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ROCK SALT VERY PURE

Does Not Stick in The Shaker

Advertisement for Rock Salt

JAPANESE GOOD SENSE.

The War Spirit Subsides at the Emperor's Bidding.

PEOPLE ACCEPT THE TREATY.

Russia Should Have Made Her Protest Before Treaty Was Signed.

Concessions Would Then Have Been Obtained Without Humiliating Japan—A Governor General Appointed for Formosa—The Korean King's Father to Be Prosecuted.

Tokyo, April 27.—(Per steamer City of Peking to San Francisco, May 12)—Although the general opinion up to this day of what is in store for the people of Japan is about to receive a heavy blow of adverse fortune. To what extent the news of the hostile combination of Russia, Germany and France has been made public in Europe and America, residents of Japan have no means of knowing, but in this country it remains a secret of state, and may not be authoritatively disclosed for some time to come. Rumors are prevalent that the emperor has received the great powers have united to deprive Japan of the continental territory ceded by China, is scarcely suspected by any outside the official circles. The announcement was delivered at Hiroshima, on April 22, and after receiving the emperor's commands Count Ito set forth to consult with Viscount Mutsu at the sanatorium of Maiko, whither the junior peace commissioner had repaired in hope of regaining his shattered health. The heads of departments were notified April 24 in Tokyo, and the foreign ministers were confidentially advised on that and the following day. The emperor's commands not already communicated to the public, and the foreign journals indulge only in vague speculations. Upon the general populace this stroke has yet to fall.

The indignation which the Japanese government does not affect to conceal is intensified by the tardiness with which the intentions of the three powers were revealed. Many weeks ago they were frankly notified of the general terms to be imposed upon China. They knew quite well that a part of the Shantung province would be demanded, and if they had then declared their objection, or at any time before the signing of the treaty at Bakon, their protest would doubtless have received consideration. But it seems as if Russia had purposely schemed to put Japan into a painful and disadvantageous position. By waiting until the great bulk of the Japanese army had crossed the continent, she certainly strengthened her own hand, for now she troops are a thousand miles from their base of supplies, and a powerful Russian fleet may keep them isolated or prevent their return home. The Russian diplomatic officials here, indeed, signified that such is the intention, unless Japan yields to the pressure exerted upon her. In spite of her wrath at the trick which she thinks has been played, it is scarcely credible that she will venture to resist, in case the three allies are thoroughly in earnest. So far as Japan is concerned, there can be no question on this point. Germany's purpose is hardly less clear, though the language of her communication is so necessarily offensive that a mask of braggadoocio might perhaps be suspected. France exhibits no wanton display, and the belief was strong that she would unwillingly let the Russian and joined it only as a manifestation of her newly born affection for the northern power.

The attitude of England is regarded with deep interest and some surprise. It has long been thought here that if any Western nation watched with jealousy the rapid development of Japan's power, it was Great Britain. It is needless to say that her refusal to take part in the unfriendly manifesto caused great gratification, and the practicability of a coalition between Japan and Germany is already discussed in influential quarters. For some past a steadily increasing dislike for England and the English has been displayed by the Japanese, while France, next to the United States, has been the object of their especial regard. It is not surprising, therefore, that the several states in which the action of the emperor was so readily understood, the sentiments will be radically reversed.

Until the appearance of this dark cloud it seemed that nothing could obscure the sunshine of Japan's new prosperity. The government was cheered and gratified by the admiration which it had received from all sides, and peace had been received in all parts of the empire. So favorable and unanimous a verdict was not looked for. Almost to a man the opinion was expressed that the emperor was extravagant and unreasonable, and it was believed that the military party was so strongly bent upon a further prosecution of the war that the prudent counsel of Count Ito and Viscount Mutsu might be set aside, at least until Peking could be occupied by the victorious invaders. But the emperor's will was the better—the will of the emperor was on the side of moderation. Every measure tending to a speedy and honorable termination of hostilities was received with approval and support. In the face of his avowed wishes, the hotheads of the army could not clamor for a prolonged contest, and among the nobles and gentlemen the emperor's sovereignty was opposed to needless strife even the most violent in check. Yet it was not supposed that the reaction from the belated settlement of peace two months ago would be so sudden or complete. From the hour that peace was declared a general chorus of acclamation saluted the two statesmen who had wisely and patiently labored had brought about the great result.

