

PLUNGED TO DEATH. An Anglo-Indian Professor Meets a Tragic Fate. IN THE PRESENCE OF HIS WIFE.

Prof. Nash, of Calcutta University, Drowned from the Topoka's Side—Suicide or Accident.

A. M. Nash, professor of mathematics at the English government university at Calcutta, India, was drowned from the steamer City of Topeka last Monday afternoon in Wright's sound, near Point Comox, before the eyes of his wife, who was at the rail with him when he went aboard. The case takes on the shroud of mystery, as it is claimed by some on the steamer that a short time prior to the fatal plunge Nash repulsed his wife's attempts to place her arms around him, but on the other hand the most intimate friend of Mrs. Nash says that the bereaved woman feels that the death was accidental.

Whether it was suicide or accident, it is true that Prof. Nash had everything in his power for and little to cause a suicidal mania. He had been engaged in educational work for years, and it is said that his name is affixed to several important works on mathematics. While at Calcutta, he did a great deal of original work, and it was his intention to put this matter in proper form during the coming year while he and his wife were visiting his mother's home at Reading, England.

Prof. Nash was a very short and rather stout man, aged 45 years, English to the backbone and educated at Oxford university, according to his own statement. He had lived in Calcutta between nineteen and twenty years, and been most of that time professor of mathematics in the university, which is under the control of the English government. According to his own remarks made while on the steamer City of Topeka, he was married twelve years ago to the woman who is now in this city mourning his death. Mrs. Nash is a year or so younger than her husband, has a dark complexion and is of English and Irish stock.

Some time ago, according to Prof. Nash's remarks, the English government gave him a leave of absence and he was to make an extended pleasure tour of the country before arriving at the home of his childhood, Reading, England, where he and his wife were to pass a year. They left for England in the steamer City of Topeka, and then north to Tacoma, where they took the steamer City of Topeka two weeks ago. After returning from there they intended to go to the Yellowstone Park and then on to New York city, where they would take a steamer across the ocean.

As it happened, the steamer that was assigned to Mr. and Mrs. Nash was next to that occupied by Mrs. A. C. Becker, of Washington City, an old gray-haired lady who was making a trip for pleasure. One during the journey Mrs. Nash was ill and Mr. Nash asked Mrs. Becker to do what she could for his wife. Mrs. Becker says that she thus became acquainted with Prof. and Mrs. Nash, and that she never saw or heard anything to indicate that there was trouble between them. Mr. Nash always spoke of his wife as "my darling," and was very solicitous about her during the time she was ill. He spoke about life in India, and only two hours before the waters closed over his head was telling Mrs. Becker of the work he intended to do when he reached his mother's home in old England.

It appears, however, that the professor spent a considerable part of the day walking up and down the port side of the steamer between the cabin and the main cabin. About 2 o'clock Mrs. Nash came out on the deck, and according to the opinion of Carpenter Linn, who was working aft, she made an effort to cross him, but he edged away from her, but did not appear to be holding any conversation. Mrs. Nash went into the social cabin, leaving her husband on the deck alone, but came out again at 4 o'clock, and then the boat on the same deck from which the drowning took place, and as he heard the cries of the bereaved woman and alarmed deckhand, looked up and saw Prof. Nash floating on the waves in the wake of the steamer far astern. A moment later, however, he was lost to sight in a watery grave.

Capt. Wallace was of course compelled to continue the voyage, and arrived in port yesterday morning at 11 o'clock. After the drowning occurred Mrs. Nash was in a state bordering on nervous prostration, and she was not left alone at any time. Mrs. A. C. Becker took a motherly interest in her, and as soon as the steamer docked a girl came on board and they went to the Rainier-Grand hotel. A Post-Intelligencer reporter called at the hotel to see Mrs. Nash, but Mrs. Becker absolutely refused to allow an interview. She was very indignant at the intimation that it was possible Mrs. Nash had not a legal right to the name of Nash. When asked if Mrs. Nash claimed that the drowning was accidental, Mrs. Becker replied:

"Of course she does. Why should Mrs. Nash have committed suicide? He had much to live for, a career in the college to kill himself. Only two hours before he went overboard he was telling me about his plans for the future. He was on his way from Calcutta, India, where he was a professor of mathematics, to his mother's home in England to rest for a year or so. He spoke of his work in mathematics and about his plans for completing some original work he had in progress. He always spoke in terms of endearment of his wife, and if there was any unpleasantness between them I did not know of it. I have understood that Mr. Nash was a man of considerable eminence and highly thought of by the English government, and there was some talk of conferring a title on him when he reached England."

