THE SEATTLE POST-INTELLIGENCER.

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Always

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We do not deal in boots and shoes, furniture, drugs, groceries, books, etc., etc. WE ARE DRY GOODS MERCHANTS first, last and always, and nothing more. WE BEAR DOWN STRONG on the fact that our establishment is crammed, jammed, packed full of DRY GOODS, and that we are unquestionably giving better values than any concern in this country. :: :: :: :: ::

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See the things and let them do the talking.

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A stock to delight any man of taste at prices that keep the trade wondering. See our new line of Neckwear.

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"Sell her a dress pattern and she'll buy the linings without thinking of the price." True enough, Mr. Old Fogy Retailer, but we don't do business that way. Dimes and dollars saved on linings are as good as saved on silks.
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Collar Canvas, Tailor Canvas, Stay Linen, Silesias, etc., all at popular prices.

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Good Belting, 5c a yard.
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Bones, P. F. P., any length, 15c doz.
Genuine Whalebone, 36 inches long, 2 for 25c.
Crinolette, 5c a yard.
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De Long Perfect Hooks and Eyes, 2 dozen 10c. Other brands Hooks and Eyes, 2 cards 5c.
We always keep a complete stock of S. H. & M. Corduroy Skirt Binding.

We Are Open Saturday Evenings Until 10 O'clock.

Pioneer Square W. P. BOYD & CO. Front Street

Fresh Morgan Oysters

For July Fourth Celebration. Orders should be entered at once as we ship to order only at this time of the year.

Agents for Morgan Oyster Co. LOUCH, AUGUSTINE & CO., Nos. 815 and 817 Front St.

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Are enjoyed only when we have good health. If you are tired, nervous and lack ambition try

DR. HENLEY'S

Celery, Beef and Iron.

CELERY for the entire nervous system.
BEEF to sustain and build up the system.
IRON to replenish and enrich the blood.

La Grippe, Colds and General Debility Cured.

NUTRITIOUS AND DELICIOUS.

For sale by STEWART & HOLMES DRUG COMPANY, Seattle, Wash.

Ceylon Tea:::::: Blue Cross No. 1 Congou, put up in 1-pound and ½-pound packages—

1 Pound, 65c; Half Pound, 35c.

CONNER BROS., Grocers, 720 Second St., Boston Block.

Get a Glass! Quick!!

There's lots of snap and vim in this HIRES' ROOT-BEER. There's lots of pleasure and good health in it, too. A delicious drink, a temperance drink, a home-made drink, a drink that delights the old and young. Be sure and get the genuine

HIRES' Rootbeer

A 25 cent package makes 5 gallons. Sold everywhere.

The Chas. E. Hires Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

Never

CLOGS THE SHAKER,

"R. S. V. P."

FINE TABLE SALT.

BIG SILVER MEETING.

Fifteen Hundred Delegates at Memphis From 20 States.

TEN SENATORS ON THE STAGE.

Contest Between the Strict Silver Men and the Sibleyites.

Senator Harris Controls the Convention and Senator Turpie is Chairman—Offset to the Recent Convention, at Which Carlisle Spoke.

Memphis, June 12.—Friends of silver representing twenty states of the South and West began a two days' convention in this city today. Fifteen hundred delegates, comprising Democrats, Republicans and Populists, but with "honest money" as the slogan of all, filled the lower floor and a large portion of the balconies at the Auditorium, where the gathering was called to order this morning. On the stage, beside the officers of the Central Bi-metallic League of Memphis, under whose auspices the convention was held, were, with very few exceptions, all the leading advocates of the free coinage of silver in the United States. They included Senators Bate and Harris of Tennessee, Jones and Berry of Arkansas, George and Walthall of Mississippi, Marion Butler of North Carolina, Tillman of South Carolina, Turpie of Indiana, Gov. John G. Evans of South Carolina, ex-Gov. Prince of New Mexico, ex-Gov. Eagle of Arkansas, Congressman Bryan of Nebraska, Gen. A. J. Warner of Ohio, C. S. Thomas and Alva Adams of Colorado, Alexander Delmar of California, and congressmen and bankers from Tennessee and adjoining states by the dozen.