The words of congratulation and praise which the emperor welcomed them with on their return to Hiroshima were echoed on all sides with genuine sincerity, and, instead of incurring the temporary ill-will of the masses, as it was feared they might, by agreeing to the terms which few of the nation at large, they were advanced in the esteem and confidence of their countrymen to a point which few of the ministers of state have ever attained. All talk of their retirement is now at an end. Count Ito will remain at the head of the cabinet, and Viscount Mutsu may preside indefinitely, if such is his pleasure, over the foreign interests of Japan.

In a proclamation of unusual length, the emperor has reviewed the present situation, giving due credit to all concerned in the extension of the country's prestige and glory, and with the patriotic loyalty and fidelity of his millions of subjects. He looks forward with pride to the prospect of augmented prosperity, and admiringly expresses his gratification that the people are so unitedly excited by their triumphs thus far achieved, nor to imagine that high ambitions can be realized except by modest perseverance in the development of the nation. He especially denounces the unworthy spirit which, "in the conceit of recent victory, offers insult to other states, or seeks to weaken the friendly relations with foreign powers." Finally, the emperor affirms that "with regard to China, the exchange of ratifications of the treaty shall mark the restoration of amity between the two empires, and that no endeavors shall be spared to promote neighborly intercourse and good will."

JAPANESE FOREMOST POWER NEGOTIATING WITH NICARAGUA.

Asia's Foremost Power Negotiating With Nicaragua.

FOR TRANSPORTATION RIGHTS.

Japan Expects Soon to Ship Manufactures to Atlantic Coast.

No Other Nation Will Have the Advantages of the United States—The Minister to Venezuela Wants to Square Himself Before Resigning.

Tokyo, May 12.—The recent achievements of Japan have led her to turn her attention to securing a treaty with Nicaragua, it being especially desired that the privileges in the Nicaraguan canal. The subject has been under consideration at Washington City between Dr. Guzman, representing Nicaragua, and the representative of Japan. At one time the basis of a treaty seemed to have been reached. Dr. Guzman feared, however, that the United States might have cause to object to seeing privileges accorded to Japan. This objection was met by the representative of Japan by a proposition that Japan should receive the same privileges as the countries with which Nicaragua has treaties, except the United States. This proposition was accepted, and the United States is entitled to superior advantages because of proximity to Nicaragua. The negotiations stopped at this point, and the treaty has not yet been completed, nor is it being further urged for the present, although no doubt exists among officials that a satisfactory treaty will be made, giving Japan privileges in the canal commensurate with her growth in power as a military and commercial nation.

Washington City, May 12.—The Tokyo cable stating that Japan has her eye on the Nicaraguan canal, presents a new and important phase of the negotiations, in which the United States has taken such a vital interest. Thus far the United States has regarded Great Britain as the only dangerous competitor for the use of the canal. Now Japan's interest in the canal presents a new factor. Her victories over China promise to make her a prominent power in the Pacific. By gaining privileges in the use of the Nicaraguan canal, Japan will also secure direct access to the Atlantic, without the long trip around Cape Horn. The importance of a quick treaty to this end from Japan is said to be very great from a national and commercial standpoint. The details of the recent negotiations at Washington City cannot be learned, as treaty making is not a matter of public concern. It is, however, concluded that the Japanese minister to Mexico at an early date to present his credentials as minister to that country, to which he is accredited as well as to the United States.

HARMONY IN VENEZUELA.

The People Indorse the Policy of President Crespo.

Washington City, May 12.—Recent advices reaching the Venezuelan legation tell of a popular demonstration at Caracas, in which 15,000 people gathered in the Plaza Bolivar to honor the president. The demonstration centered at the Yellow house, which is President Crespo's official residence, similar to our White house. The gathering represented the political parties, and was meant as a ratification of the president's course in obliterating party lines and forming a cabinet from all political groups and parties in existence, the purpose being to harmonize all factions in a common line of action. The result has proven very satisfactory, as the demonstration indicates. It is believed that the people are in sympathy with the president's policy, and that the Venezuelan papers are printing with much favorable comment the recent expressions of the American press on the subject of the Venezuelan question. The government is disposed to keep up a firm on the matter.

