must make it known then and there. Hot words followed, and in a fit of anger Jones spit in the governor's face. Gov. Clark, trembling with anger, returned the insult, and quick as a flash had drawn his revolver and the difficulty might have resulted in bloodshed but for the quick action of bystanders, who disarmed Gov. Clark. The governor was later arrested by a constable and released on his own recognizance. He will, he says, plead guilty to the charge of assault. Further trouble may ensue.

In a statement of the occurrence given out tonight Representative Jones said: "I had just left the dining room after dinner at Gleason's hotel and aken a dinner at Gleason's hotel and taken a and not expecting any trouble whatever. Suddenly I heard the front door open very abruptly, and on looking around I saw Gov. Clarke enter the office. I saw from his countenance that he meant trouble. I vacated my chair about the time he reached me. The governor in a very abrupt manner said: 'Come back here with me,' and at the same time motioned toward the rear. I was unarmed, and felt that he meant to kill me. I said: 'No; I will not do it. If you have anything to say to me you can say it here.' He then caught me by the right arm with his left hand and repeated the command to go to the rear of the office, at the same time pulling me a step or two. I then stopped him and declined his invitation. He then deliberately spat in my face. I returned the insult by spitting in his face. When I did this he let loose of my arm and made for his pistol. I saw that my only chance was to knock him down, and I struck at him with all my might with my left hand. He sprang back toward the door, and my blow failed to reach him. He was reaching for his pistol. I sprang and grappled with him, and caught him around the waist, pressing both arms to his side, but leaving his forearms free to act. By this time he had his pistol drawn. Just then Representative Roberts sprang in and grabbed the weapon. He struggled to get the weapon, while the governor demanded that he turn the pistol loose. Roberts declined, when the governor said: 'Damn you, Roberts, turn that pistol loose.' About this time some one grabbed me around the waist. I requested that the pistol be taken from Clarke and that Roberts release him. Roberts declined to release him. I then said: 'Give me a pistol and turn him loose with his weapon.' When the governor saw that he was overpowered he requested Pope to turn the pistol loose, and said: 'I will not kill him. I promise you positively that I will not kill him.' Senator Ward then requested me to release my hold on the governor and asked me to go to my room, saying that he would take care of Gov. Clarke. Finally I did go to my room, remaining there ten seconds and returned to the office, but the governor was gone."

Gov. Clarke says he does not care to discuss the trouble through the public press further than to say that he did not go to the hotel with a view of making trouble, but only to tell Mr. Jones that he must desist from lugging his name into a controversy existing between the members of the house. The trouble which followed was not of his making.

SILVER IN ILLINOIS.

Senator Palmer Down on the Free Coinage Movement.

Springfield, Ill., April 7.—Senator John M. Palmer does not approve of the action of the Democratic state central committee in calling a minority convention to meet here June 4. He says it was an unwise move, and does not represent the sentiment of the Illinois Democracy. In an interview tonight he said:

"Even if the authority of the committee to call a convention for the purpose mentioned is authorized, the call is highly injudicious. This is an off year in politics, and no immediate party action is possible. The congress elected in 1892 by the Democrats repealed the purchasing clause of the Sherman act and did other work in harmony with Democratic opinion, including a call for an international monetary conference. The president and secretary of the treasury, by a wise and discreet exercise of lawful powers, have maintained the public credit, and the receipts of the treasury, under the operation of Democratic legislation, are largely increasing. Nothing more is necessary to the return of prosperity to the country than that Democratic policies be allowed to accomplish their beneficial results. It is true the people are suffering under conditions not produced by any act of the Democratic party, yet they are held responsible, and the result has been a stunning defeat in the late elections. The most humiliating fact is that the gentlemen lately assembeld here, claiming to be representatives of the Democratic party, refused to await the Democratic policies. They proceeded to call a convention which will meet at least a year before the party in the state will have an occasion to act effectively, for the purposes, as they avow, of committing the party to the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. In other words, the so-called Democratic committee prepared to call a convention to commit the party to silver mono-metallism and make that disturbing, dangerous dogma the single article in the political creed of the Democratic party of Illinois.

