

This Will Be an Important Week in Our Dress Goods Dep't.

LATE NOVELTIES IN FOREIGN DRESS GOODS.

Every lady appreciates the fact that it pays to buy the best in Dress Goods. It costs just the same to make and trim an inferior dress, and it never looks well, neither does it wear well. The low tariff combined with hard times has brought the price of high class Dress Goods within the reach of the smallest pocketbook. Buy your Dress Goods from us; you get the best for the money.

Serges

Are the proper thing. We are showing a fine line of Black, from 50c to \$2.50; Colored Serges in all the leading shades, from 50c to \$1.75.

Novelty Suitings.

Silk Mixtures and Crepons. Prices most reasonable. New colors in Broadcloths for tailor made suits and capes.

French Croises.

In all colors and black; former price \$1, now 65c yard. Beautiful line of Challis, 32 inches wide, 25c. The finest imported French All-Wool Challis, 40c yd.

Mail Orders Promptly Attended To.

H. P. BOND & CO.

FRONT STREET FOOT CHERRY
FRONT STREET FOOT CHERRY
FRONT STREET FOOT CHERRY

THREE QUEENS.

Queen Baking Powder.
Queen Tomato Catsup.
Queen Creamery Butter.

Louch, Augustine & Co.,
181 and 187 Front St.

WASHINGTON IRON WORKS CO.

J. M. FRINK, Superintendent.
WORKS—Grant St. Bridge, Between Norman and B Streets.

Foundry, Machine and Boiler Shops.

"THERE IS SCIENCE IN NEATNESS."

BE WISE AND USE

SAPOLIO

DO YOU KEEP HENS?

Starletant's Imperial Egg Food
Starletant's Roup Pills

F. C. STURTEVANT, Hartford, Conn.

UNION BRASS FOUNDRY.

Morrison & Hansen.
Foot of Washington St., Ocean Dock.

MORAN BROS. CO.

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

Song of the washboard.

'Endless rubbing—tiresome, ruinous, back-breaking; wear and tear on things rubbed; wear and tear on temper and health; wear and tear on everything—ever the washboard itself.

It's all done away with, if you use Pearline. There isn't any rubbing on it; there's no wear and tear, and there's very little work. It's the only sensible way of washing—easy, economical, and, above all things, absolutely safe.

Send it Back

Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you "this is good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, and if your grocer sends you something in place of Pearline, be honest—send it back.

JAMES PYLE, New York.

MORE OF THE INCOME TAX CUT OFF BY THE SUPREME COURT.

MORE LITIGATION PROMISED.

An Effort to Be Made to Nullify the Rest of the Law.

The Internal Revenue Officers Compelled to Do Their Work Over Again—Summary of the Opinions of Justices Field and White.

Washington City, April 9.—The decision of the supreme court yesterday in the income tax case has plunged the internal revenue officials into almost inexplicable mysteries and trouble. The more the decision is studied the greater seem the difficulties attending a clear understanding of its scope. The declaration that income comes from real estate as exempted has opened the question whether the effect of the decision is not to include all farm products, lumber, coal and all mine products within the net of taxation. The losses sustained through had rent debts, and the amount of expenses incurred in collecting rents, or for repairs on houses are to be deducted from the income is also a mooted question.

Under the decision, rents are not to be included in assessing the income tax. Suppose a man's income is derived from a mixed character, that is, from real and personal property. The former is exempt. Can he deduct the expenses necessary for the collection of his income from his real property before making a return? The question is puzzling the revenue collectors and a legal opinion on the point will probably be sought in a few days.

Another grave question raised by the decision is whether the roads, round-houses, stations, etc., of railroads are real estate or personal property, within the meaning of the law. The laws of several states differ. It is said, on this point, and on several others of importance involved in the case, that the court has issued as a verified copy of the opinion can be had, the internal revenue officials will begin the preparation of supplemental regulations which will be issued in a more or less general way the opinion of the court, leaving the more abstruse questions to be solved as they are presented.

