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ANOTHER CHANCE IN HOSIERY.

Beautiful New Fresh Goods Just Opened.

Thursday, Friday, Saturday

A THREE DAYS' GREAT SALE

Of Ladies' and Children's Summer Hosiery and Underwear at one-half their real value.

Hosiery and Underwear!

Prices That You May Not See Again All Summer

250 dozen Ladies' Fast Black Hose, made by an American Manufacturer and equal to any imported goods that you pay twice the money for..... 10c Pair Or $1 Dozen.

300 dozen Ladies' Fast Black Hose, spliced heels and toes. This is a lot we bought from an importer at a big sacrifice. Our customers reap the benefit..... 20c Pair Or $2.25 Dozen.

200 dozen Ladies' Fast Black and Tan Hose for 35c pair. Positively the best Stocking that has ever been offered in Seattle for the price. You will be surprised when you see it..... 35c Pair Or 3 Pairs $1.

100 dozen Boys' Fast Black Bicycle Hose for 25c pair—a Stocking that every mother will appreciate. They are the only Hose that the boys can't wear out.. 25c Pair Or $2.75 Dozen.

50 dozen Ladies' Jersey Ribbed Vests, White and Ecru, high neck and long sleeves, low neck and short sleeves, low neck and no sleeves. Unquestionably a bargain..... 25c Each Or 6 for $1.35.

25 dozen Ladies' Jersey Ribbed Vests, White, Black and Ecru, high neck and long sleeves, low neck and no sleeves. The real value of these goods is 75c each..... 50c Each Or 6 for $2.75.

10 dozen Ladies' Jersey Ribbed Vests, Light Natural Wool and White. This is a splendid garment for this climate—can be worn with comfort all summer. Special value..... 75c Each Or $6 for $1.

We carry complete lines of the famous Lewis and Dr. Jaeger's All-Wool Underwear in all weights. These goods are highly recommended by all physicians as being the most suitable Underwear for this climate.

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Front Street, Foot of Cherry.

Agents in Seattle for Dr. Jaeger's Underwear.

Send in your Mail Orders.

Imported Dill Pickles.

A TREAT. If you have not tried them better do so and be convinced of their superiority over the native article.

LOUCH, AUGUSTINE & CO., Nos. 815 and 817 Front St.

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IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

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BELTS IN STERLING SILVER FROM $1.50 TO $12.00

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UNION BRASS FOUNDRY.

Morrison & Hansen.

Railroad, Steamboat and Mill Castings. Babbitt Metal in all grades. Slab Zinc. Foot of Washington St., Ocean Dock.

Here They Are.

The best boots ever made for prospectors, cruisers and loggers. French Kip front, English Grain top, high cut (cutters), absolutely waterproof.

10-Inch Size, Per Pair..... $5.50

13-Inch Size, Per Pair..... $7.00

Come and take a look at them.

SAN FRANCISCO SHOE CO., 722 Front Street, Corner Columbia.

Mail Orders Receive Careful and Prompt Attention.

No Wonder He Dreads It,

if his house is cleaned in the old-fashioned, tearing-up way. Why can't a man's wife use Pearline for cleaning house, and let him keep comfortable? That's all she needs—Pearline and water—to make it an easy thing (and a quick one,) both for herself and for everybody around her.

Everything in the house, from cellar to attic, can be cleaned best with Pearline. Besides, with your paint and wood-work and such things, you'll save a lot of wear that comes from useless scrubbing.

Send it Back. Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you "this is as 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.* 410 JAMES PYLE, N. Y.

TROOPS HAVE LANDED.

The English Take Possession of Corinto, Nicaragua.

THE PORT DECLARED CLOSED.

Three Warships Enforcing a Blockade of the Harbor.

Venezuela Is to Be Despoiled Next, Probably—It Is Reported That Gresham Expects, by Deserting Nicaragua, to Be Able to Make a Better Fight For the South American Country.

Chicago, April 27.—A Times-Herald special from Colon says: The port of Corinto, Nicaragua, has been closed.

The three British warships, the Royal Arthur, Satellite and Wild Swan, have declared a peaceful blockade of the port.