"You ask if the Democracy of the state will acquiesce in the action of the state convention, which declared for free and unlimited coinage at 16 to 1, an article of Democratic faith. I answer no. All Democrats, so far as I know their views, are anxious to extend the usefulness of silver as a money metal. Some believe free coinage on the present ratio would bring about this result; another class do not believe it. They want a dollar of silver to be made the standard of value and legal tender. If they believed the free coinage of silver would produce a dollar of as full usefulness as a gold dollar, they would not care for the free coinage of silver. They care nothing about the disturbance in values which free coinage would certainly produce. They will take part in the convention, but the great body of the Democratic party believe the party still represents in the highest degree devotion to constitutional liberty and protection to individual rights and of just and equal laws; maintenance of public and private credit on the basis of the existing values, or as values may be affected by business changes and conditions which take no part in the convention called by the state committee."

DR. PLOUF KNOWS HE MUST DIE.

He Takes the Matter Heroically, and Hopes to See His Sister.

San Francisco, April 7.—There was a slight improvement in the condition of Dr. Plouf today, but he will not live. On Saturday he was told that there was no hope for his recovery. He received the information heroically, and told the nurse that he would try to hang on until his sister arrives. She is on her way from Boston, and is expected to reach here Tuesday morning.

Today he rallied somewhat during the day, but at night a change for the worse set in, and at a late hour the doctor pronounced his case hopeless.

The Income Tax Decision.

Chicago, April 7.—The Tribune has the following special from Washington City: One of the justices of the supreme court practically admitted after the consultation Saturday that the abstract of the decision in the income tax case printed in the Tribune was absolutely correct and tallied with the printed copies. He alleged, however, that the article was simply the work of a clever observer who had successfully put two and two together and arrived at a result practically correct. Whether the judges had done anything to change the decision at their meeting Saturday afternoon he would not say, of course, further than to admit the publication of the decision had become known to the judges.

New York, April 7.—A special to the World from Washington City says: An extraordinary conference of the justices of the United States supreme court was held today to consider the income tax appeals. Chief Justice Fuller's rough draft was further discussed, and the decision is reported to have been reopened for argument on certain features. This has given rise to the impression that the deadlock in the main points in the statute may be broken or the decision withheld for additional modification.

Orange Free State for Consumptives.

Washington City, April 7.—A new resort for consumptives has been discovered in the Orange Free State, South Africa. United States Counsel Langraff, in a report to the department, talks of the beneficial results experienced by persons who have tried it, and adds: "No country on earth can rank with the Orange Free State as a health resort. Mr. Patterson has been all over the world, and nowhere else found relief. I could give numbers of similar cases, and that so few people have come here is due to the fact that the Orange Free State is so little known and in most parts of the world believed to be a desert, inhabited by brutal natives and wild beasts. Living is rather expensive, and persons coming here should command from $50 to $60 per month. A family of four or five persons can live nicely on $1,500 per year. Persons whose lungs are far gone should travel by stages from the sea to the Orange Free State—that is, such persons should stay for a month at Ceres, next at Beaufort, until they are prepared to stand the dry climate. A direct journey to Bloomfontein would mean death to such persons. The landing place is Capetown."

The Attempted Bulldozing of Nicaragua

Washington City, April 7.—Secretary Morton thinks the purpose of the English government in sending a battleship to Nicaragua is to enforce the demand which will soon be made for indemnification on account of the expulsion of Consul Hatch, and it is expected that the Royal Arthur will take the matter in hand and secure the indemnification by collecting the customs duties on Nicaraguan imports. In that event he thinks Nicaragua's wisest course would be to convene her congress and pass a law for the admission of all importations free of duty. In conclusion, he said: "The other nations would never consent that their exporters to Nicaragua should pay duty to England in the absence of a tariff in Nicaragua, and England's policy would be effectively blocked."

Labor Troubles.

Prvidence, R. I., April 7.—The operatives of the Atlantic Mills tonight reached a final vote on the question of a strike, deciding to give notice tomorrow of a strike to begin Wednesday morning, their demand for restoration of the old schedule having been denied.

Northampton, Mass., April 7.—The strike at the Belding silk mills has been declared off, and the operatives will return to work tomorrow at an increase of 5 per cent. on their former wages.

Debs Returns to Terre Haute.

