BRYANT BLUE BOOK.

Gen. Dumont Reading the Big Mass of Testimony.

COL. LEWIS HELPING BRYANT.

It Looks as Though the Captain Was Firmly Intrenched—Much Irrelevant Matter Introduced.

Washington City, April 9.—Special.—General James A. Dumont, supervising inspector of steam vessels, has been busy all his spare time during the past week in wading through the mass of testimony taken in the investigation of the charges against Inspector Bryant, of Seattle, some weeks ago. Supervising Inspector Bermingham, of the First district, was ordered simply to take testimony in the case and report all the evidence to the department here without making any recommendation whatever. Charges against Bryant had been made so many times and so continuously during his term of office that Gen. Dumont deemed it best that the judicial consideration of the testimony should be made by him personally. Hence the instructions to Bermingham, which relieved him of the customary duty of reporting his conclusions as to the facts presented in the testimony.

The evidence taken before Bermingham has all been typewritten and filled 623 pages, closely written. This has been neatly bound in black morocco boards, stamped and finished in library style, the whole making a very handsome book, about the size of one of the volumes of the Century dictionary. The evidence adduced on the part of the prosecution fills 273 pages, the remainder being devoted to the testimony brought forward in refutation of the charges or in sustaining Inspector Bryant's character as an officer and a gentleman. Gen. Dumont is much displeased to think that so vast an amount of rubbish was permitted to be injected into the testimony taken during the investigation, particularly so as he is a very conscientious man and desirous of faithfully studying the evidence on both sides. His many duties here make it impossible for him to give more than a short time each day to reading the "Bryant Blue Book," as he calls it, and it may be some time yet before he is ready to make his final report in the matter.

While it may be possible to obtain some inkling of Gen. Dumont's conclusion when it has been reached, yet the general now says his report can not be given out until after it has been passed upon by the secretary of the treasury. After Gen. Dumont's examination of the testimony, the whole matter will be gone over by what is known as the supervising board, which under the act of '91-92, consists of an inspector general and the assistant secretaries of the treasury department. Their findings will be submitted to Secretary Carlisle himself for final decision.

Bryant is represented here by Col. James Hamilton Lewis, of Seattle, who appears to be working very enthusiastically in the cause of his client. He has also been bringing some personal and political influences to bear upon the supervising inspector general, having been to the department in reference to this matter, with Gen. Mahone, of Virginia, Hon. William F. Vilas, of Wisconsin, and John W. Johnson, president of the National Metropolitan bank of this city. These, together with the deputy internal revenue collector, a hold-over Republican, held a session with Gen. Dumont and said many good things in behalf of Col. Lewis and his client.

A similar trial is in progress, at the same time, involving an inspector at Baltimore, and the same contentions are being made for his removal as in the Bryant case. The board has suspended sittings to await some matters from Baltimore and the attendance of the inspector's attorney. The counsel for the government in these matters was taken ill. So, too, was Col. Lewis, representing Bryant, with malaria. The latter has gone down to his grandfather's plantation at Poindexter, Va., a run of eighteen miles, and will stay three days of the court's adjournment, trying to recuperate.

Gen. Dumont is a very pleasant gentleman and talks freely upon all matters connected with the service. While he has made no direct statement regarding the Bryant matter, yet from certain expressions which he has let drop from time to time concerning it, it seems a safe prophecy to say that there is no reasonable probability of the removal of Inspector Bryant. Gen. Dumont has a high regard for Bryant as an individual, and the latter has many friends who are interesting themselves in his behalf. One statement which Gen. Dumont made to your correspondent may be considered as significant. "I would recommend," he said, "my own brother's dismissal from the service, should I find him dishonest, but such dishonesty would have to be proved beyond a reasonable doubt." He also said he was not in favor of a political warfare against a man just when his salary had been increased to the point which made the office worth fighting for. Inspector Bryant's salary has heretofore been but $800 a year. By a clause in one of the appropriation bills of the last session, reorganizing the service and fixing a definite rate of pay for each inspector according to the amount of work done in the district in the way of inspecting vessels during the preceding year, Inspector Bryant's salary will be $2,000. The Seattle district has grown very rapidly in the past few years and has now surpassed in amount of business reported, the Portland district, thus making Inspector Bryant's office one of considerable importance. This fact, together with the increased salary, Gen. Dumont believes to be one of the principal causes for the fight that is being made by certain disgruntled steamboat men on Puget Sound to get his office. His record as an inspector is certainly a good one, and it has been the experience of the department that more complaints are filed against men who do their duty faithfully in this service, and refuse licenses to all who are not entitled thereto because of incompetency, irrespective of personal friendship or political backing.