When asked if she had heard that Mr. Nash spoke two or three times to his wife in an apparently teasing manner about jumping overboard, and that she threatened to ask the captain to have him put in irons if he did not stop, she said that she had never heard a word of such

THE BIG CONVENTION. Seattle After the National Christian Endeavorers. A GUARANTEE FUND NEEDED. It Will Bring 15,000 Visitors, Who Will Spend at Least \$150,000 in the City—Committee at Work.

Encouraged by their success in the management of the recent convention of the State Christian Endeavor Union, the Endeavorers of Seattle have now begun work with their accustomed energy to secure the holding in this city of the international convention of the organization in 1897. These international Christian Endeavor conventions have for several years been famous as being, next to the G. A. R. encampments, the largest annual conventions held in the country. They are remarkably cosmopolitan in their representation, delegates being present not only from every state in the Union, but from every country in the world.

The Christian Endeavor union of Seattle believes it can secure this convention, and a careful canvass of the city shows that the city can accommodate 15,000 delegates. To do this the entire city must co-operate, citizens, business men and all.

Business Men Needed. The Endeavorers therefore turn to the business men. They first consulted Mr. W. D. Wood. At first he was a little dubious as to the large number of delegates who would be attracted to Seattle, but he was not long in being convinced of its feasibility. He is enthusiastically urging and helping the Endeavorers to present the proposition to the business men.

In speaking of the project to a Post-Intelligencer reporter yesterday, he said the question must be decided by the people and decided promptly.

Benefits of the Convention. He mentioned the great benefits received by cities which have entertained the conventions in the past. This year conservative estimates place the number of delegates at 15,000. The convention in Boston in July of 1890, while a much larger number will be entertained at Washington City next summer. The conventions have been for several years so large and the necessity of time for preparation so great that the places of meeting are assigned two years in advance. At the Montreal convention in 1886 the 1886 meeting was held in the city of Montreal, but it was upon condition that the city secure the railroads a rate sufficiently low to warrant the convention in going there. But through the inability of the railroads to reduce their rates, the convention and other roads to terms the condition was not fulfilled, and Boston was called upon to take the convention at nine months' notice.

Other Cities After It. But now San Francisco is again in the field for the 1897 meeting, and since the officers of the United Society have signified their intention of going to the West coast, Los Angeles and Portland are also in the field. Mr. Wood stated with much emphasis that no city on the coast had the advantage of going to the West coast facilities enjoyed by Seattle, with her four direct, distinct lines between here and the East. And if it came to a question of rates, the northern roads, with the long haul from St. Paul to Seattle and the long haul from Seattle to the East, would be a general passenger agent of the Great Northern has already said, "name a rate that will do it."

The benefits of such a convention to Seattle cannot be overestimated. And from a business standpoint, they will bring to the city a net gain of \$150,000, which will very well be spent here. He quoted the chairman of the convention committee in Cleveland last summer, who says:

"The money there is in it. The convention has been abundantly from whatever point we consider it. It cost a little more than \$3,000, and the delegates left behind at least \$250,000. If they stay in hotels, they pay all the way from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per night. They are staying in private homes and are entertained free at these gatherings."

Entertainment and Meeting Place. One great difficulty in the way of local workers was the question of entertainment of the immense number of delegates. The result of a careful canvass shows that if the people of the city, as is usually the case, should be called upon to entertain the delegates (the delegates of course paying for their board and rooms) 12,000 can be accommodated. In addition to this, arrangements will be made to fit up temporarily some of the vacant hotels, like the Rainier, Arlington and others. In this way accommodating 3,000 or 4,000 more. The leading restaurant of the city has made a careful estimate and says they can handle the extra number with but little discomfort with the notice that they have.