The number of people in the Auditorium today did not exceed that which greeted Secretary Carlisle upon his appearance here on May 23, but the demonstration was equally imposing and enthusiastic as the one witnessed on that occasion. A permanent organization was soon effected today, with Senator Turpie, of Indiana, as chairman, and addresses were delivered by that gentleman and Alexander Delmar in the afternoon, and by Congressman Sibley and C. S. Thomas, of Denver, and Anson Walcott, of Indiana, in the evening.

Tomorrow will be devoted to speeches by some of the distinguished visitors and the consideration of the report of the committee on resolutions, of which Senator Jones, of Arkansas, is chairman.

Politically, the most significant incident of the day's proceedings was the clear and emphatic statement of Senator Harris, of Tennessee, who, it has been clearly demonstrated, is the controlling spirit in the convention, as to the object of the gathering and the single subject to which it is expected to confine its deliberations. The contest between the men who are for silver first, last and all the time, and those whose purpose is to advance the candidacy of Congressman Sibley for the presidency is a formidable one, and the result of the encounter between these two opposing forces, the conservative and the radical silver men, as it will be shown in the declarations of the convention, is watched with great interest.

Aside from Tennessee, Mississippi had the banner delegation, numbering upward of 200 men, who were seated in the center of the lower floor. Immediately on the left sat Louisiana's 150 delegates. On the right were grouped the representatives from Florida, Virginia, California, Utah, Colorado and a number of far Western states. In the galleries nearest the stage on either side were scores of men from Tennessee and Arkansas, while above them were arranged the representatives of Georgia, Kentucky, the Carolinas, Alabama and other small delegations.

At 2:15 p. m. President W. N. Brown, of the Central Bi-metallic League, of Memphis, rapped for order and introduced Judge L. H. Estes, of this city, who led in prayer. President Brown then introduced Hon. Casey Young, ex-congressman from this district, who welcomed the delegates to the city.

Col. Young extended the usual greetings to the convention and saluted the delegates as "the advance guard of a mighty army to overthrow a power more ruthless and rapacious and more hurtful to human happiness and prosperity than any despot that ever shackled liberty and oppressed mankind." Concluding he said:

"The forces of the grandest revolution that ever hurled a despot from power are gathering for an onset that will sweep every enemy into the dark sea of defeat. The invincible legions which lead it will never halt or waver until their standards are planted upon the shores of every sea and their banners float in triumph over the people of England. They will never lower their flags nor sheathe their swords until the mighty conflict is ended and a glorious victory won, not until the temples of mammon are turned into sepulchres for the burial of greed and avarice. And let us be hopeful for the sake of suffering humanity that the angel of the resurrection will never unseal those tombs. In beginning the struggle which gave separate nationality to the American colonies, our ancestors gave to the world the Declaration of Independence that rang like a bugle call through every land, and awoke the slumbering spirit of liberty among every people. The descendants of these patriots are about to send forth another declaration of independence to all nations of the world in fixing their own financial system and legislation for the good and happiness of their own people. Again, champions of a worthy cause, leaders of a righteous revolution, I welcome you to the Queen City of our inland sea, and in the name of your country's brethren, bid you Godspeed in your work."

Col. Young has been a leader of the local silver forces for years, having made a contest for Col. Patterson's seat in congress on that issue in the last election. His remarks were received with applause.

Senator Harris, of Tennessee, then nominated Senator Turpie, of Indiana, for permanent chairman. The Indiana senator was cordially received, and addressed the convention as follows:

"Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention: The coined money of the government in the full meaning stands four square to all the commercial transactions of the people. It has four functions or uses. It is a medium of exchange; it is a measure of value; it is a means of reduction of its paper proxies; it is a legal tender for the payment of all debts. There are many things beside coined money that have some of these powers and uses; it has all. Of these functions two are created by law—those of legal tender and redemption—and those are artificial. The other two, of exchange and value measurement, are natural. There is no doubt that coined money existed and was used to effect the exchange of commodities and to denote the values long before legislation concerning redemption or debt. But, although the natural functions of coined money are older—much older than its artificial functions—yet both these uses or functions are very ancient, almost coeval with the commerce of civilization. The natural functions of such money used in designating the price and effecting the transfer of commodities do not depend wholly upon law, have never so depended, but depend also upon usage and agreement. They have no natural or necessary existence, the artificial functions depending wholly upon law. When an article is sold and delivered and the price paid and received, this is a finality, but creates the need that some measure shall be enacted by the public, providing for the payment of the private note and of the redemption of the public in coined money of the country. This need is not a natural one. It is altogether artificial, and it is caused by the thing which is called credit. Credit, that creature of legislation, that product of the statutes; credit, the promise of today, the cash of tomorrow, looking to the power of the government for the collection and enforcement of its obligations, cannot gainsay the right of the same power to enact what sort and what quantity of coined money shall be paid and shall be received in discharge and liquidation of the same.