Terre Haute, April 7.—President Debs has returned from the Pacific coast after a speechmaking tour which began in Chicago February 28 and closed at Los Angeles a week ago tonight. He says the union has been reorganized throughout that territory. In seven days on the westward trip Debs took 2,200 members into the union in the West.

Receiver Oakes' Visit.

Tacoma, April 7.—Special.—Receiver Oakes, of the Northern Pacific, is expected in the city early this week. Second Vice President C. H. Prescott came up from Los Angeles today and will stay over to meet Mr. Oakes.

PERSONAL.

E. C. Warden, of Honolulu, is at the Northern.

Sheriff James Hagan, of Snohomish, is at the Diller.

James M. Vernon, of Everett, is at the Rainier-Grand.

S. S. Bailey and niece, of Victoria, are guests at the Butler.

Dr. James Stoughton, U. S. N., is among the guests at the Butler.

Dr. L. R. Dawson returned last night from a visit to California.

S. O. Nossett, a sawmill man of Burton, is at the Diller hotel.

Newton Jones, sheriff of San Juan county, is stopping at the Diller.

G. S. Urquart, of Spokane, is among the guests at the Occidental.

Dr. J. S. Kloeber has just returned from a trip to New York and Washington City.

E. A. Wadhams, the well-known cannery man of Blaine, is registered at the Butler.

M. E. Blakeley, a tourist from New York, is among the guests at the Rainier-Grand.

W. P. Humphreys and Frank Shay, of San Francisco, are registered at the Rainier-Grand.

Thomas R. Brown, one of the receivers of the Lake Shore road, returned yesterday from Tacoma.

C. J. Johnson, a tourist from Mitchell, S. D., is in the city looking for a home, and is stopping at the Occidental.

Miss Agnes Turnbull and Miss Sadie Turnbull, two prominent young ladies of Black Diamond, are stopping at the Diller.

P. C. Robertson, William McLeod and M. S. Morrison, well-known citizens of Phillipsburg, Mont., are at the Occidental.

Mr. and Mrs. George S. Cox, Irvin Dunn, Miss Stella Dunn and Miss Leila Belknap, tourists from Bloomington, Ill., are in the city and have apartments at the Butler.

Henry Huggins, depot ticket agent of the Northern Pacific railroad at Tacoma, was the guest yesterday in this city of Thomas R. Brown, one of the receivers of the Seattle & Lake Shore road.

A. N. Brown, of the Tacoma Ledger, was in the city yesterday and will leave this morning on the steamer Farallon for San Francisco. He will go to San Rafael and will be gone two or three weeks.

John J. Clark, stenographer in the Great Northern traffic department in this city, leaves this morning for Alaska to take the same position with the Berners Bar Mining & Milling Company, at Juneau. His wife will accompany him. Mr. Clark is a bright young man who is bound to make his way in the world.

William Patterson, who has been night clerk at the Hotel Diller for the past four years, will leave on the steamer Walla Walla this morning for San Francisco, where he will spend several weeks' vacation. Mr. Patterson has been very closely confined to business during the time he has been at the Diller, giving his attention to the traveling public, and is therefore very much in need of rest.

DREAMS OF BELLAMY.

Which Co-operative Commonwealth Expects to Realize.

A NEW UTOPIA PROPOSED.

A Rosy-Hued Plan by Which the Society Expects to Reach Mammoth Proportions in Time.

The Seattle Co-operative Commonwealth Society, which was incorporated a few days since with a capital stock of $5 divided into 500 shares of 1 cent each, held its first monthly meeting of stockholders last week at its headquarters, 222½ Front street, and elected the following officers: Trustees, S. Akerly, H. F. Hesse, D. S. Parker, W. Montelius, H. Raffin, M. Stewart and A. Bartell; president, S. Akerly; vice president, H. T. Hesse; secretary, D. S. Parker; treasurer, W. Montelius; manager, H. Raffin.

Several communications were received from other cities and states inquiring as to the methods of the society's organization and its ends and aims. There were also requests that organizers be sent out so that similar societies or branches might be organized elsewhere. To this end twelve men were sent out last Saturday to act as organizers, and it was in order to raise funds to defray their expenses that the mass meeting was held last Friday evening.