Collectors of the tax in different parts of the country have already begun telegraphing for instructions on many points, and stating that the crush of those who desire to make returns has already begun. All things considered, it is now thought the loss to the treasury from income tax sources will exceed 50 per cent. of the total expected from this source.

Attorney J. M. Wilson, who represented John G. Moore in the court of appeals in the recent income tax cases, said this morning that he would immediately begin to be attacked. "Several points of the law will be attacked," said he, "the principal one being the exemption from taxation of income under \$4,000 annually. This will be attacked as an unjust discrimination. I cannot say just now who the complainants, or of what title the suits will be, but they will be instituted probably within a few days, and be pushed as rapidly as possible."

Internal Revenue Commissioner Miller sent a telegram to all internal revenue collectors directing them to hold their income tax lists due April 10 until further orders, and to retain possession of all returns received. This is done with a view to a modification of the returns to correspond with the decision of the supreme court.

London, April 9.—The Globe this afternoon, referring to the decision of the supreme court in the income tax case, says: "Every man in this country will regret that there is no supreme court of the American Union here, and that the long history of the English bench, have they soared to the heights of liberty reached by the American judges yesterday. It is quite possible to establish such a tribunal here."

The St. James Gazette comments on the supreme court decision in a similar strain and adds: "The decision is a blow to this august tribunal can be bribed in a manner familiar to litigants in some of the inferior courts of the Union, still it is significant that the United States and various judges are carefully mentioned in the dispatches."

JUSTICE FIELD'S OPINION.

Why He Considers the Income Tax Law Unconstitutional.

Washington City, April 9.—The dissenting opinion in the income tax case delivered by Justice Field, the oldest member of the court, was an exhaustive review of the history of the tax since its introduction. Some decisions of the court, he said, had thrown some doubt upon the meaning of "direct taxes," but in the discussions of the English parliament the income tax had always been considered an indirect tax, while the tax upon real property, its rents and income, had by universal consent been recognized to be a direct tax.

Justice Field said exemptions from the operation of a tax always create inequalities. These not exempted must in the end bear an additional burden, or pay more than their share. A law containing arbitrary exemptions can, in no just sense be termed uniform. We do not think that congress has rightly the power, at the expense of others, to exempt property of the like character, to sustain private trading corporations, such as building and loan associations, savings banks and mutual life, fire, marine and accident insurance companies, formed under the laws of the various states, which advance no national purpose or public interest and exist only for the pecuniary benefit of their members. Where property is exempted from taxation, the exemption, it has been justly stated, must be supported by some consideration to the public. Private corporations and exempted enterprises cannot be exempted under the pretense that it is the exercise of the discretion of the legislature to exempt them.

The income tax law under consideration is marked by discriminating features which affect the whole law. It discriminates between those who receive an income of \$4,000 and those who do not. It thus violates, in Field's judgment, by this arbitrary discrimination, the whole legislation. The legislation, in the discrimination it makes, is class legislation. Whenever a distinction is made in the statute of law imposes or benefits it confers on any citizen by reason of birth, wealth, or religion, it is class legislation and leads inevitably to oppression and abuse and to general unrest and disturbance in society. It was hoped and believed that the great amendments to the legislation which followed the late civil war had rendered such legislation impossible for all future time. But the objectionable legislation reappears in the act under consideration. It is the same in essential character as the English statute of 1813, which taxed Protestants at a certain rate, Catholics as a class at double the rate of Protestants, and Jews at another and separate rate.

As to mutual insurance companies, formed under the new law certain institutions of this class are precluded from participating in the profits and interest and dividends are only paid to the depositors. No limit is fixed to the property of such companies. They may be \$100,000 or \$100,000,000.