"Such is the legal quality, and, though it is highly artificial, yet it is doubtless one of the most valuable functions of coined money. He who would deprive one sort of coin of this quality, and leave it only with the other, where two kinds had been used before from time immemorial—from the origin of the credit system—is guilty of gross injustice. And that equivalent policy, another way of doing the same thing, which would permit only the making and use of one sort of coined money and which would prevent the free and further making and use of the other, where both had formerly been coined and used as the money of final liquidation, perpetuates and maintains a system of bondage.

"Those great artificial functions of coined money were not the cause of its primary worth and use, although they have added very largely to it in both these respects. Coined money has always been and yet is in itself a thing of value, and this value is of two kinds—a general value derived from the material out of which it is minted, and a specific or particular value determined by law. The first is called the metallic or bullion value; the second is known as the money worth or legal value. The latter is always a matter of law; the bullion value is one of estimation and opinion. Neither of the two coined metals of the world has the best or highest elements of intrinsic or inherent value. Both are used in the arts, but it the use to which a thing is put is to be a sole measure of the value, iron, with its necessary product, steel, is the most valuable, as it is the most useful of all metals. But the vast abundance of this useful metal, denoting a supply unlimited, has deprived it of monetary functions. Silver and gold, in order, have been from the earliest times and yet remain the principal coin metal among mankind. Silver and gold have been deemed and called the precious metals. The word precious indicates their money use and origin. It leads diretly to price; it is not only closely related to, but is connected with price. Price is the name of that sum of money in coin which we pay in exchange for what we wish to purchase, and it must have always been in itself a thing of value—a material capable of easy carriage, of other qualities suitable for coinage—and it must have always had relative to other commodities the quality of scarcity or scantiness in supply.

"For 4,000 years gold and silver have been mined, coined and used as money. During all that time those two precious metals have been furnished, both as to quality and as to cost of production, in such manner and amount as not to be compared with any other commodities, as to admit of no comparison save with each other. It has already been said that the bullion value of the coin metals was largely a matter of opinion and estimation. The bullion value of silver and gold, here and elsewhere, has always rested, and rests today, upon one conception, upon one opinion, upon one single and simple item of belief. It is an old belief, universally credited, based upon the actual experience of 100 generations of the human race. It is this: That, as there has been in the ages past, so there will be in the years to come, no discovery of either of such metals which, as to quantity or as to the expense of producing, shall make them comparable in value with any other materials suitable for the use of mankind as money. The faith and credit of mankind in the natural and unconquerable limitation of supply as to those materials rests unshaken and undisturbed, as it did at the first dawn of commerce, as it did in the days of the old patriarch whose 'silver was current money with the merchants.'

"There has always been a difference between the commercial or bullion value of the two metals and the legal coinage value. This characteristic of difference attaches to both. No denomination of the gold coinage of the United States has a bullion value equal to the legal tender value thereof. The gold dollar is not what it purports to be. The whole series of these gold coins is made from bullion only nine-tenths fine. I do not go into the reasons for this. I state the fact. The whole of the gold coinage is tithed—it is placed under the par bullion value of the subtraction of one-tenth—this is why these coins outside of our own country pass only by weight, not by count. The missing tenth is what they call alloy. This alloy is not gold at all—it is a mixture of copper and silver, only one-tenth of silver and nine-tenths of copper. Of course, this alloy reduces the commercial value as metal of the whole series of gold coin. This is nowhere spoken of because of a very curious claim made by the advocates of gold mono-metallism that a piece of money whose bullion may be less than its legal value is unsound and is dishonest.