Regarding the prospective place of meeting, the plan now is to erect an immense temporary building, or it may be a tent. In the large open space in the center of the city grounds, seating a seating capacity of 12,000 or 15,000. This would be the main hall. Then there would be the Armory hall only a few feet away, with a seating capacity of 2,000 for use in special meetings, as well as Plymouth church and the First Presbyterian church. The university buildings could be used as offices and committee rooms. There would be a large space with plentiful accommodations, centrally located and yet removed from the noise and bustle of a business street.

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The general impression was that the La Grande crowd was the speed race. There was a fall of about a cent in the course and La Grande gave this as a good reason for not winning. Waukegan was very much handicapped in having two of their most favored drivers, the fact that they were classed as professionals. During the day business was mostly suspended, and the streets were lined with spectators. A small dog named "Gibson" was run over by a motor car, and was severely injured. Tomorrow will occur the book and ladder contest, championship race, 50 foot race, and the dry trot. There is a grand ball tonight at the Armory hall.

The committee organized to secure the convention is merely preliminary and its work will end at the presentation of the Seattle invitation in Boston, July 10. It is not known yet just who will present Seattle's claims. It is probable, however, that a large delegation will be sent on from here. Dr. E. C. Kilbourne went East last evening, and during his stay will visit Boston and make a preliminary statement to the officers of the United Society. Mr. Wood says: "The Seattle Endeavorers are able to get full information as to just what is needed in order to get the convention from having among their workers Mr. William H. Lewis, who worked last summer in Cleveland with the Washington City delegation and helped it win the '96 convention. According to his figures there are three important things to be considered. First, a rate must be secured lower than that which the Southern Pacific will guarantee to California; second, we must be able to show to the trustees of the society in Boston our ability to handle the convention, and third, we must be prepared with a guaranteed convention fund. With these, backed by the well-earned reputation of Seattle and its great attractions in the way of climate, scenery and quick transportation, the other Coast cities would have to look out."

Should We Have It? The Endeavorers expect to learn from this business men during the next couple of days whether an effort to secure this great convention will receive general approval. If this seems probable, a preliminary committee should be organized to serve during the next three or four weeks until the proper pledges and assurances can be secured and the invitation presented at the Boston convention July 10. If the invitation is accepted the preliminary committee will be replaced by permanent committees for the final arrangements. The work of the preliminary committee should be closed within two weeks, so that full information of the city's offers and facilities can be presented to the trustees before they reach the convention. The preliminary committee will include sub-committees on finance, transportation and entertainment. There will also be an advisory committee composed of prominent citizens. The following were members of the Washington City preliminary committee in securing the convention for 1886: Justices Harlan and Brewer, of the United States supreme court; Senators Frye and Harris, Representatives Dingley and Morse and other leading men.

While it is estimated that Seattle would probably have to provide \$50,000 for convention expenses, the benefits to accrue in a business way will be immense. The delegates would spend in the city not less than \$300,000, in addition to the money they would bring with them. The word would remain here. Every delegate would undoubtedly go home a warm friend of Seattle. During the next two years of Seattle's prominence in the world and watchword of 2,000,000 Endeavorers in this country.

Mr. Wood closed his talk with the reporter with the significant remark: "Under circumstances can we ask for this convention unless the business men, the householders and the railroads give us their co-operation and support. The question therefore is, 'Should it be Seattle?'"

G. A. R. Encampment, Spokane. The Great Northern railway, on June 9, 10 and 11, will have on sale for the above encampment round trip tickets at the rate of one and one-fifth fare for the round trip. Overland flyer leaves Seattle at 7:19 p. m. and arrives at Spokane at 9 a. m. This rate is not based upon any number, but upon all desiring to attend the encampment. Ticket office, No. 612 Front street. Depot, foot of Marion street.

Printing the Patent Office Gazette. Washington City, June 4.—The long drawn out contest over the publication of the patent office gazette was settled today by the action of Commissioner Seymour and Secretary Smith in declaring that the law required them to continue the old method of printing and publishing the gazette. In this method the bulk of the gazette is produced by lithographic process. About 750,000 copies of the gazette are printed every year. The cost of it is done by the government printing office. The total cost under the arrangement just made will be \$12,140 per year. Bids for producing the entire gazette by the new method were made by responsible parties as low as \$75,000.