What is considered the most serious charge of all against Inspector Bryant is that he traveled upon steamboats on the Sound where he was not required to pay his fare on account of his position as inspector of the district, and then deliberately charging up to the government the amount which the fare would have been, had he paid it, as a part of the expenses of his trip. Bryant's explanation of this is that he frequently did work about steamboats for which he was entitled to pay, which he did not take, but accepted free passage in lieu thereof. Also in some cases where it was testified that he has not paid his fare on a certain trip, while his expense account showed he had charged it up to the government, he states that he frequently paid fare one way, and that he made no distinction as to going or coming to or from a place when making out his account to the government.

The antipathy felt toward Brayant by many steamboat men on Puget is not only in the evidence which appears in the bulky book before mentioned, but also in many personal letters to the department. On the other hand there are equally as many papers which have been filed in Bryant's behalf. None of these are likely to be taken into consideration in rendering a decision. The supervising inspector and the secretary of the treasury will both confine themselves to the actual testimony recently taken in the investigation.

Steamer Mails on Puget Sound.

Washington City, April 9.—Special.—Steamboat service has just been established on Puget sound as follows, contracts having already been let for both services:

Route 71,081—Seattle, by Anacortes and Fairhaven, to New Whatcom, 99 miles, six times a week one way only, exclusive of terminal service, by a schedule satisfactory to the department, from July 1, 1895, to June 30, 1898, with the understanding that if it becomes necessary for the contractors to withdraw steamers before the expiration of the term, the contact will be terminated and payment made only for service actually performed.

Route 71,087—Seattle, by Breidablik, Vinland, Bangor, Seabeck, Brinnon, Pleasant Harbor (new office), Duchabush, Holly, Helmer (new office), Jo Hamlin (new office), Dewatto, Lilliwaup Falls (new office), and Hoodsport to Union City, 91¼ miles, and back, three times a week, by a schedule satisfactory to the department at not exceeding fifteen hours running time from Seattle to Union City, and fourteen hours returning, with the understanding that the contractors will not be required to carry the mail between the boat and those intermediate postoffices which have no steamboat landings. From July 1, 1895, to June 30, 1898.

ADLAI E. STEVENSON'S FEES.

How He Absorbed the Assets of a Building and Loan Association.

Springfield, Ill., April 10.—The building and loan association committee of the Illinois house of representatives tonight adopted a resolution offered by Representative Lowenthal to investigate the Interstate Building & Loan Association, of Bloomington, Ill. Mr. Lowenthal addressed the committee at length regarding the association's condition. He explained that the president of the association, Adlai E. Stevenson, vice-president of the United States, was in the habit of receiving $200 a month in payment for his services as attorney. He also spoke of the alleged illegal methods employed in issuing shares of stock. The total amount alleged to have been illegally paid out by the association during its existence is said to be $169,000. His resolution recites many instances of alleged violations of the statutes in making loans, etc.

It cites further that H. C. Bunn, son of T. J. Dunn, secretary of the association, is agent in Chicago, and as such has obtained from his father large sums of the stockholders' money which he has loaned on worthless securities because by so doing he got extortionate commissions, and refused to pay borrowers large sums of this money when the same became due and payable, and allowed liens to be filed against borrowers' premises, so he could buy them up at small percentages; and that he constantly refused to make loans because applicants refused extortionate demands made upon them for large commissions, by which means he has sunk and squandered thousands of dollars of the stockholders' money. It cites further that the officers of the association, for the purpose of deceiving stockholders, had never issued to them a report of its true condition, but continue unlawfully to use and appropriate the stockholders' money to their individual benefits.

Secretary T. J. Bunn, who was present, was invited to make a statement. He admitted that the statements regarding money paid Vice President Stevenson and his law partner, Mr. Ewing, were true. The association, he said, was solvent to the extent of over $50,000. He justified the payment of the money to Vice President Stevenson and his partner by a clause in the association's charter permitting the association to employ any one needed to perform whatever was in its interests. The committee voted to adopt the resolution with the insolvent statement stricken out.