The Venezuelan congress, now in session, is giving its main attention to perfecting the law code pending after the Napoleonic code, which prevails throughout all the states of Venezuela. No tariff or financial bills have been introduced, as the present condition of the country is said to be very satisfactory. She has been on a gold standard, with the bolivar, named after the liberator, her national coin. It is made of silver and silver, but the former dominates and makes the standard for both coins. There is also a satisfactory paper currency, guaranteed by the banks, something like the same time Secretary Gresham in the United States, but not redeemed or guaranteed by the Venezuelan government. It has proved safe, however, and has not been the cause of the panic or depression.

THE MINISTER TO VENEZUELA.

Willing to Resign, but Wants to Answer the Charges.

Washington City, May 12.—The diplomatic trouble concerning United States Minister to Venezuela, Secretary Gresham, charged made by Admiral Meade, has been the absorbing theme today. Mr. Haselton has received a dispatch from Hon. B. Smedley, of Vermont, through the influence of Secretary Gresham, in a cable dispatch to the minister, called for his resignation. The minister desires to see the specific charges and, before resigning, to have his side of the case presented to President Cleveland. Assistant Secretary Gresham's resignation to be tendered yesterday, and asked for it at an interview with the minister in the morning and again at 3 o'clock, but Mr. Haselton asked that action be deferred until the arrival of Mr. Smedley, with a copy of the charges. He says he feels that his future standing is at stake, and this is more to him than the retention of his departmental position, which he will undoubtedly resign.

The correspondence leading up to Mr. Haselton's return has been brief and entirely uninteresting. Secretary Gresham's dispatch stated that facts had come to the knowledge of the president which had compelled him to call for the minister's resignation. Mr. Gresham spoke with deep regret of the necessity for the course. No specific charges were mentioned. Mr. Haselton's dispatch in answer asked permission to leave for Washington City to resign. His purpose was to come here and learn the charges, but by an inadvertence he had requested that he might return to his resignation. This phrase was construed to mean a resignation, and accordingly Assistant Secretary Gresham has submitted in accordance with the minister's resignation. Mr. Haselton is much depressed over the condition of affairs. He speaks frankly in defense of himself, though reserved as to the charges. One of the occurrences was in the presence of President Crespo, of Venezuela. "It had been arranged,"

LESSON TO A DESPOT.

The German Nation Bigger Than Emperor William.

A CRUSHING REBUKE TO HIM.

The Defeat of His Beloved Anti-Socialist Bill Irremediable.

If He Appealed to the Country He Would Get a Worse Blow—The Socialists Express Gratitude to Von Koeller, the Rigid Prussian Minister of the Interior.

London, May 12.—A dispatch to the Times from Berlin says: When the last paragraphs of the anti-revolution bill were read out, scarcely one Conservative remained true to the government. This entire assembly of the anti-revolution bill, of course, is a complete mistake on the part of the representatives of the government, with the exception of the chancellor. But the three chief spokesmen, the minister of justice, Gen. Brossard, von Hohenhausen, minister of war, and Herr Von Koeller, minister of the interior, adopted a tone completely at variance with Chancellor Von Bismarck, and which contributed in no small degree to the final defeat of the measure.

It will not be surprising to learn that the defeat of the anti-revolution bill creates a vacancy in the Prussian council of ministers. No one is inclined to believe that either the kaiser, who it is reported had a good opinion of Von Koeller, or the minister of the interior, who is reported as the performance of the minister of the interior, who the Vorwaerts says deserves an honorary membership in the social party of the interior. That no result was obtained is, in the first place, owing to the fact that the champions of religion, morality and social order have been unable to subordinate their own wishes to the general good. The radical and socialist organs are highly delighted.