As to mutual insurance corporations:

These companies were taxed under previous income tax laws. They do a business somewhat different from other companies, but they conduct a strictly private business, in which the public has no interest, and have been often held not to be benevolent or charitable organizations. The sole condition for exempting them under the present law is declared to be that they make loans to divide their profits among their members or policyholders. Every corporation is carried on, however, for the benefit of its members, whether stockholders, depositors or policyholders. It is carried on for the benefit of its stockholders, every dollar of income is taxed; if it is carried on for the benefit of its policyholders or depositors, no part of the income of shareholders, it is wholly exempted.

As to building and loan associations: The property of these institutions is exempted from taxation to the extent of millions. They are in no sense benevolent or charitable institutions, and conducted solely for the pecuniary profit of their members. Their assets exceed the capital stock of the nation, have the country. The aggregate amount of saving to these associations by reason of their exemption is over \$50,000,000 a year.

The inherent limitation upon the taxing power forbids the imposition of a tax which is unequal in its operation upon similar kinds of property, and necessarily strikes down the gross and arbitrary rule and the income tax law as passed by congress. The law, as we have seen, distinguishes in the taxation between corporations by exempting the one and taxing the other. The distinction and levying a tax on the property of others when the corporations do not materially differ from one another in the character of their business, trifling differences in the mode of operation, but not in their results, are made the ground and occasion of the greatest possible difference in the amount of taxes levied upon them, showing that the action of the legislature is arbitrary and capricious, and sometimes merely fanciful.

There was another position taken in the present case which is not the least surprising to him of any advanced by the upholders of the law, and that is, that if this court shall declare that the exemptions and exceptions from taxation extended to the various corporations of fire, life and marine insurance companies and to mutual savings banks, building and loan associations, violate the rule and the constitution, then the tax as to such corporations must be enforced, and the law will stand as though the exemption had never been inserted.

The court says that the constitution does not create and give force to any enactment or part of an enactment which congress has not sanctioned or promulgated. The law and collected, "except as herein otherwise provided," 2 per centum of the amount. If the exceptions are stricken from the law, the tax is assessed and collected except what congress has otherwise affirmatively ordered. Nothing less can have the force of law. This court cannot annul the law, but it can say that it has not the legislative power.

The law of congress is also invalid in that it authorizes a tax upon the salaries of the judges of the courts of the United States, and that the compensation of the constitution that their compensation shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

Justice Field said: "Here I close my opinion. I could not say less, in view of questions of such gravity, that go down to the very foundation of the question. If the provisions of the constitution can be set aside by mere congress, where is the course of usurpation to end?"

THE PRESENT ASSAULT UPON CAPITAL IS THE STOPPING-POINT TO OTHERS LARGER AND MORE SWEEPING, UNTIL OUR POLITICAL CONTESTS WILL BECOME A WAR OF THE POOR AGAINST THE RICH, A WAR CONSTANTLY GROWING IN INTENSITY.

"If the court sanctions the power of requirement of uniformity, therefore the uniformity mandate of the constitution, will, as said by one who has been all his life a student of the law, and who has mark the hour when the sure decadence of our political government will commence. If the purely arbitrary limit of \$4,000 in the present act is to be sustained, and having less than that amount of property being assessed or taxed for the benefit of the government, the limitation of three congresses may be fixed at a much larger sum, five, ten or twenty thousand dollars, parties possessing that amount alone being compelled to bear the burdens of our government, or the tax may be designated as a tax on an amount as a board of walking delegates may deem necessary. There is no safety in allowing the limitation to be adjusted to suit the convenience of the government, but in strict compliance with the mandate of the constitution, which requires taxation to be uniform in operation, and, so far as practicable, in proportion to their property, equal upon all citizens.

"I am of the opinion that the whole law of the tax should be declared void without binding force; that part which relates to the tax on rents, profits and income from real estate, that is, so much of the constitution as relates to the tax imposed by the rule of apportionment according to the representation of the states, as prescribed by the constitution, and that part which imposes a tax upon the bonds and securities of a state, and upon the bonds and securities of their municipalities, as being beyond the power of congress to impose, and that the proper proceeding for a person in which the cases came before the court he said:

"1. The suit cannot be maintained because its real object is to enjoin the collection of a tax, and is prohibited by the text of the statute of the United States tax is denied.