The Petroleum Boom.

Pittsburg, April 10.—The oil excitement here begins to resemble in a mild way the halycon days of the Pittsburg exchange. The Standard Oil Company advanced the price 8 cents, to $1.35, today, making an advance of 25 cents in the last three days. May option opened on the exchange at 145 bid, and advanced to 147½ on first sales. It went up to 149¼, then broke to 145.

Toledo, Ohio, April 10.—Oil took another 5-cent jump today. The price now is 72½@77½c.

New York, April 10.—The export demand for oil at advancing prices continues large, and trade reports from the interior are usually encouraging. Rockefeller said he thought it was the forerunner of more activity and advancing prices in most other markets.

Pittsburg, April 9.—Oil took another spurt today, and at noon the price had jumped to $140. This is the highest market since 1882. At the opening the Standard Oil Company advanced the price for cash oil 7 cents, by offering $127 on the exchange. May options opened at $129, rapidly advanced to $140, and remained at that. According to the last monthly report there are only 565 certificates for 1,000 barrels each outstandinng, and a Pittsburg firm owns half of them. The main reason for the advance is that producers are not selling direct to the Standard, but are putting their oil into pipe lines and taking certificates, thus making on them the difference between the cash price and speculative figures.

The New Whisky Octopus.

Chicago, April 9.—It was announced today that arrangements have been completed for the consolidation of the American Distributing Company with the reorganized whisky trust. The American Distributing Company has controlled the whisky business of the East. Its headquarters are in New York, and with its $5,000,000 capital it has been a powerful concern. Its consolidation with the trust will leave but a small spirits interest out of the combine. It was rumored today that sensational discoveries had been made by the experts who had been examining the books of the Greenhut management, and that important suits against the old management will shortly be filed, but neither Receiver McNulta nor the attorneys would confirm the stories. The rumor circulated yesterday regarding the withdrawal of four Peoria distilleries from the spirits association was denied by General McNulta today, who declared that the rumors were started for stock jobbing purposes.

The Chalk Plate Patent.

Atlanta, April 9.—A decision was rendered today by Special Master Slater in the suit of the Hoke Engraving Plate Company, of St. Louis, against R. W. Butler, of this city, for an infringement of a patent on chalk plates for newspaper cut work. The special master's opinion is that the Hoke original and reissued patents are valid, that Hoke was the inventor of the chalk engraving plates, and that Butler, the defendant, is an infringer. As chalk plate engraving has grown to be a most important item in newspaper work, this finding will be of great interest to newspaper men.

The Port Angeles Cemetery.

Port Angeles, April 9.—Special.—City Engineer Adams was engaged yesterday in making a survey of the tract of land recently given to Port Angeles by the United States government, to be used as a cemetery. The land granted for this purpose is surrounded by Broadway, Q and Eighteenth streets, and its north line reaches the beach. The new cemetery is level and includes fifty-four acres, and it is the intention of the council to put it in condition for use, as for some time past the city has been without a burying ground, and immediate steps must be taken toward providing a place for the dead.

Republicans Undoing Crookedness.

Chicago, April 10.—The new city council at its first session tonight passed ordinances repealing the Cosmopolitan electric and Ogden gas ordinances. It was the passing of these two ordinances by the last council that created so much public indignation, charges of "boodling" being freely made against many aldermen.

Society Ladies Indicted for Gambling.

Fort Smith, Ark., April 10.—The state grand jury in session is making a hot fight on gambling. It has just leaked out that they have returned indictments against several prominent society ladies for playing progressive euchre for prizes.

Reduced Rates.

The Great Northern railway has just placed on sale the following commutation tickets good in all cases for six rides: Between Fairhaven or New Whatcom and Seattle, $10; Mount Vernon and Seattle, $7.50; Seattle and Everett, $5. Tickets will be good for individual or firm use and limited to sixty days.

FAT JACK FALSTAFF.

The Jolly Old Rascal Wins the Hearts of the Audience.

WARDE AND JAMES FAVORITES.

Shakespeare's Falstaff and Prince Hal Ably Presented—A Shaving Cup for Mr. Warde.