Troops were landed shortly after midnight, and immediately took possession of the custom house. There is great excitement in the town.

New York, April 26.—A special to the World from Corinto, Nicaragua, April 26, says: The garrison is drilling constantly. The British have not landed. Artillery has been placed in a position so as to insure, in case of the landing of an armed British force, that the lives and property of natives and foreigners shall be respected. The excitement has cooled somewhat.

Gen. Rivas, of Mosquito coast fame, arrived today with 800 soldiers.

When drill calls were heard this morning, followed by the lowering of boats from the British warship, all believed an attack was about to be made. Business houses were closed, and a crowd collected on the beach. But the spectators were only treated to a magnificent maneuver drill by the ships under command of Admiral Stephenson.

It is now rumored that a settlement will be made, and that the ships will soon leave.

New York, April 27.—A special to the World from Leon, Nicaragua, April 26, says: The troops are ordered to be ready to march on an hour's notice. A semi-official telegram from Managua says the government is ready to pay the money asked, but objects to making the apology demanded. A telegram to that effect is said to have been sent to England.

New York, April 27.—A special to the World from Managua, April 26, says: Minister Matsu and British Minister Gosling conferred this morning, after which the latter wired to London. This gave rise to rumors that a settlement had been reached. A report is current this afternoon that a settlement will be made within a few hours. Foreign Minister Matsu says he has no fear of any difficulty, that the government is doing and has done all that is possible to bring about a peaceful and honorable arrangement.

British Minister Gosling simply says: "I told you there would be no fighting."

London, April 26.—In well informed English quarters today it is declared that the British ultimatum to Nicaragua has not been modified; that Admiral Stephenson has not been cabled to extend the time granted Nicaragua within which to pay the indemnity of $75,000 demanded by Great Britain, and in the absence of definite news it is believed that the admiral has already occupied Corinto. The belief is also expressed here that the Nicaraguan government will not yield to the demands of Great Britain until compelled to do so in order to avoid being forced to resign office.

Ambassador Bayard would make no statement regarding the reported communications from Gresham, saying that if such communications were received they were confidential. Bayard remarked that he was glad to see the people of Nicaragua so ready to offer money to pay the indemnity. "Is it a fact that Great Britain has granted Nicaragua an extension of time until tonight?" Bayard was asked. "I cannot answer that question," replied the ambassador, "but I have the highest respect for the British officials. In this matter the people of Nicaragua must display common sense. They cannot think British officers will stand, watch in hand, awaiting Nicaragua's reply."

London, April 26.—The Standard this morning editorially commends the government for its attitude toward Nicaragua, which country, it is said, has probably now acquired a most just conception of international rights, and, in addition, a more accurate appreciation of American diplomacy.

The Post says: Nobody can say Great Britain has not acted with sufficient forebearance. Monroeism is only a doctrine which has never been legislatively enacted, but in any case the application of the doctrine to Nicaragua will not arise.

The Pall Mall Gazette, commenting on the trouble between Great Britain and Nicaragua, says nothing could be more courteously correct than the attitude of the United States in the difficulty, adding: "It is a good omen for a close understanding upon the China question. Our action may be expected to teach the Spanish American states that none of them are too insignificant to behave decently to foreigners.

Washington City, April 26.—Up to a late hour tonight Dr. Guzman, the Nicaraguan minister, had not received any dispatches from his government indicating what, if anything had transpired in connection with the British ultimatum. A difference of opinion exists in diplomatic circles as to the precise time at which the ultimatum expires, some persons holding to the belief that it expired last night at midnight, while others contend that midnight tonight marks the limit. From the cables so far received by Dr. Guzman, he is of the opinion that the limit of time was up to midnight last night, but in the absence of any later news he thinks that some additional time, probably twenty-four hours, has been granted to Nicaragua within which to make an answer. He is, however, in the dark as to what really has occurred. The minister seems to believe the matter will be settled, but in what manner and on what terms he does not advance an opinion.