"It is the same with the silver coinage, the dollar and that part called subsidiary money. This is coined under par commercially. Like the gold coins, the alloy is one-tenth, wholly of copper, and beside that the proportion of grains of metal used diminishes with the denomination of the coins. The half dollar has but 192 grains, a good deal less than half the number of the dollar; the quarter dollar has only 96 grains; the dime has only 38 grains. The holder of ten dimes has only 380 grains, yet he can get halves or quarters or the whole for those dimes, notwithstanding that the cost price of the metal in them is far below its lawful value. The nickel passes for 5 cents, but the bullion value of the metal which composes it is not half the legal value. The cent coined by the United States, made of 95 parts of copper and 5 parts of tin and zinc, is worth as metal not more than one-third its lawful or legal value, which is the one-hundredth part of a dollar. Still we have no other coin than this. All our balances, when settled in coin, are paid in it. The largest payments are made in the alloyed gold, and the silver dollar, with its group of fractional parts and subsidiary coinage performs the functions of money passed, paid and received as coin of ultimate liquidation. Is this an honest condition of finance and business?

"According to the test of the enemies of bi-metallism, that the legal value of coined money must be the same as the commercial or bullion value of the metal in it, nothing could be more dishonest. According to that test there is not and cannot be an honest dollar of either gold or silver, nor any honest part or fraction of the same; as for the nickel, it is viler than the dime, and the honest penny is banished forever. According to this same test and rule of coinage, there is not an honest coin in the treasury; there is not a piece of sound, safe money in the country."

A committee on resolutions was appointed, in whose membership is included W. J. Bryan, of Nebraska; Senator Jones, of Arkansas; Senator Harris, of Tennessee; Senator Tillman, of South Carolina; Senator Marion Butler, of North Carolina; Alexander Delmar, of California, and Senator Turpie, of Indiana.

On motion of J. H. McDowell, of Tennessee, the Populist party was accorded a representative on the committee on resolutions.

Ex-Gov. L. Bradford Prince, of New

Continued on Second Page.

THE POPULISTS WIN.

Pierce County Voters Refuse to Validate the Debt.

MASONIC HEADQUARTERS FIXED.

The Grand Lodge Will Hereafter Hold Sessions at Seattle.

A $25,000 Fire on the Water Front at New Westminster—Another British Columbia Cannery Burned—An Indian Chief Killed at Vancouver.

Tacoma, June 12.—Special.—While the friends of validation have not given up all hope of victory, appearances now are that the battle has been lost. At 8 o'clock this evening returns were in from forty-two county and thirty-five city precincts, leaving eight precincts yet to be heard from. These returns are as follows:

	For.	Against.
Thirty-five city precincts	1,539	781
Forty-two county precincts	802	823
Totals	2,341	1,604
Necessary two-thirds	2,367	
Votes lacking	26	

The county precincts heard from today, with a few notable exceptions, voted against validation, some with big majorities.

Friends of validation are now basing their hopes on there being errors in the count. These would be likely to occur. There were six separate propositions voted on. In preparing unofficial returns most of the election officers struck an average instead of giving the vote on every proposition. While the voting varied but from one to six votes on the propositions in each precinct, it is possible that enough mistakes have been made by striking the averages to carry at least a few of the propositions.

Briefly stated, the six propositions voted on yesterday are as follows:

First—To ratify a debt of $71,620.16 for current running expenses from October 15, 1892, to February 26, 1893.

Second—To ratify a debt of $32,099.37 for the laying out, construction, alteration, improvement and repair of roads and bridges.

Third—To ratify a debt of $2,646.43 incurred in locating, constructing, straightening, altering and deepening of ditches, drains and water courses.

Fourth—To ratify a debt of $7,104.44 for finishing, furnishing and equipping the new Pierce county court house.

Fifth—To ratify a debt of $23,434.39 incurred by making contracts for labor, services, materials and supplies for the current use of the county, exclusive of jurors' fees and mileage, witness fees and mileage, and other court costs, costs of coroner's inquests, election expenses, board of prisoners, compensation of, expenses of and assistance to officers.

Sixth—To ratify a debt of $33,633.87 for jurors' fees and mileage, witness fees and mileage and other court costs, costs of coroner's inquests, election expenses, board of prisoners, compensation of, expenses of and assistance to officers.