The culture, beauty and wealth of this city greeted Frederick Warde and Louis James at the Seattle theater last evening in their representation of "Henry IV." Before the curtain arose on the opening scene one of the largest audiences ever gathered in this city had been seated, and waited expectantly for the play to proceed. The expectations of the audience were not disappointed, and the revival of the great drama eclipsed any performance that has been given at the theater since Keene's "Louis XI." The audience welcomed the performers warmly, and became exceedingly demonstrative as the play progressed, the enthusiasm reaching its culmination at the close of the third act, when Mr. Warde was presented with an elegant shaving mug of solid silver, the gift of the Elks of Seattle. Even the scenery provoked applause, the moonlight scene on the road to London near by Gadshill seeming a favorite.

The entrance of Mr. Warde as Prince Hal and Mr. James as Sir John Falstaff in the second scene of the first act showed that those favorites held as of old their places in the hearts of the theater-goers of the city. They at once reasserted their title to the public esteem by rendering in a manner above criticism the jocular encounter between the mad-cap prince and the acute-minded, voracious consumer of sack. Mr. Warde retains the easy grace and finish that have won for him his place on the stage. As the happy-go-lucky heir apparent he was naturalness itself, and he fitted into the character as if he had been born for it. His change from the frivolity of a courtly highwayman to the seriousness of a prince who is soon to ascend the throne was well marked in the lines where he anticipates the future and resolves to become as thoughtful as he had been careless.

Mr. James was a big, fat Falstaff, and gave an almost incomparable delineation of the hearty, cowardly companion of the prince. His magnificent voice was not lost in the effort to display the glutton's characteristics, but on the contrary was especially noticeable in the lower tones. In manner he caught the house from the instant his bulky form appeared in the doorway of the Boar's Head tavern, and led his auditors in convulsions through the entire performance. Especially effective and convulsing was his manner in the scene where Falstaff, confronted by the story of Prince Hal as to how the robbers were robbed, exclaims, "By the Lord, I knew ye." Here he stands for several moments as if ashamed, his hat drawn before his face, and changes his position only after one eye has roguishly crept over a corner to explore what the prince is doing.

Of the other characters, Guy Lindsley made an excellent Harry Percy, and delivered Hotspur's speech before the king in a way that secured him a round of applause. His scene with Lady Percy, which was rendered by Miss Edith Chapman, was one of the most artistic of the evening. Beverly Turner assumed the role of Henry IV. and Poins was given by Harry Barton. A great deal was made out of the part of Francis, a drawer, by Edwin Tanner. Elizabeth Bouton and Miss Everett appeared respectively as John of Lancaster and Dame Quickly of the Boar's Head. Sir Walter Blunt was rendered by Ernest Warde.

A surprise of the evening was the presentation of the shaving mug and bouquet to Mr. Warde. The presentation speech was made on behalf of the Elks by R. Finlay Stewart, city clerk, who said:

"The B. P. O. E. is translated in two ways: 'The Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks,' and 'The Best People on Earth.' Both are correct. There is probably no order in existence that has done more good and brought more happiness than the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Among the thousands of members there is probably no one who has brought more happiness and pleasure to the lives of others than Brother Frederick Warde.

"Now, Brother Warde, on behalf of Seattle Lodge, No. 92, B. P. O. E., I present you with this token, valuable, not for its intrinsic worth, but as a token of the love we bear one of the noblest members in our order."

In receiving the present into his hands, Mr. Warde gave evidence of deep emotion. He hesitated an instant, lowered his eyes till they rested on the roseate crown of flowers, and then glancing at the audience said:

"The house is a tribute to the genius of Shakespeare, and a proof of the confidence in Mr. James and myself adequately to represent him, for which we feel very proud. We hope long to enjoy your esteem. I deeply appreciate the fraternal feeling of the Elks in presenting this handsome proof of their regard, and I presume it is intended to assist me in going through the world 'barefaced,' as my profession compels me to do. I hope to remain in the good graces of the Elks, with my faults written in the sand and any merit they may discover engraved on the tablets of their hearts and memories."

Tonight "Francesca da Rimini" will be produced, with both Mr. Warde and Mr. James in the cast.

Tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock Mr. Warde will deliver his lecture on "Shakespeare and His Works" at the theater for the benefit of the high school library. The general admission will be 25 cents, but pupils of the schools will be admitted for 10 cents.