The Times in a leader this morning says: "The decision is a serious one, and perhaps the most serious feature is that it seems to be thoroughly popular with some of the most important classes of the state. It is an unmistakable rebuff to the policy proclaimed by the kaiser himself in his famous speech at Koenigsberg last September."

The Standard in a leader says: "The German emperor has more than once appealed to his people to trust him. May not the German people, in turn, feel that they deserve to be trusted by the emperor? With this or that resolute ruler can afford to differ, but he cannot safely quarrel in the sentiments and ideas of the nation at large."

For the Pardon of Irish Prisoners. Dublin, May 12.—A great demonstration was held in Phoenix park today in favor of amnesty for Irish political prisoners. Archbishop Walsh said, with which it is proposed to start an amnesty fund. Timothy Harrington, a prominent member of parliament for Dublin, in an address said that whether the Irish political prisoners were guilty or innocent of the crimes charged against them, they had fully expiated their guilt. A resolution adopted at the meeting to the effect that the further detention of the prisoners is vindictive and revengeful cruelty, unworthy of a civilized government.

The New Chinese Loan. London, May 12.—A dispatch to the Times from Paris says that in the negotiations for the Chinese loan, Germany has formed a powerful group which is inclined to issue the loan on condition that the customs and other receipts shall be controlled by Europeans. It is agreed that it shall be issued in equal shares by Germany, Russia, France and England.

THE A. P. A. CONVENTION.

A Junior Order Provided for Van Fossan to Be Honored. Milwaukee, May 12.—The supreme council of the A. P. A. closed its session in its last act at 3 o'clock this morning, and its last days were among the most important of the week's work. The junior order of the A. P. A. was organized, which will be under the jurisdiction of the supreme council of the United States, and will reach into Canada and England. Boys and girls are invited to join, and it is understood that the society will not be of the A. P. A. It is proposed to have a national political board, to be composed of members from different states, who shall be appointed by the state councils.

President Taylor will appoint a committee of five to meet with the council of patriotic organizations at Washington City December 15, 1895, to take under consideration the question of the campaign of 1896. It is the intention to unify the action of the various patriotic organizations. The committee, which will be organized by the A. P. A., legislation that is to be urged before congress, including the proposed sixteenth amendment, prohibiting the appropriation of public money for secular purposes, the citizenship act, etc.

President Taylor said tonight that he had not yet chosen the men for the Washington City committee, but that he would probably select Judge Van Fossan, of Tacoma; Allison Stocker, of Denver; A. V. Winter, of Tennessee; and Col. H. L. Sellers, of Detroit. The latter will also be a member of the international committee.

Fake Stories About Seals and Japs. Chicago, May 12.—A dispatch to the Times from Victoria, B. C., says: The British government has decided not to renew the agreement with the United States respecting the sealing of arms and wounding of sealing vessels proceeding to Bering sea during the closed season. This information came in an official message to the collector of customs today, and is in consequence of the non-paying of the \$400,000 indemnity due British sealers and withheld by the American government after being formally agreed to in New York, May 13.—The World has the following special advices from Tokyo, via San Francisco: The last battle of the war between Japan and China at Tientsin, which was fought on March 19, resulted in a victory equaling the atrocities at Port Arthur. It demonstrated that soldiers of both Oriental races are as brave as the best of the American Indians. The and brutal as the latter, and the wounded were dispatched on the field in the American Indian style. The town was sacked and burned. Later a from eyewitnesses describe the battery as horrible.

"Our Journey Around the World." Illustrated lecture by Rev. Francis E. Clark, at Plymouth church this evening. Admission, 25 cents.

Secretary Gresham Better. Washington City, May 12.—During the past week Secretary Gresham's condition has been quite noticeable. Representative Hill has been quite comfortable today. Gen. Casey, retired, is reported as resting easily tonight. Rear Admiral Army is better than for several days.

It Is Merely Good Health. That beautiful complexion is health, preserved by Ripans Tablets. Ripans Tablets purify the blood, clear the skin of blemishes and make life more worth living.

"Our Journey Around the World." Illustrated lecture by Rev. Francis E. Clark, at Plymouth church this evening. Admission, 25 cents.