The indebtedness mentioned in the first, second, third and fourth classes is in the form of outstanding warrants on the general fund. The fifth class consists of contracts, and the sixth of claims against the county for jurors', witness fees, etc.

The fifth and sixth propositions received the heaviest vote. The third stood well up.

In examining the ballots the discovery was made that quite a number of voters failed to mark their ballots properly. In order to vote for ratification it was necessary to scratch out the words "Against ratification." Instead of doing this a number merely checked a cross mark opposite the words "For ratification." The final disposition of these ballots is quite important, owing to the closeness of the vote.

The official canvass will be made as quickly as possible. Until that time, by reason of the closeness, it will be impossible to definitely learn whether validation has carried.

FIRE AT NEW WESTMINSTER.

Causes $25,000 Damage on the Water Front—Several Buildings Burned.

Vancouver, B. C., June 12.—A disastrous conflagration occurred on the Westminster water front this morning, that for a time threatened the entire destruction of the wharves and warehouses, as well as Front street, where the Chinese quarters and a number of wholesale warehouses are situated. The fire was first discovered in the net loft of the Western Fisheries and Trading Company, at 10 o'clock, and by the time the brigade arrived on the scene of action the fire was blazing fiercely. Some delay occurred in getting the water turned on, and this allowed the fire to get considerable headway. As a result, Youdall & Sinclair's warehouse and M. D. McLellan's sturgeon freezing establishment were ignited. Sparks were carried by the breeze in all directions, and the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company's wharf, Holbrook house, Eickhoff house, McGillivray's block and the Western Fisheries and Trading Company's office were all set on fire. The heat was intense, and many plate glass windows in the neighborhood were destroyed. Fortunately, the breeze died out and the fire was gotten under control. The loss is estimated at $25,000, and insurance but $5,000. The fire is supposed to have started from ashes in the pipe of a man working in the net loft.

THE MASONS AT OLYMPIA.

Grand Lodge Permanently Located in Seattle—Election of Officers Today.

Olympia, June 12.—Special.—The feature of today's proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Masons was the selection of the permanent location of the grand body. The contest devolved first upon the question as to whether a change in the present law should be made, and when this was decided affirmatively a spirited contest ensued as to the location between Seattle and Olympia. There were 349 votes cast, of which Seattle received 181 and Olympia 168. The result of this action is that the Grand Lodge sessions will hereafter be held in the metropolis of the state instead of as heretofore, when the sessions were held at Olympia, unless the Grand Lodge by resolution ordered otherwise. It was further ordered that the Grand Lodge library should remain at Olympia.

The committee on the National Masonic Home in New Mexico reported against the project, which report was adopted. The election of Grand Lodge officers for the ensuing year will be held tomorrow.

ERWIN DID NOT SHOW UP.

Wenatchee Indians Put to Much Inconvenience by His Default.

Wenatchee, June 11.—Special.—At an early hour this morning Indians commenced to congregate in town, coming in from every direction, until fully 100 were gathered together upon our streets. Upon inquiry as to the cause of this unusual demonstration your correspondent found that they were gathered here for the purpose of meeting Indian Agent Erwin to receive their portion of the money from the sale of the Wenatchee fishery reservation. Erwin sent word for them to meet him here today, but failed to put in an appearance himself, much to the disappointment of the Indians, some of whom had come several days' ride to meet him. The Indians are considerably excited and worked up over the matter, and naturally think there is some trickery afoot.

Indian Agent Erwin was here last fall and had a "pow-wow" with the Indians and offered them $20 apiece to settle the matter. This the Indians refused, and the matter has been lying dormant until recently, when Agent Erwin sent word for the Indians to meet him in Wenatchee on the 10th of June and receive what was due them, otherwise they would get nothing. The larger portion of the Indians seemed to comprehend the truth of the agent's warning and concluded to accept the sum tendered.

Mr. Erwin has probably been delayed for some cause, and will undoubtedly set another date for the settlement, but it seems hard and unjust for the Indians.

FOR TAKING RELIEF FUNDS.

Charge on Which the Tacoma G. A. R. Tried Ex-Commander Brownson.