The fame of Mr. Warde's scholarly addresses on the drama preceded him to this city, and he had hardly been comfortably settled at his hotel yesterday before he received an invitation from the faculty and students of the state university to appear before them during his present visit. Following the precedent which has attracted to him many delighted audiences throughout the country, Mr. Warde consented and chose 10:30 this morning as the most available time. The students of the university during the past few months have read "Julius Caesar," "Richard III.," "Hamlet" and "Macbeth," and they are eager to hear what the tragedian has to say of those plays.

During his recent engagement at San Francisco Mr. Warde addressed a large audience of women at Metropolitan hall, and was received with great enthusiasm. His subject was, "A Talk on Shakespeare's Plays," with illustrative recitations. After a brilliant discourse on the drama and the growth of the greatest English plays, Mr. Warde pronounced an eloquent tribute on the legacy of the bard to posterity. The speaker said:

"What a galaxy of characters passes before my eyes. There is Hamlet, the princely Dane, and sweet Ophelia; that hot-tempered fellow Laertes, and Rosalind tripping in the forest plucking leaves from the trees, and quaint Touchstone and Orlando hanging poetry in the forest; and sighing Romeo and the sweet-faced Juliet; and I see Lawrence in his cell and Macbeth and the three witches. Then, too, there is Macduff and his plaintive cry, and Caesar and Brutus and Cassius and Antony, and behind them is Othello coming to the Venetian senate, and Iago with his cruel, wicked eyes sticking a dagger into that honest Moor's heart. What a procession passes before me! What writer ever left such a legacy of fancy?"

Took Morphine by Mistake.

Dr. H. E. Brooks, who resides at Columbia city, took five grains of morphine about 10 o'clock last night, mistaking it for quinine, and as a result he had a narrow escape from death. He discovered his mistake shortly after he had taken the drug, and at once messengers were dispatched to the city for physicians. In the meantime Brooks was given a mixture which made him vomit, and he was walked about the house until Dr. Mitchell, of this city, arrived at Columbia and took him in charge. There is little doubt that he will recover.

HOME SEEKERS' EXCURSIONS.

Railroads Make a Low Rate to Bring People West.

Chicago, April 10.—All of the western lines will, on April 23, run home seekers' excursions from all points in their territory east of the Missouri river to points in the West and Southwest. This action was taken because of the home-seekers' excursions recently announced by the Texas lines and others in Southern territory. The excursions will be run at one fare plus $2 for the round trip, and the return portion of the ticket will be good twenty days after the date of sale.

The Steamer St. Paul Launched.

Philadelphia, April 10.—The new American liner St. Paul was successfully launched from Cramp's shipyard today, and now lies on the waters of the Delaware, a cable's length from her twin sister, the St. Louis—two wonderful achievements of modern marine architecture, American in every feature. As if to atone for the conditions atmospheric and otherwise, which rendered the trial of two weeks ago so unfortunate, everything was auspicious. The weather was April in her loveliest mood, and there was no one in that vast multitude who did not feel and respond to her gentle touch. Even the marine monster herself, beautiful in her bigness, seemed imbued with the influence of the scene. She did not pause or hesitate in her brief triumphal journey down the ways, but, like her celebrated prototype, she seemed to leap "with one exulting, joyous bound" into the embrace of the silvery waters, sparkling in the afternoon sun.

For hours before the appointed time every entrance and approach to the yard was packed with persons eager to witness what is always a great event. Not a square foot of space on either side of the river but had its complement. The small boy, the workingman, the housewife and the lady of fashion—all were there. They stood on the common ground of enthusiasm for what has come to be regarded as a national affair. Of course, the greatest animation was on the christening stand, filled to its capacity with the guests of the Cramps and the International Navigation Company, which owns the vessel. Not the least picturesque feature of the scene was the river, dotted with crafts of all sorts and descriptions, who were prompt with their discordant whistles when the all-important moment arrived.

Escape of Train Robber Perry.

New York, April 10.—A telephone message from the Mattawan insane asylum to the Associated Press states that train robber Perry, with four others, overpowered a watchman at 11 o'clock last night and succeeded in making their escape from the premises. Perry was the ringleader of the plot, which resulted in freeing at least four and probably several other prisoners. They overpowered, bound and gagged the watchman and then made their way through the chapel of the insane asylum. From the chapel they made their way to one of the attics of the building. From there they easily made their escape

The following inmates escaped: Oliver Curtis Perry, Syracuse; Patrick Maguire, New York city; Michael O'Donnell, Brooklyn; Frank Davis, New York city; John Quigley, Brooklyn. The authorities at once gave the alarm and instituted a search for the escaped inmates.