Some recent statements have appeared intimating that Nicaragua will be disposed to criticize the course of the United States in not adopting energetic steps in her behalf. Dr. Guzman wishes it clearly understood that it is not for Nicaragua, or for him as its representative, to question in the slightest way the kindly disposition of the country, and as a matter of fact the minister feels gratified at the consideration which has been shown him and his government at a time of grave emergency.

VENEZUELA COMES NEXT.

Will She Be Protected From the Aggression of England?

Washington City, April 26.—In explanation of the refusal of the administration to entertain Nicaragua's appeal for protection against Great Britain, it is now learned that the United States is reserving its energies so as to deal with the Venezuelan question, becomingly when the crisis, which cannot much longer be averted, is reached. The British government has been given to understand that the United States does not take issue with it as to the right to exact an indemnity and reasonable reparation from Nicaragua, considering the gravity of the offense committed by the Nicaraguan government in expelling a British official and British subjects from Nicaragua, in defiance of all principles of international law and comity. The fact that Americans, expelled at the same time by the Nicaraguans, were afterward voluntarily permitted to return to the country has not in any degree served to palliate the offense committed against Great Britain and against civilization in the eyes of our state department.

In consenting to the execution of the British programme in Nicaragua, however, the state department was very careful to give full notice that it would not permit the British to annex a foot of Nicaraguan soil, nor to interfere with the republican form of government there. It was fully intended that the notice should be taken as an exposition of the position of our government in the matter, and it is asserted that the fears expressed by the Latin-American diplomatists here that the landing of British troops at Corinto would be the forerunner of a forcible occupation by the British of territory in dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela is without foundation.

Ambassador Bayard, at London, is well acquainted with the views of the president in this matter, and it may be stated positively that he will not tolerate the occupation of the territory to the westward of the famous Schomburgk line by Great Britain. Secretary Gresham, there is reason to believe, has caused Mr. Bayard to be informed of the position that will be assumed by the United States, namely: That it cannot permit the extension of the British claims to the territory west of the Schomburgk line and the occupation of that territory, at least in advance of arbitration, as there is still a remote prospect that Great Britain will so far heed our prior urgent representations as to consent to submit the entire boundary question to arbitration. It may be that Mr. Bayard has regarded it as inadvisable at present to communicate this conclusion reached by the president to the foreign office, and that it will be withheld until the clash, which is inevitable, in the absence of an agreement to arbitrate the difficulty, occurs on the Venezuelan boundary. The attempt of the Guiana colonists to run a railway through Venezuelan territory may precipitate this clash. When the proper moment arrives, the decision of our government, it is said, will be communicated in no uncertain terms, and the moderation the United States has shown in the Nicaraguan affair, in which the honor of Great Britain is regarded as involved, will, it is believed, cause our course as to Venezuela to be respected.

GEN. CAMPOS IN HAVANA.

Will Leave For the Front Soon, to Suppress the Revolt.

Havana, April 26.—Capt. Gen. Martinez Campos arrived here yesterday morning. Immediately his arrival became known Gens. Arderius, Baraquera, Squero and Molines, with their aides-de-camp and a number of officers, went on board the steamer in order to greet him. The news of the arrival of the captain general spread rapidly and immense crowds soon filled the streets. After being taken ashore the captain general went to the palace and immediately afterward began giving orders concerning the conduct of the campaign against the insurgents. He expresses the belief that the rebellion will be promptly subdued, adding that he relies upon the patriotic support of all classes of people. He will soon leave Havana for the front.

A reception to Campos was given at the capitol today. Gen. Ardis, brother-in-law of Campos, gave the new captain general an affectionate welcome in the name of the army, the volunteers and the people. In reply, Campos said he knew the difficulties with which he had to contend, but declared the insurrection would soon be brought to an end. He stated that operations against the rebels would not be suspended under any circumstances. He had given strict orders to the several columns of government troops that they were not to retire before the rebels, unless the latter should be in strongly superior force and oblige them to do so. He would reward those who performed meritorious actions, but he would demand the exact fulfillment of duty, and those who did not do their duty would be punished. Continuing, Campos declared that he had come to carry on the war as humanely as possible. He had given strict orders that non-combatants and their families must be treated with respect, and furthermore, that the prisoners and wounded must be treated kindly. Outrages upon women and other immoral actions would meet with speedy and severe retribution. He did not want any one to be ever able to say he consented to such actions.