"2. By the text of the statute of the United States tax is denied.

"3. By adjudications of this court, from the foundation of the government until the present, it has been held that a United States court will not enforce the payment of a tax due the United States, and that the proper proceeding for a person on whom such a tax is levied and who would assert his constitutional immunity from its exaction, is to pay the tax under protest and sue for its recovery.

"4 and 5. The claim here is that the relief sought is not an injunction against the collection of the tax, but an injunction against its payment by the corporation. The theory upon which this contention rests is that as the corporation is a trustee of the stockholder, the stockholder is entitled to have it enjoined from making such a payment. This contention is, in my judgment, absolutely unsound, since its premise is that the stockholder, by proceeding against the corporation, can do by indirect action that which he cannot do directly.

"6. The contention that, because the complainant is a stockholder in a corporation, he is entitled to sue in his own name, is equally unsound.

"7. This principle is clearly applicable to a United States tax, especially in view of the fact that the act of congress forbidding an injunction.

"8. An assertion that the claim here asserted is not of a right to have the corporation enjoined from paying the tax is equally unsound.

(Continued on second page.)

THE DISASTER.

Due to Defective Ventilation in New Workings.

AN INSPECTION TO BE MADE

Suicide of a Tacoma Woman Who Was Hopelessly Sick.

Sensational Charges Against Charles E. Hale in the Tacoma Grocery Company Litigation Repeated—Testimonial by the Soldiers to Ex-Commandant Street.

Whatcom, April 9.—Special.—The Blue Canyon mine, where the terrible explosion of yesterday occurred, killing twenty-three men, near the upper end of Lake Whatcom, and is reached by rail to the lower end of the lake three miles, and thence by steamer about eleven miles. There is no telegraph or telephone connection, and only meager news of the disaster reached the city before 1:30 a. m., when Drs. Birney, Cross and Appleby, Secretary Bloodell, the Post-Intelligencer correspondent and a few others returned from the mine. When Mr. Bloodell and the correspondent reached the lake, about 9 o'clock, the company's steamer Ella was the only one at anchor, and neither Mr. Bloodell nor the correspondent was equal to the emergency, and promptly ordered the company's engineer, who had been sent to act as engineer, while he himself went to the wheel. It was a bright moonlight night, and in about an hour's time the steamer reached the dock at the mine. The bunkers, located at the lake shore, while the entrance to what is called the "new mine," where the disaster occurred, is about 50 feet above. Three shafts, one of which is the main shaft, were consisted of about sixty men. It had been considerably larger, but about half of the force was laid off some weeks ago. The company had secured several good contracts, and the demand became slack. Within a few days, however, it had been somewhat increased, and as the company had no other work, the men were discharged, and the demand became slack. Within a few days, however, it had been somewhat increased, and as the company had no other work, the men were discharged, and the demand became slack.

On the 10th of January a thorough inspection of the mine was made by David Edmunds, inspector of the First district, who made the following report for 1894 to the secretary of state:

"I made five visits to the mine during the year. The ventilation and drainage was found in a very satisfactory condition. The old mine had been completely abandoned. A new mine has been opened by driving a tunnel through the measures above the old mine, and the ventilation of the new mine was fair. A good volume of air was forced in, but was not distributed as well as it should be through the mine, owing to caving in the roof, which had partially filled the air passages. They had men at work cleaning it up and timbering the airways, and carbureted hydrogen, or fire gas, was given off in some places. Some accumulations were found in the rooms. Several persons have been slightly burnt by igniting this gas, but none seriously. The old mine has been completely abandoned. A new mine has been opened by driving a tunnel through the measures above the old mine, and the ventilation of the new mine was fair. A good volume of air was forced in, but was not distributed as well as it should be through the mine, owing to caving in the roof, which had partially filled the air passages. They had men at work cleaning it up and timbering the airways, and carbureted hydrogen, or fire gas, was given off in some places. Some accumulations were found in the rooms. Several persons have been slightly burnt by igniting this gas, but none seriously.