Capt. Mahan's New Assignment.

Washington City, April 10.—Capt. Mahan, of the Chicago, called at the navy department today to confer with Secretary Herbert relative to his future duty, as he is about to be relieved of the command of his ship, which is going out of commission. The secretary offered him the post of chief of the naval intelligence office, with the understanding that he would be relieved of all purely routine matters, or special duty in connection with the naval war college. The captain chose the latter, and it is expected will contribute to the lecture course of the institution this summer.

Football to Be Continued at Harvard.

Boston, April 10.—The board of overseers of Harvard college today voted that in the judgment of the board of overseers the decision of the question of continuance or abolition of intercollegiate football at the university is within the powers of the athletic committee under the standing rule, under the president, fellows and the board of overseers. This is a victory for intercollegiate football. The athletic committee will now be given an opportunity to revise the rules, and the game will be given another trial.

Carlisle to Re-Enter the Senate.

Lexington, Ky., April 10.—The Leader today publishes an interview with a Kentuckian just returned from Washington City, a close friend of the Carlisle family, who says the secretary will surely be a candidate for senator from Kentucky, to succeed Blackburn. It is said Carlisle will not make an active canvass, which would not comport with the dignity of his present position, but his friends will be advised that he is, as Mr. Clarkson said of Gen. Harrison, "a receptive candidate."

The Northern Pacific Extensions.

Tacoma, April 10.—Receiver Oakes, of the Northern Pacific, says in an interview that the Potlatch branch of the Spokane & Palouse railroad will not be extended to Lewiston, Idaho, this year. It has been thought this extension would be made.

Business Failures.

Chicago, April 10.—A receiver has been appointed for the clothing firm of Barbe, Benedict & Goldman. The liabilities are put at $100,000, and the assets at $150,000. Dissensions in the firm brought on the troubles.

LA GRIPPE.

William ————, philosophical wag, sat in a padded armchair, enveloped in the ample folds of his dressing gown, and guarded on either side by a powerful oil stove.

"Yes, that grippe is a most dastardly thing," said the convalescent. "I shall always think of it with loathing.

"The easy, confident manner it has of claiming your acquaintance; the rapid subsequent steps by which that acquaintance grows to intimacy; the eloquent appeal it makes to you to acknowledge it as a fixture; the tyrannical demand that you shall consider it and permit it to engross your thoughts at all times and in all places, at meals, at the desk, among the softly rustling drapery of your couch, and even amid the suffocating vapors of the Turkish bath; the sublime despotism with which it commands you finally to lie down and postpone indefinitely any interest you have in national affairs or daily events—these are some of its characteristics.

"To all these ends and further still doth it aspire.

"Perhaps you think you have it located in the chest, and take stern measures to oust it from there; but now come quick alarms from the stomach, that all your food is poisoned; then, in the agony of suspended nourishment, the brain itself reels like a top. Now it strikes you in the back. Oh, yes; the coward strikes you in the back. But that is not the worst. It alienates affections; so that when you would comfort yourself with tobacco you find your friend turned against you."

And William bent his brow in deep reflection. SHIRLEY SQUIRE.

Czar and Colonel.

Titbits.

Upon his ascension to the throne the emperor of Russia was appointed colonel-in-chief of the Royal Scots Grays. While dressing for dinner an enthusiastic subaltern communicated the information to his soldier servant.

"Donald," he said, "have you heard that the new Emperor of Russia has been appointed colonel of the regiment?"

"Indeed, sir," replied Donald. "It's a vera prood thing."

Then after a pause he inquired:

"Beg pardon, sir, but will he be able to keep both places?"

COAST SEAMEN WIN.

They Claim That the Vessel Owners Are Defeated.

NON-UNION MINERS QUIT WORK.

Collapse of the New Orleans Strike—Cincinnati Cloakmakers Out—The New York Cigarmakers.