Fancy log riding, Madison park, today. Delightful Excursion Tomorrow. A great many will go on the excursion given by the ladies of the Plymouth church on the City of Champaign, stopping at Blakeley mills, dry dock and Rhododendron. Take your luncheon and leave City dock tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock sharp. Fare 50 cents.

It is "No Use" to say that there is "something just as good as this" that is sold by druggists of the stomach and liver. It is not so. This standard remedy will relieve and cure you. One tablet gives relief.

Fancy log riding, Madison park, today. United States District Attorney Willets H. Brinkley, who has been in Seattle on official business, returned home yesterday.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report. Baker's Baking Powder. ABSOLUTELY PURE.

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GOVERNMENT COAL LAND. Van Zandt, June 3, 1895. To the Editor: (1) How much land can a person hold as a coal claim? (2) What is the fee for entering same? (3) How much work is required to hold claim? (4)—One hundred and sixty acres. (5)—Three dollars. (6)—The fact of coal having been found on each legal subdivision, which means each forty-acre tract, has to be shown in connection with a reasonable expenditure of money, say, \$50, in order to acquire the land as coal land.

Fancy log riding, Madison park, today. Fishing Tackle. Lines, rods, reels, flies, everything that is needed to make a fishing trip a success. Stock must be closed out and prices are the lowest ever offered in this city. Gordon Hardware Co.

Fancy log riding, Madison park, today. Cooper & Co. GROCERS. 104 and 106 Commercial Street. First Door South of Taylor St.

IF YOU Are a shrewd buyer and want to make your dollar reach as far as possible, it will pay you to examine prices on the following articles:

- Pickles, mixed or plain, pint bottles, each 10c. Pickles, mixed or plain, quart bottles, each 15c. Pickles, mixed or plain, half-gallon bottles, each 25c. Pickles, mixed or plain, quart bottles, extra fine, each 35c. Pickles, Crosse & Blackwell's, quarts, per bottle 35c. Pickles, Crosse & Blackwell's, pints, per bottle 35c. Pickles, Crosse & Blackwell's, quarts, per bottle 35c. Pickles, sweet, mixed or plain, per bottle 15c and 25c. Chow Chow, two sizes, per bottle 20c and 30c. Chow Chow, Crosse & Blackwell's, pints, 35c. Chow Chow, Crosse & Blackwell's, quarts, 50c. Olives, per bottle 25c, 30c, 40c and 50c. Olives, Crosse & Blackwell's, quarts, per bottle 50c. Olive Oil, small size bottles, each 10c. Olive Oil, medium size bottles, each 15c. Olive Oil, large size bottles, each 25c. Olive Oil, extra large size bottles, each 40c. Olive Oil, Crosse & Blackwell's, pints, each 40c.

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\$7.50. Takes Choice of 20 Patterns of Long Pants Suits in single and double-breasted styles. The Suits we offer today at this price have been sold all over the city at \$10 and \$12. The best of the line won't wait for tardy buyers today.

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Still Another Cut. On the Sacrifice Sale of E. Mayer & Co.'s Sample Shoes. 41 Shoes, as previously advertised, at \$2.50, this week ..... \$2.00. 33 Shoes, as previously advertised at \$1.75, this week ..... \$1.25. 27 Shoes, as previously advertised at \$1.50, this week ..... \$1.15. Also a special inducement on Tan Oxford, now 50c and \$1.25 a pair. Children's Shoes lower than ever. Advance on leather does not affect this sale.

Remember our Clothing Department must be closed. To substantiate this we quote you prices here: Men's Tweed Suits, closing price \$1.98, worth from \$8 to \$10. Youngs' Suits (14 to 18 yrs), closing price \$3.65, worth from \$5 to \$7.50. Children's Suits (4 to 14 yrs), closing price \$1.25, worth from \$1.50 to \$3.00. Boys' Knee Pants at 25c. Boys' Bib Overalls at 35c.

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Take It at Night. YOU'LL FEEL BETTER NEXT MORNING. Moore's Revealed Remedy. Nature's Best Medicine. \$1 a Bottle. STEWART & HOLMES DRUG CO.

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