The Society's Plan.

The articles of incorporation of the Co-operative Commonwealth Society set forth that "the masses everywhere are walking up and down the fields of discontent and distress like caged lions." That "angry mutterings are heard on all sides and desperate efforts are being made by a few reformers to ease the situation." "Many affirm," says the preamble, "that revolution, like a dark, ominous cloud, hovers over the heads of the people and needs but a favorite current to cause it to burst and sweep with demon-like fury over the civilized nations of the world. Others argue, with as much plausibility, that the people are fast sinking into a stupid slavery, and while surface eruptions may appear as evidence of protest during the period of adjustment, ultimately the people will accept and tolerate the most galling serfdom. It is to be hoped that neither will overtake the good people, but, the situation, desperate as it is, like Banquo's ghost, will not down, and some means must be employed to avert social dissolution and destruction of our civilization.

"Here is a plan which is submitted to the fair, just and humane people of this nation:

Four Millions Are Idle.

"It is authoritatively stated that there are 4,000,000 men in the United States out of employment. At least one-fourth of these idle men are unmarried and homeless and live in the large commercial centers. Therefore the plan is this: Organize the Co-operative Commonwealth. Say one-tenth of the 100,000 unmarried, unemployed and homeless men of Greater New York were to organize into such a society, legally incorporated under the laws of the state. Let them be organized in ten or more different parts of the city, as convenience and expediency may dictate. Immediately solicit donations of stoves, dishes, bedding, provisions, etc., to equip an eating and lodging headquarters. Then send committees in search of work, and when secured detail a man or men to do it, the money received for wages to go into a common fund for the common support. New men to be detailed alternately until each has contributed his just share to the common effort. This method to be pursued until two or three days work per week for each member is secured when wages may be paid, under a properly and equitably adjusted scale, 10 cents per day from each member to be deducted and applied to a reserve or development fund.

"The work of organization could be extended to other commercial centers and in a short time a membership of 500,000 could be secured, which would not absord one-eighth of the idle men. The work of organization would be as rapid as the necessities of the men would attract them to the society.

"Here already have been rescued from the slums of wretchedness and despair 500,000 hopeless men and provided them with a home—alone sufficient to recommend it to all humane people. In a brief space of time, by a systematic canvass, work can be secured, and in the spring all the surplus men who can not be provided with employment at wages can be placed on vacant land in and adjoining the cities, where enough vegetables, etc., can be raised to feed the members of the society during the year, with perhaps a surplus to sell. By such a method at least two-thids of the members could be put to work and paid, clear of board and lodging, more than could be obtained anywhere else, and apply to the development fund 10 cents per day for each member.

"For example, the average wages for common labor in the East is $1 per day. Board, lodging and washing will cost an unmarried man $4 per week, leaving at the close of the week a balance of $2. Now 500 or more men living together can be fed, lodged and clothes washed for $1 per week, with as good accommodations as at the average boarding house, and this would include $200 per month for rent. Deducting 10 cents per day for the development fund, it will leave the laborer $2.40 ahead of the private boarding house proposition, and $4.40 at the end of the week, besides insuring him a home when out of employment, to say nothing of his interest in the enormous reserve fund which would be of the most momentous importance and destined to greatly increase the value of his services to him.

The Development Fund.

"But now comes the main feature of the plan—the reserve or development fund. On a basis of 500,000 men, 10 cents per day for six months, or 150 working days, accumulates the marvelous sum of $7,500,000, and in one year $15,000,000. The society is now organized into a national body, or corporation, and has at its command 500,000 men and $15,000,000 of capital. What now can it do? No longer must it depend on an employer for work, and can immediately set nearly all, if not all, its members to work in its own employ. Here are 500,000, or perhaps by this time 1,000,000 men to be fed, clothed and provided with all the nesessaries and some of the luxuries of life. Extensive farming and mining would be required to produce the raw material, and extensive manufacturing would be required to manufacture the finished product for consumption. In the meantime this development fund would be accumulating as fast as it could be invested in new enterprises. Money paid to members of the society would find its way back into the treasury in the way of saving deposits which now finds it way into private savings banks. The savings of the people now in the banks of more than $2,000,000,000 could be placed in the Co-operative Commonwealth Savings banks and a percentage used to establish new industries instead of being loaned out at enormous rates of interest to serve as drag-nets to gather in the land and its product for the benefit of a few commercial fishermen.