A few weeks ago he visited the mine again, and the general superintendent and his friends, ever since the disaster, had made no recommendations or suggestions that had not been complied with.

The surviving miners seem loth to talk to strangers about the terrible catastrophe, but the little that they do say seems to indicate an opinion among them that the mine is deficient in ventilation, and that the disaster was due to a new gas, which was given off in some places. Several persons have been slightly burnt by igniting this gas, but none seriously.

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TO EX-COMMANDANT STREET.

Resolutions Expressing Their Love and Admiration for the Veterans.

Orting, April 9.—Special.—At a meeting of the members of the Washington Soldiers' home the following resolutions were adopted and signed by ninety-four of the 100 inmates of the home:

"Whereas, the official connection of Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Street as commandant and matron of this home has terminated, we, the inmates of this home, whose signatures are hereto affixed, do adopt the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That it is with feelings of sorrow and most profound regret, that we part with the commandant and matron, who have been connected with the home since the date of its establishment, and under whose kindly ministrations we have passed so many pleasant hours.

"Resolved, That in Mr. and Mrs. Street we feel that the inmates of the home ever had true friends, ever active in their efforts for our comfort, and making this a home for us in fact as well as name.

"Resolved, That to the untiring efforts of Mr. Street in the prosecution of the cause of the contentment and satisfaction expressed by his membership, and we as members thereof, do unhesitatingly express our admiration for his noble and warm affection and gratitude.

"Resolved, That these resolutions be engrossed, and with our signatures appended, be presented to Mr. and Mrs. Street as an expression of our regard."

SUICIDE AT TACOMA.

Mrs. Henderson Kills Herself Because of Continued Ill Health.

Tacoma, April 9.—Special.—Marian Henderson, formerly of Manzanita, Wis., committed suicide at about 2 o'clock this morning at her home on South L street. Mr. and Mrs. Henderson have recently come here, and Mrs. Henderson is a brother of Mrs. E. K. Worley, of this city. Mrs. Henderson had been an invalid for some time, and had had several operations performed for cancer of the breast. About 10 o'clock Mr. Henderson awoke in his bed, and, missing his wife, started out to find her. He made a hasty but fruitless search, and then called in some of the neighbors. At 4:30 o'clock Mrs. Henderson was found in a room in a vacant house adjoining, her clothing soaked with blood. Near her lay her husband's razor, and many other articles scattered about. She had severed an artery in her wrist. She lived about an hour, and died from loss of blood. Coroner Parks made an investigation, but decided to hold no inquest. Mr. Allan, who was called, says she was evidently suffering from a fit of temporary insanity. She took her husband's razor from the bureau in the bedroom. There are no children.

Tacoma Marine News.

Tacoma, April 9.—Special.—A crew of over forty men had been engaged all day in hoisting the big iron and steel derrick and crane which has been consigned from St. Paul to the United States navy yard at Mare Island, Cal. The apparatus weighed 150 tons.

The latest results of pharmaceutical science, the best modern appliances are availed of in the compounding of Sarsaparilla. Hence, though half a century in existence as a medicine, it is fully abreast of the age in all that goes to make it the standard blood purifier.

A FURIOUS TEMPEST.

Sweeps Over the City and Isolates It From the World.

THE WIND BLOWS A HURRICANE

Thunder, Lightning, Rain and Hail Make Pyrotechnics.

Sudden Bursting of a Squall Tears Vessels From Their Moorings, Swamps a Boat and Nearly Drowns Its Occupants, Cuts Off Communication by Telegraph and Telephone, Ditches a Train and Plays Wild Pranks With Roofs, Wagons and Everything Movable.