The insurgents in the Manzanillo district have adopted the tactics followed in previous risings and are levying on the owners of plantations for contributions of money and arms. Threats are made by the insurgents that if their demands are not complied with the torch will be applied to the fields of standing cane and the plantation buildings. It is reported here that two negro bands have risen in Banes, near Gibara, in the southern part of the province of Santiago de Cuba.

Ex-Consul Waller Much Distressed.

Marseilles, April 26.—Ex-Consul John L. Waller has been placed in the civil prison of St. Pierre, the military authorities refusing to keep him any longer in Fort St. Nicholas, where he has been detained since his arrival here. Mr. Waller is now awaiting his transfer to some fortified place, probably to the isle of Marguerite, where the late Marshal Bazaine was sent. Mr. Waller is much distressed at the position in which he finds himself.

The German Ambassador Recalled.

Wasington City, April 26.—Baron von Saurma-Jeltsch, the German ambassador here, today presented his letters of recall to President Cleveland. He explained that he had been transferred to another post (Constantinople), and the president expressed felicitously the regret he felt at parting with the ambassador.

A positive guaranty against ill luck in the kitchen is Dr. Price's Baking Powder. It always acts perfectly.

Strikes in New England Mills.

Providence, April 26.—The attempt of the management of the Providence and National Worsted Manufacturing Company to operate its factories today, after having been compelled to shut down yesterday on account of a strike of the weavers employed by them, failed shortly after noon, when nearly all the other departments joined the weavers and work was suspended. The strikers now number 1,500, and 1,000 more are thrown out by the shutdown. The weavers and spinners demanded a restoration of the old wage schedule.

Biddeford, Maine, April 26.—The threatened strike of the 3,300 operatives of the Laconia mills was averted today, when a compromise agreement between the management and the operatives was reached, whereby the advance in wages demanded to be made on May 1 will be made June 1.

Lord Douglass in San Francisco.

San Francisco, April 26.—Lord Sholto Douglass, son of the Marquis of Queensberry, arrived here today from Bakersfield, avowedly to consult the British consul over means to redress his grievance for his arrest for insanity. He declined to be interviewed, and, avoiding the principal hotels, took refuge with friends across the bay.

Bakersfield, Cal., April 26.—Since the exploits of Lord Sholto Douglass in the Bakersfield dives, a wave of moral reform has struck the city, and efforts will be made to close the resorts patronized by the lord and his friends.

Dead in a House of Ill-Fame.

San Francisco, April 26.—John Murphy, a member of the well-known Murphy family of San Jose, and a cousin of Barney Murphy, was found dead this afternoon in a house of questionable repute on Ellis street. Murphy had died of asphyxiation, and as the gas was turned on all jets, it is believed the deceased committed suicide. He had been leading a dissipated life lately. In his hand was the photograph of Sadie Nichols, an inmate of the house, with some original verses addressed to her.

CAN'T BULLDOZE JAPAN

She Refuses to Give Up the Fruits of Victory.

WILL NOT RECEDE ONE STEP.

No Reply Made Yet to the Note of Russia, France and Germany.

These Nations Make No Threats, but Only Give Advice—Their Action May Encourage the War Party in China and Lead to Resumption of the Fighting, Which Japan Would Make Lively.

London, April 26.—Direct and positive information from official sources is at hand concerning the exact negotiations between Russia, France and Germany on one hand and Japan on the other. The French, Russian and German ministers separately interviewed the Japanese vice-minister for foreign affairs, under instructions from their respective governments, and presented memoranda in which it was stated that the governments of Russia, France and Germany, upon examining the terms of peace imposed by Japan upon China, have found that the possession of the peninsula of Leaotong, claimed by Japan, would be a constant menace to the capital of China, and at the same time would threaten the independence of Korea and render it non-effectual in fact. In this sense, and for other reasons, it would be, it was stated, a constant menace to the permanent peace of the far East. Consequently the governments of France, Russia and Germany, desiring to show their sincere friendship for the government of Japan, advised it to renounce the absolute and final possession of the peninsula of Leaotang. The memoranda of the three governments make it plain that they were presented in the way of friendly advice to the Japanese government and are not intended in any way to convey any open or covert menace.