San Francisco, April 10.—The Coast Seamen's Union claims to have won its fight against the owners. Information has been received that vessels at San Diego and Eureka have been compelled to ship crews at the union rate of $35 per month. The center of the fight has been at San Diego and the victory there practically ends the strike.

NON-UNION MEN PERSUADED.

After Parley They Join Striking Miners at Minersville, O.

Pomeroy, O., April 10.—At 3 p. m. 400 strikers and sympathizers from Syracuse, New Haven, Hartford City, Mason and Pomeroy massed at Minersville, "to persuade" or force the non-union men working in the Williams mine to lay down their tools and come out. They formed in ranks, four abreast, and marched up the street to the mine and formed to await the appearance of the miners as they came out at the close of the day's work, being forbidden by the operators to trespass on private grounds. At 4 o'clock the men came out and were met by a committee of seven of the strikers, who used persuasive means to induce them to join the strikers. For two hours the twenty-three men held out stubbornly, with the 400 strikers massed about them on a vacant lot. They were assured by Master Workman Thomas that they would be amply cared for in case they joined the strikers. Once a riot was nearly started by Mrs. Manley, wife of the leader of the non-union men, parading up and down the street with a revolver under her apron and declarnig she would shoot the first man that molested her.

Finally the non-union men agreed to join the strikers. This announcement was greeted with cheers and a volley of pistol shots in the air. All parties were armed, and made no attempt to conceal the fact. The affair has ended most fortunately, as bloodshed was expected. An assault will be made on the Peacock mine Saturday, it being the only one not paying the 69 rate.

A Great Shoemakers' Union.

Boston, April 10.—Representatives of 150,000 men and women engaged in the various branches of the shoe industry assembled here today. James F. Carby, of Haverhill, was elected temporary chairman, and John D. Dullen, of the Boot & Shoe Workers' International Union, was appointed temporary secretary. A committee on credentials reported 136 delegates present. The object of the convention is to form a grand union of shoemakers.

Indians Strike Against an Agent.

Boise, Idaho, April 10.—A delegation of Indians from Fort Hall called on Gov. McConnell today with a request signed by 300 of the tribe that Agent Teter be removed, and A. W. Fisher, agent during the Harrison administration, be appointed. They ask the governor to forward it to the president with a letter. Teter is charged with mistreating the Indians and furnishing scant rations.

Omaha Brewers Strike.

Omaha, April 10.—The boss brewers today drew up a contract to be signed by the union. This contract proved satisfactory except one clause, which provided that workmen shall be furnished beer at 9, 11, 12, 2, 4 and 6 o'clock. The workmen refused to sign unless the clause was changed to free beer every hour. The workmen in every brewery are out.

New York Cigarmakers on Strike.

New York, April 10.—The cigarmakers employed by the factories in this city in making Havana cigars, and who struck fifteen weeks ago, are still out. There are 7,000 cigarmakers idle in the city today. The strikers assert they will not resume work under the conditions promised, practically a reduction of $2 on the thousand.

The New Orleans Strike Broken.

New Orleans, April 10.—The first break in the white screwmen strike, which has caused such trouble on the levee for months past, occurred today when a large number of men agreed to go to work for any employer, whether a member of the union or not.

Cincinnati Cloakmakers Strike.

Cincinnati, April 10.—The striking cloakmakers had a parade today, and got several shops out on the line of their march. They now claim that there are 8,500 on strike. The Pressers' Union has joined the strikers.

Assistant Comptroller Mansua Dying.

Washington City, April 10.—There has been no improvement in Assistant Comptroller Mansur's condition, and no hope of his recovery is entertained.

TO CARRY OUT DETROIT PLAN.

Committee of Management to Be Chosen—Subscriptions are Needed.

There will be a meeting of the board of directors of the Bureau of Associated Charities at the rooms in the Safe Deposit building this afternoon at 3 o'clock, to carry out the Detroit plan of land cultivation for unemployed, which was so heartily indorsed at the mass meeting Tuesday evening. It is important that there be a full meeting of the board of directors today, as a committee must be selected to manage the whole project. Every pastor of a church and the chairman of the relief committee of every benevolent society is a member of this board and is urgently asked to be present. The Detroit plan is being adopted in many cities, but in none are the conditions so favorable to success as in Seattle.

Subscriptions towards carrying the movement into effect will be received at the business office of the Post-Intelligencer, as well as at the office of the Bureau of Associated Charities in the Safe Deposit building.