Wind and rain, accompanied by their respective bands of mischievous sprites, had a joint frolic with lightning across the Sound country last evening, starting in at 10 o'clock, and continuing in the western part of the state and exhausting their energies in the wilds of British Columbia, leaving wreckage of every description in their wake. The wind sent great flying in all directions, laid all the telegraph and telephone wires low, wrecked a Lake Shore train and capsized a rowboat on the Sound, while the lightning played havoc with the switchboard at the central telephone office and with all the electric light wires in the city. In strict orthodox weather bureau parlance it was a "squall," notwithstanding the fact that it was called an infant cyclone. Squall or cyclone, it managed to combine, within the brief space of half an hour, wind, rain, hail, thunder and lightning, in such generous doses as to make it the worst mixing of the elements ever experienced in this city within the recollection of the "oldest inhabitant." The squall struck this city at about 5:30, with the wind leading the rain by about five minutes, and howling along at the rate of sixty-five miles an hour, with no stop-off privileges. It first picked up the streets and gutters, and then eddied about the streets and gutters, and after eddying them in every nook and corner it whirled them up in clouds to the highest buildings, for a while, obscuring the heavens and the earth and blinding and choking every one in its reach. It did more than that. When the sprites made their unseasonable descent on the city the principal thoroughfares were filled with people, mostly women, drawn out by the bright sunshine of the afternoon. These in the clouds and their garments twisted about in a manner most shocking to their sense of propriety, and there was a scurrying into halls, stores and doorways as the only refuge from the storm. The wind whirled about singing a mournful dirge through the forest of poles and telegraph and telephone wires.

The rain next made its appearance, first in showers, then in torrents, driving the dust to the earth and pedestrians to shelter. Flashes of lightning broke through the dark banks of clouds that floated over the city, followed by the deep rumbling of thunder. The wind kept up its tremendous velocity, and shook every building in the city. Hail followed the rain and the noise of it added to the pandemonium, and for full half an hour these various elements were at work, each other as to which could be the most disagreeable. At the end of that time the force of the storm had spent itself, and a break in the clouds in the western horizon soon announced that the air had resumed its normal condition.

The Scene in the Harbor.

Every eye was turned toward the bay and Sound, where the storm first broke, and where the water was so high that the principal boats were being blown about. The Plyer was just rounding the point, coming in from Tacoma, and when nearly half across the bay she was seen to turn and go toward West Seattle. At first it was feared she had met with an accident, but it was subsequently learned that she had gone to the rescue of a man who was in the water, and that she had been capsized in the early part of the storm. The two steamers out of commission, the Selma and the North Pacific, broke their moorings at about 10 o'clock, and drifted rapidly toward the Plyer's dock. As they had no steam up and only a watchman on board, a serious collision with the wharf was looked for, and the excited crowds of onlookers who people even through the storm. By a fortunate coincidence, however, both boats came broadside to the wharf with very little jar and were safely moored.

Many small steamers were out on their regular runs, and much apprehension was felt for some of them, but the most of them turned up late last evening in good order, all of which speaks well for the seaworthiness of the boats and the seamanship of their respective captains.

Slight Damage to Boats.

Considering the violence of the storm, whose full force was spent along the water front, it is remarkable that no damage of any account occurred to the many boats in port. The Rosalie had four of her lines broken by the force of the wind, otherwise she was not damaged. The tug Albert Lee had her horse broken in on the wharf, but the damage is nominal. The steamer Fairlane, in making a landing at Yeeler's wharf, broke in her guard. The tug City of Columbia had one of her sides stove in by the wharf, and her captain put out for West Seattle in the midst of the storm, for a safe harbor. He made it fortunately. Towle's boat-house broke loose from its moorings, but was secured before any damage was done. The big gate across Yeeler's wharf was blown down and broken. The Plyer had to land at the Yeeler wharf, owing to her wharf being taken by the Selma and North Pacific, and many other boats last night, and to him he told the story of his mishap and his serious loss.