"This reserve fund could be invested in purchasing or constructing railroads to free the commonwealth from the transportation companies, which are such valuable bulwarks to other monopolies. For instance, a railroad with part of this $15,000,000 surplus could be constructed from Cleveland to Pittsburg, Washington City, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, with branch lines extending into the Ohio and Pennsylvania coal districts, and thousands of acres of coal purchased and thousands of men employed placing coal on the market at good wages and great profits to the Commonwealth for the development fund. The surplus would be replaced while the work of construction was going on. Along these Commonwealth railroads could be started manufactories, which could, by reason of cheap transportation, cut-compete all competitors.

"Within thirty miles of Seattle, Wash., lie immense coal deposits. It costs the coal companies less than $1 per ton to place coal on the market for which they receive $4 and $5 per ton. Five hundred thousand dollars would build a railroad, purchase mines and profitably employ 5,000 men furnishing coal for nearly the entire Pacific coast, where if they charged but $2.50 per ton good wages could be paid and an enormous sum realized for the development fund. The same is true of the Eastern coal districts.

Future Growth of Society.

"In a few years with a membership of over one million, with large wholesale and retail establishments in full bloom, railroads constructed and in operation, coal mines developed, manufacturing enterprises buzzing, farming done on a mammoth scale and doing a Rothschild banking business, all its members could be profitably employed, and one dollar per day added to the reserve fund as easily as 10 cents the first year, which would raise it to immense proportions, attracting hundreds of thousands of working men and provide them with employment. Of course long before this married men could become active members, living separately with their families, but paying their per capita to the development fund. It only requires single men to start it.

"In a few years it would have attracted, by reason of its superior inducements, nearly all the working men of the nation and there would be no unemployed, and a development fund unconsciously increasing to hundreds of millions of dollars.

"This development fund would be 'Donnelly's Golden Bottle,' the great factor, both as a constructive and destructive power, to construct a new social fabric on a co-operative basis and to destroy all competition, and eventually exterminate the competitive system. Plutocracy would then lose its main prop and the profit gatherer who lives off the toil of others will be compelled to scamper into the ranks of legitimate toil and earn his daily bread according to the divine injunction.

"When this mammoth corporation had paralyzed individual effort in the matter of production, by offering superior inducements to the individual, all, from self-interest, would join in the common effort of production, and then the name of the society could be changed to that of the United States of America, with the whole people its incorporators and equal stockholders, bringing the dream of Bellamy to a realizing fact at the beginning, instead of the close of the twentieth century.

"Now, this is not a dream. Nor is it beyond the realm of possibilities. It is an organized fact. About the 1st of January last, in the city of Seattle, Wash., about 150 unemployed men organized themselves into the Industrial Co-Operative Society. They immediately petitioned the city council for ten days work for every 100 members of the society. Like all workingmen's petitions, however, it was smothered in committee. Notwithstanding the city administration used its combined powers to nip the movement in the bud, the society secured an old building in the center of the city at a nominal rent. An appeal was issued to the citizens for stoves, dishes, bedding, provisions and work. Canvassing committees were sent out upon the heels of the appeal, and both met with a marked degree of success, and today the society is in a flourishing condition, after having well fed its members all winter on the bread of independence. They all have beds and bedding, are well dressed, and possess a bright, independent and intelligent appearance. They have not only much work under way, but are figuring on several large contracts. Times are so desperately distressing that they do not find employment for all, but as soon as the surplus labor placed on the farm raises the feeding supplies the development fund will rapidly increase. They are now quartered in a good lodging house.

"The most astonishing fact that impresses one so profoundly is that already the enterprise is an assured success, notwithstanding the society does not contain a single business man, but men who have always depended upon an employer for their daily bread. No person can contemplate the brilliant success awaiting such an effort when once under the guiding hands of astute business managers."

CANAL MEETING AT AUBURN.

Committee to Solicit Subscriptions—Work to Be Resumed Today.