—AT—

NEWHALL'S,

Cor. Second and Madison Sts.

Special Silk Values Today.

At 25c YARD—Printed Fancy India Silks, navy, brown and garnet, for shirt waists.

At 25c YARD—20-inch Colored "China" Wash Silks, every fashionable shade.

At 35c YARD—60 patterns in the popular "Kai Kai" Fancy Silks for shirt waists, fine stripes and fancy checks, all colors, navy, olive, garnets, tans and browns, both fashionable and popular.

At 49c YARD—27-inch Japanese Silks, in every fashionable shade, extra quality.

At 45c YARD—The popular "Habutai" Wash Silks, corded effects, very stylish and pretty.

At $1.35 YARD—The celebrated "Natchung" Black Dress Silks, Black Rhadames, Black Duchesse, Black Poie d' Soie, warranted not to crack or wear greasy.

Special—SOMETHING ENTIRELY NEW—Genuine Shantung "Pongees," printed in fancy colors.

The Great Bargain Offering of

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Pleasantest store in Seattle to trade in.
Look out for a great sale of Laces next Saturday.

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Corner Second and Madison.

A PLAIN ALTERNATIVE

Choice Offered the People at School Debt Election.

THE OFFICERS OF ELECTION.

School Board Will Submit the Question Plainly to the People—On a Cash Basis Hereafter.

At the monthly meeting of the city school board held last evening the coming election, Saturday, April 27, for the purpose of funding the outstanding warrant debt of the district was the main subject of discussion, and the board decided to prepare a plain statement of facts to place before the voters showing how the debt was incurred, the bonded debt outstanding and the object of the law, giving figures as far back as 1888. Concisely stated the board proposes to put two plain propositions before the voters, namely:

First—If you vote to ratify the debt you will have twenty years in which to pay it at a rate of interest not exceeding 6 per cent. and probably only 5 per cent.

Second—If you don't vote for it and the measure fails to carry, you will have to pay the warrant debt in from six to eight years, with interest at the rate of 8 per cent. for part of it and 10 per cent. for the remainder.

The board was unanimous in the opinion that the people now understood the situation fairly well and would vote to ratify the debt. The debt was one that had been ordered by the people and it behooved the voters to act intelligently in the matter and ratify their former actions in order to prevent a crippling of the public schools, if not a positive shut down.

"Under the present law," said Mr. White, the attorney of the board, last evening, "the board cannot expend any more than its income, and if the bonds are issued the proceeds can only be used to pay the past indebtedness, and not for any current or future expenses."

The board adopted a resolution appointing twenty-four judges and twelve clerks to serve during the coming school election, each man to receive $3 a day. For this same election the clerk of the board was authorized to have printed 15,000 "yes" and the same number of "no" ballots.

In connection with the new law that provides for the ratifying and validating of the debt of the school district, the following resolution, prepared by Attorney White, was adopted:

"Resolved, That the secretary be and is required to designate on all warrants hereafter issued for indebtedness incurred since March 23, 1895, the fact that such indebtedness was incurred after that date."

The usual budget of monthly bills including pay rolls, all duly audited, were ordered accepted and warrants drawn for each. Colkett called attention to the telephone bill, which still maintained its original proportions. MacDougall said the matter would be remedied in about thirty days, at which time a new schedule would be put in force and the rates to the schools reduced.

The board will hold another meeting a few days before the school election, at which the draft of a statement to the voters will be submitted. The date of this meeting will be fixed by Chairman Colkett.

Whist Item.

New York Telegram.

"Why didn't you bring your husband?" three or four people said to the Emancipated Woman when she appeared alone at a whist party.

"The poor fellow is continually asking what is trumps," she explained.

Here's a Bargain.

Fine Granulated Tobacco, in quarter-pound bags, each bag imitates a kitten:

8c per Bag.
25c per Pound, 4 bags.

The bag, when emptied, can be stuffed with bran or sawdust and makes a nice ornament or a play toy for the baby. The Tobacco is a good article and very cheap.

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A Clerk

Out of a position does not always know where to look for employment. Everybody reads the "want" page of the Post-Intelligencer, as everybody wants some thing or other, so, naturally, a business man in need of a clerk turns to that page first of all. Make known your wants. If you don't, no one else will.