THE TACOMA GROCERY FAILURE

Ugly Charges Against Charles E. Hale, the Former President.

Tacoma, April 9.—Special.—A new series of sensational charges in the Tacoma Grocery Company litigation were made in the superior court today. Some weeks ago A. E. Joab, the attorney, was appointed receiver of the defunct concern, and shortly afterward he filed several affidavits in court charging, in effect, Charles E. Hale, president, and H. B. Vanderhoof with conspiring to despoil him of his property, and to defraud and embezzle in the books of the company. Hale denied the charges.

Today H. Canston Potter, a wealthy resident of Tacoma and brother of Mr. James Brown Potter, of New York, filed affidavits alleging that Hale had told him that the books of the company which he had given Receiver Joab, were not the company's books, but that they were for the purpose of giving the receiver something to play with and to entertain himself with. Potter also swears that Hale told him that he and Vanderhoof still had possession of the books, but would not allow the local stockholders in the concern to examine them.

Potter further stated that the minute book of the corporation has been falsified, altered, changed and mutilated, and that he believes this was done by Charles E. Hale and H. B. Vanderhoof, whose names are signed to the record. He avers that the book does not show the true proceedings of the corporation, and that if the records are falsified, altered, changed and mutilated, he will be so changed and despoiled as to show a condition of affairs other than what they really are. The affidavits further charge that the transactions of J. D. Stacy and J. D. Stacy & Co. are merely colorable, concerning goods and effects received from the Tacoma Grocery Company, and were made for the purpose of putting the goods of the corporation beyond the reach of creditors and stockholders; that Messrs. Hale and Vanderhoof are conducting a scheme to defraud the creditors of the corporation under the name of J. D. Stacy and J. D. Stacy & Co., to keep the same from the receiver, and that they are also collecting accounts due under the same name.

W. B. Blackwell, late vice-president of the Tacoma National bank, Walker Oakes, Jr., and H. S. Johnson, of Laramie, Wyo., the latter of whom owns \$7,500 worth of stock in the company, and has come out to Tacoma to investigate its affairs, all make similar affidavits. Judge Stillep immediately ordered that the books be opened at 3 o'clock for the inspection of the receiver and the above named stockholders at the office of the receiver, in the Chamber of Commerce building, in accordance with the order of the court. They waited there a half-hour for Mr. Hale and Mr. Robinson to put in an appearance. As they failed to do so, the receiver, Mr. Robinson, came in and in response to their questions declined to either permit or allow them to examine the books. He also declined to answer any question or make any statement whatever, but said he would arrive at some determination tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Cremeries in Winlock.

Winlock, April 9.—Special.—H. H. Patland, formerly of Iowa, but now in business here, being fully convinced that this is a preeminently a dairy country, and knowing that to successfully conduct a creamery it is necessary to have good roads so that the farmers can get their milk to it, started the "ball rolling" by circulating a subscription paper for the means to replank the road from this place to Cowitz prairie, five miles, and succeeded in getting \$3,000 in money and over 500 days' work pledged. He also secured an appropriation from the county of \$2,000. The contract to furnish the material has been let to Prescott, Veness & Co., of Winlock, and they are at once engaged in their sawmill for the first time in nearly three years.

Mr. A. McMaster, from Ogle county, Ill., is now here for the purpose of putting up a creamery, and has the pledge of 30 cows, with a good prospect of getting a sufficient number to keep a creamery running. The best farmers in this vicinity are in favor of good roads and a creamery.

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Mr. A. McMaster, from Ogle county, Ill., is now here for the purpose of putting up a creamery, and has the pledge of 30 cows, with a good prospect of getting a sufficient number to keep a creamery running. The best farmers in this vicinity are in favor of good roads and a creamery.

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