The canal meeting at Auburn on Saturday night was numerously attended and quite as much interest was evinced as at points nearer by. Hon. William Cochrane, of Orillia, went down with the Seattle party and was enthusiastically elected chairman of the meeting. Mr. Semple explained the business proposition in a few words, and afterwards Fred Rice Rowell and James Hart made stirring speeches, urging the people to take a share in the great enterprise. Mr. Hart remarked that when the long hoped for canal was opened for traffic and a warship went through it with flying colors into the lake, he wanted to be a spectator and to have the satisfaction of knowing that he had contributed his share to the enterprise.

Chairman Cochrane appointed Mr. Hart, Mr. Mead, Mr. White, Mr. Wooding and Mr. Lurn as a committee to solicit subscriptions to the subisdy fund in and around Auburn.

The work of the subsidy committee was suspended yesterday but will be renewed with increased energy this morning, when volunteers to solicit subscriptions should report at the office, 409 Bailey building, to be assigned to work.

PRISONERS' BOARD BILL.

Ex-Sheriff Woolery Has an Opportunity to Get His Money.

In a letter addressed to Auditor Beman Saturday Prosecuting Attorney Hastie advises him that the action of the board of county commissioners in deducting $814 overpay from the bills of ex-Sheriff Woolery for feeding prisoners is still in force and effect. He advises that the bills be paid after the $814 has been subtracted. Following is the opinion:

"Your communication inclosing bills of ex-Sheriff Woolery for boarding prisoners for November and December, 1894, against King county, and asking my advice, is received.

"Upon examination I find one of these bills for $746, filed December 4, 1894, has been acted upon by the board of county commissioners December 18, 1894, as their order indorsed thereon. I presume this was done under the advice of the county's legal advisor, and as no appeal has been taken it may be presumed that is the end of the matter. The other bill, filed January 4, 1895, for $725 for services rendered during the last administration, although no action is indorsed thereon, it may be presumed that it was intended to take the same course.

"There has been no proof presented to me showing what contract, if any, the sheriff had for boarding of prisoners. On the other hand, there is a statement presented showing the sheriff has been overpaid $814. The order of the board of December 18, 1894, charges the sheriff with that amount, which order remains in full force and effect. Under this order and statement it seems to me that the matter has been disposed of as to the overcharge of $814, and there is nothing remaining for the board to do, if the second bill is correct, but to order the balance of $657.20 paid."

NOTABLE DEAD.

Sidney Guy Sea, formerly business manager of the Chicago Herald, is dead at Santa Fe, N. M., of consumption.

Rev. P. S. Bennett died at Appleton, Wis., Saturday, aged 78 years. He was one of the pioneer preachers of Wesleyan Methodism.

Gen. J. D. Farnsworth, of Albany, N. Y., an intimate friend of Senator Hill, died at the Arlington hotel, Washington City, Saturday, of paralysis.

The American Starch Works at Columbus, Ind., were burned Saturday. Loss $200,000.

That Tired Feeling

Dizziness, Pain in the Back, Liver Complaint, All Cured by Hood's.

"I cannot say too much in praise of Hood's Sarsaparilla. I was subject to pains in my back, dizziness, liver complaint and that tired feeling. I was completely worn out and could scarcely walk half a mile, and it seemed as though life was a burden at the age of 18. I did not care about living, when a friend

Induced Me to Try Hood's

Sarsaparilla. It has benefited me greatly and I have not been without it since. I find it to be a wonderful blood purifier, and I can say to all who suffer from complaints brought about by impure blood, if they want to be cured take Hood's Sarsaparilla. You can consider me a life long

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

friend to Hood's Sarsaparilla, which I recommend at every opportunity." MRS. LUCY E. REYNOLDS, Booneville, Ky.

HOOD'S PILLS cure all Liver Ills, Biliousness, Constipation, Sick Headache, Indigestion, 25c.

Peruvian Bitters.

An Invigorating Stimulant and Tonic.

If you feel tired and worn out—if your appetite is bad—if your nerves are shaky—then Peruvian Bitters will be welcomed by you as a perfect tonic. No better stimulating drink has ever been produced than Peruvian Bitters. Their effect upon the system is to restore and renew impaired vitality and endow with fresh impetus the disordered vital functions. Peruvian Bitters act as a natural appetizer and nerve