The impression is gaining ground that Japan can rely upon the friendly counsel of the United States at the present moment. The governments of Great Britain and Italy have made it plain that they do not intend to follow the example of Russia, France and Germany, and the great commercial interests of the United States in the far East, which the Japanese-Chinese treaty of peace would largely benefit, no less than the constant attitude of the United States toward Japan, lead diplomats to believe that the United States at this juncture will not fail to make use of its good offices in such a manner as will prevent Japan from being deprived of the fruits of her victory. The treaty of peace has already been ratified by the emperor of Japan and it would be extremely difficult to make any change. The only effect of Russia, France and Germany's attitude must be to encourage the party in China which is opposed to any moderate and reasonable settlement, and thus prolong the war indefinitely.

It may be stated in the most positive terms that the reports thus far circulated regarding Japan's reply to the powers are not correct. The reply had not been sent as late as the evening of the 26th, and, from intimations received from the highest and most reliable sources here, it may be stated that the reply, while moderate and conciliatory in tone, will not contain any recession from what Japan regards as rightfully her due.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Times telegraphs: "Russia has requested the Chinese government to delay for a few days the ratification of the peace convention entered into by the Chinese and Japanese plenipotentiaries at Shimonoseki. I believe that Japan was surprised by the protests made by Russia, France and Germany against the permanent annexation by Japan of territory on the Chinese mainland. The dispatch of the latest Japanese expedition to Port Arthur was ordered for the purpose of allaying the discontent that exists in that portion of the army which has not shared in the honors of the campaign, and also to force the Peking government to ratify the peace treaty."

A Peking dispatch to the Times says that it is the cession of Southern Manchuria, as provided for in the treaty of peace, that is chiefly opposed in the Chinese capital. The agreement to this end made by Li Hung Chang grieves the emperor because the province of Manchuria is the ancestral portion of the empire. There is less opposition regarding the cession of the island of Formosa, which is a new province. The other articles of the treaty are regarded as bearable. Several governors and some of the generals opposed submission to the public proclamation that has been made.

A dispatch to the Standard from Berlin says the National Zeitung declares that Japan must not be allowed to drive German trade out of China, nor to acquire a permanent military footing in China such as would enable her to shut the door in Germany's face, perhaps in agreement with the United States.

In an editorial this morning the Daily News says that today's telegrams will increase the satisfaction of the country with the government's policy in regard to China and Japan. The interposition of other powers already threatens complications, while there is no clear statement of the powers' objections, and it does not appear that they are united by any common interest.

Washington City, April 26.—Minister Kurino, of Japan, today gave the Associated Press a very significant interview on the Eastern question. He said that in his opinion the commercial interests of the United States in the East, particularly in Japan, are so much more extensive and important than those of Germany or France that it will be eminently desirable in the event of a Franco-German alliance with Russia to prevent the consummation of the peace treaty, for the United States to take an active part in offsetting such an alliance. Kurino wished it clearly understood, however, that he had not received any instructions from his government, and there had been no suggestion of an official or unofficial character from him to the state department that the United States should be enlisted in its support. His views were the result of his personal information of the extent of the United States interests in the East.

Kurino was asked what the result would be if China procrastination or foreign interference prevented ratification of the peace agreement. "Then," he replied, "war will be renewed May 8 with far more vigor and determination than before."

"The commercial interests of the United States," said Minister Kurino, "are very very much greater than those of Germany and France. Practically, their interests are little or nothing, while those of the United States are very extensive. The British trade comes first, and after that the United States. It would seem eminently proper, therefore, that the United Sates, in consideration of her superior commercial interests, should offset a demonstration on the part of France and Germany, if any such movement is actually made. I am not officially informed that it has been made, nor am I apprehensive of the movement should it be made. But in the event of its being realized, then there is little doubt, in my opinion, that the commercial interests of the United States would make it expedient to take part in the issue. This, of course, would not mean that the United States would engage in a fight. Its co-operation would undoubtedly be effective without any radical step."

A telegram received at the Japanese legation states that his majesty, the emperor of Japan, has conferred upon Minister Kurino the decoration of the second class of the Order of the Rising Sun. This decoration is on account of his services in the negotiations of the commercial treaty with the United States. The Rising Sun is one of the oldest orders in Japan.

Peking, April 26.—John W. Foster, American adviser of the Chinese peace envoys, and the secretary of Li Hung Chang have arrived here, and the treaty of peace between China and Japan is now before the emperor and ministers. The Chinese foreign office yesterday consulted with the different foreign legations. Many censors presented memorials against the treaty. Prince Kung, president of the foreign office and of the council of ministers, has obtained seven days more of sick leave. Other officials hesitate to recommend ratification of the treaty. Viceroy Li Hung Chang will probably go to Chefoo if the ratifications are executed there as proposed.

Tokyo, April 26.—The Russian and French fleets in these waters are prepared to stop Japanese communications unless Japan abandons all claim upon territory in Manchuria.

Yokohama, April 26.—The demand by Russia, France and Germany that Japan refrain from annexing the Leaotong peninsula is expected to try the self-restraint of the Japanese nation very severely. The government will find it difficult, if not impossible, to comply without great risk of internal trouble. The present situation is viewed with much apprehension, but at the same time it is believed that the government will be constrained to do its utmost to meet the European views.

To Convert the Japs to Catholicism.

London, April 26.—A dispatch to the Chronicle from Rome says that the pope has instructed the congregation of the propaganda to prepare a new plan for the conversion of Japan. The pope hopes to enter into diplomatic relations with the mikado and to establish a new mission.

TRIAL OF OSCAR WILDE.

Revolting Testimony Against the Writer of Society Novels.

London, April 26.—Oscar Wilde and Alfred Taylor were brought up for trial today at the Old Bailey and pleaded not guilty.

Men and women fought for standing room near the door through which the prisoners must enter the court. The jury, composed of highly intelligent appearing middle-aged tradesmen, was polled at 10:29 a. m. A few minutes later Wilde and Taylor were placed in the prisoners' dock.

Wilde's face was drawn and haggard. His hair had been cut and his swagger had entirely disappeared. Justice Charles opened the court at 10:25. A lengthy discussion followed as to whether the prisoners should be tried on all the twenty-five separate counts of the indictment. Sir Edward Clark, Q. C., for the defense, objected to such a course, but the judge overruled him. The prisoners then pleaded not guilty.

C. F. Gill, on behalf of the treasury, opened for the prosecution, reciting the known history of the case, dwelling upon the association of Wilde with Taylor, and giving a graphic description of Taylor's darkened, perfumed rooms, where Wilde was in the habit of meeting his associates. Counsel went in detail through the various charges, reviewing all the testimony already presented.

Charles Parker was the first witness. His testimony was most revolting, but the judge held it to be necessary that the charges against Wilde should be explained in detail.

The Montreal Factory Fire.

Montreal, April 26.—Alphonsine Thibodeau, aged 26, who was hurt by jumping from a window in W. C. McDonald's tobacco curing factory, yesterday, died today. These others were injured: Elevene Guilmette, brought out unconscious from the smoke; Mary Gelinas, knocked down and trodden upon, head and back hurt; Mary Osserier Laflaeur, ribs broken while crowding into a hoist; Miss Carpenter, head cut, badly injured; Lionel Bedard, jumped from fourth floor, fatally injured; Sarah Zeraphi, badly hurt; Murray Flynn, badly hurt; Maxiaxe Cokase, both legs broken; Francis Fortier, ribs broken; L. Oselle, internally injured; Adele Gagnon, badly cut; Jose Beland, 25 years old, terribly burned; August Caschon, 25 years old, scalp wound and right arm broken; A. Filey, 20, internal injuries; Pat Cronin, fireman, arm badly cut; John Cosucineau, back hurt; Rosanna Beauchamp, 15, injured internally, and fractured collar bone, cannot recover; Ida Fortin, 21, severe internal injuries and cuts; Dolphis Chaputa, 29, compound fracture of both legs; Napoleon Flondin, 24, crushed foot, sprained wrist. It is rumored that Marie Frambrosse is missing. The total loss is estimated at $500,000.

Retrenchment in Newfoundland.

St. Johns, N. F., April 26.—The Whiteway government has decided to adopt a policy of strict retrenchment. In line with this decision, it will abolish the St. Johns municipal council, the government engineers' department, the fisheries commission, special road grants, grants for ocean mail service, and perquisites to government officials. A reduction will be made in salaries, a legislative council will be appointed to reduce membership of the legislative assembly one-third, and the legislative council will be abolished. Economies will be made in other directions, principally the abolition of offices. It is expected that this will make a saving of $300,000 yearly to the colony. Rumors are current that the government has abandoned the plan of confederation with Canada, and that it expects to secure a loan of $2,000,000 in the United States.

The Cuban Rebellion.

New York, April 26.—The steam yacht Oneida, with E. C. Benedict, owner, and De Forrest Mannice and James Ross aboard, has returned from a month's cruise in southern waters. At Havana the party were arrested and spent half an hour in the lock-up before the necessary examinations were made. According to Benedict, the alleged insurrection is a silly negro uprising.

Havana, April 26.—Capt. Gen. Campos has arrived here. He says military operations will be pushed, as the rebellion must be subdued promptly and effectively.

A small quantity of Dr. Price's Baking Powder makes the biscuits better than double the quantity of low grade powders.

The Crisis in Norway.

Christiania, April 26.—Premier Stang today informed all parties in the storthing that he cannot accept office again. He is urging the king to come to a decision on the proffered resignation of the cabinet. The premier also declared that parliamentary action must be postponed until it is possible for the new ministry to continue in office.

A New Plot Against Hawaii.

San Francisco, April 26.—Consul General C. D. Wilder, of Hawaii, and United States Secret Service Agent Harris have been warned of a conspiracy on foot in this city to overthrow the Hawaiian government by means of another revolution. The revolutionary combination intended to send a shipload of arms to Honolulu. Evidence is now being gathered against those implicated in the plot.

Carlisle Speaks Against Silver.

Washington City, April 26.—Secretary Carlisle today formally accepted an invitation to deliver an address on the financial question at the Memphis convention, May 23.

Excursion to Snoqualmie Falls next Sunday. Fare for round trip, $1.

FOR DEFENSE OF GOLD.

Formation of a Mono-Metallist Association in England.

MOVEMENT WELL SUPPORTED.

Cleveland Doing His Share on This Side of the Water.

Postmaster-General Wilson Has Killed the Proposed Silver Convention in West Virginia, and Carlisle is to Speak for Gold at Memphis—Iowa Democrats Talk of a Convention.

London, April 26.—In its financial article this morning the Standard announces the formation of a association for the defense of the gold currency. The paper says: "The movement is well supported. The whole nation is mono-metallist at bottom, but it would be needless to deny that the subject needs skillful handling to interest the public."

SILVER IN WEST VIRGINIA.

The Administration Squelches the Proposed State Convention.

Wheeling, W. Va., April 26.—The proposed Democratic state convention to commit the party in West Virginia on the silver question will not be held, owing to the strong opposition that has developed among the leaders in the state to the proposition. The opponents of the plan do not base their opinions so much on enmity to free silver as they do on the fact that they regard the idea of a declaration on the question, either one way or another, in advance of the national convention of next year as unwise from a party standpoint.

Senator Faulkner, ex-Senator Camden, Postmaster General Wilson and other acknowledged leaders of the party in West Virginia have so expressed themselves publicly, and most of the Democratic papers having declared opposition to the scheme, it is said now that it will be abandoned. Quite a number of free silver Democrats are still of the opinion that some action should be taken. The state committee has made no move toward calling a convention, reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

Free Silver in Iowa.

Des Moines, Ia., April 26.—Free silver Democrats have determined to call a state convention of bi-metallists in this city early in June. Measures are being taken to secure the attendance of Senator Wolcott, of Colorado, and other free silver men of national reputation to deliver addresses.

DURRANT'S EXAMINATION.

The Defense Clutching at Straws—Wolfe Explains His Movements.

San Francisco, April 26.—As the examination of Theodore Durrant progresses the fishing policy of the defense becomes more apparent. During the earlier days of the trial an attempt was made by defendant's counsel to cast suspicion upon Rev. John George Gibson, pastor of Emanuel church. Durrant's attorneys have so far failed in developing any tangible evidence connecting the minister with the tragedies. Today Elmer A. Wolfe, a witness for the prosecution, who corroborated previous testimony concerning Durrant's tardiness and dishevelled appearance at the Christian Endeavor meeting on Good Friday evening, was cross-examined by defendant's attorneys, who endeavored to show that a similarity between the respective hats and overcoats of Wolfe and Durrant and their resemblance in stature and form had led to Durrant's mistaken identification by persons who had really seen Wolfe. The latter accounted for all his movements from noon on Good Friday until his arrival at his ranch at 2 on the following morning.

George R. King, the organist of the church, librarian of the Sunday school and an associate of Durrant, testified that he had no key to the side door of the church, although Durrant had, but both had keys to the library, the pair having recently placed a new lock on the door. King said he had done considerable work about the church, but had used tools in the building, Pastor Gibson keeping a hammer and chisel in his study.

Dennis Welsh, an Alameda policeman, had seen Durrant with Minnie Williams in Alameda twice at least, the last time on March 30. On one occasion Durrant was brought to the station late at night, having missed the boat. He rested on a bench till daylight.

Dr. J. S. Barrett, who performed the autopsy, was then called, the prosecuting attorney suggesting that the large number of ladies present should withdraw.

Dr. Barrett, the physician who performed the autopsy on the bodies of Misses Williams and Lamont, was not examined as expected. The case was continued until Tuesday.

Sensational Wife Murder in Ohio.

Sidney, O., April 26.—A sensational murder occurred here at 11 o'clock today. Don Purkepile, of Quincy, shot his wife, who was serving a fifteen days' sentence in jail for lewdness and unchastity, having been arrested with a negro about ten days ago. Before entering the jail, Purkepile purchased a revolver, placing it in a box containing a pair of shoes. He gained admittance, claiming he wanted to give her the much needed shoes. He asked her to again live with him. She refused, saying she would rather live with the negro, whereupon he shot her. The bullet struck her in the left eye, coming out at the base of the left ear. She never regained consciousness. Ina Speer, his wife's companion, who was occupying the same cell, was shot at twice, being hit in the finger. Purkepile, immediately after the shooting, ran down stairs and into the street and escaped. Searching parties were formed and the hunt began, but up to a late hour tonight he has not been apprehended.

A novice in the kitchen might prefer some other baking powder to Dr. Price's. An experienced housekeeper never would.

A Woman's Right to Kill Her Seducer.

Stockton, Cal., April 26.—Edith Elder, who shot Frank Quinn, was acquitted of the murder. The jury was out five minutes. The defense was insanity. Quinn had seduced Edith under promise of marriage. When he refused to marry her she shot him as he slept, then attempting suicide.

New York, April 26.—Dominick Cataldo was murdered on East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street by Mary Barbell, aged 32, a tailoress. The pair evidently met by appointment. After talking a moment the woman slashed the man across the throat with a razor. His head was nearly severed, and death was almost instantaneous. The woman fled, but was caught. Cataldo was 24 years old. He was the woman's former lover, and had discarded her.

An Astoria Man Absconds.

Astoria, April 26.—There is considerable excitement here over the disappearance of ex-Sheriff H. A. Smith. He left this city about three weeks ago for Portland, having in his possession county warrants to the amount of $4,100. It has been learned that he cashed warrants in Portland for $3,600 on the 12th instant, and was last seen there on the following day. The reason of his flight is a mystery.