Tacoma, June 12.—Special.—While the charges on which B. B. Brownson, ex-commander of Sheridan Post, G. A. R., was recently court-martialed have been carefully guarded, their substance leaked out today. Five members of the post preferred the charges against Brownson and alleged that he had misappropriated about $250 of relief fund money and converted it to his own use.

For two years Mr. Brownson held the position of chairman of the post relief committee and commander of the post. He was authorized to issue provisions to indigent comrades and to draw the money for the same from the county indigent soldiers' relief fund. It was alleged in the charges that he had misappropriated about $250 of such money. One specific instance was cited where it was charged that Brownson gave orders on H. J. Clausen, a grocer at 1211 South Eleventh street, for $80 worth of provisions, drew the money therefor and did not pay the bill.

The court-martial sat for five nights and examined twenty witnesses. Its report will be presented during the Spokane encampment. Mr. Brownson was seen today, but refused to make any statement until the report had been rendered.

Centralia's Street Railroad Sold.

Centralia, June 12.—Special.—During the boom days Bosewick, Batty & Co., of Portland, obtained a franchise from the city for a street railway, which they constructed. The line was run for a short time, but eventually the motor and cars were laid away to await more prosperous times. One morning the motor house and cars were burned. Some time later the county sold the roadway and iron for delinquent taxes. The city became the purchaser, and as there was much complaint of the track being a nuisance on account of it protruding above the street, it was taken up and the iron stored away. The city has just disposed of the iron to Alexander Polsen, who will remove it to Hoquiam where it will be used in constructing a logging road. The price obtained by the city is $1,500, which is a good deal less than the freight on the iron cost when brought here.

The Ocosta Bank Failure.

Ocosta, June 12.—Special.—The Bank of Ocosta discontinued business at the end of the week past. At first it was supposed that the depositors would be handed back their deposits as the bank has not paid expenses of late, but it now develops that the bank people have too many securities. It is also learned that a prominent townsman offered to furnish the capital in exchange for one-half of these if others would take the balance, but it is not thought this will be met.

The failure comes very hard on those having deposits tied up at this time, but there is no excitement and no one seems to blame Senator Deckaback, its president, but rather sympathize instead.

F. L. Carr has been appointed receiver of the Bank of Ocosta and has formally taken possession of the bank.

Suicide at Pe-Ell.

Chehalis, June 12.—Special.—Word was received yesterday afternoon from Pe-Ell, in the western part of this county, that an unknown man had committed suicide. Coroner Sticklin went out immediately. He found the man was Charles Rummell, a German, who has made his headquarters here for the last four years. The man had taken a piece of rope from the school house bell and gone to Frank Ast's woodshed. He got upon an oil can, tied the rope around his neck, then, after throwing it around a spike sticking in the wall, kicked the can from under him. An inquest was held yesterday. Rummell appears to have been despondent because he was out of work.

A Farmer Arrested for Adultery.

Centralia, June 12.—Special.—John Mitchel was arrested today on a warrant sworn out by Harry Wambolt, charging him with adultery. Mitchel and Wambolt are farmers living on Ford's prairie, near here. Wambolt's daughter, a girl about 19 years of age, died a few days since, after giving birth to a child. She claimed that Mitchel, who is a married man, is the father of the child. Mitchel was released on bonds of $500 for his appearance before Justice Taylor next Tuesday. The Wambolts are Germans and ignorant.

Whisky Caused Chief George's Death.

Vancouver, B. C., June 12.—An inquest was opened today on the body of Chief George of Seymour Creek, who was found dead last night. His head was badly knocked about, but it is not thought that death was the result of foul play. The general opinion is that the deceased Indian chief got drunk and upset when landing, and the injury was received by being thrown on the rocks. A post mortem is now being made and the inquest will be continued tomorrow.

Another British Cannery Burned.

Victoria, June 12.—The steamer Danube, from the north, reports the destruction by fire on June 1 of the Windsor cannery at Skeena river, one of the finest plants of the kind in the West. Sparks from the soldering room set fire to the roof and all efforts to save the property were unavailing. The loss is about $50,000, believed to be fully covered by policies in the Northern Assurance Company. The cannery was owned by the British Columbia Canning Company, of London.

Narrow Escape for Steveston, B. C.

Vancouver, B. C., June 12.—Later advices from Steveston, a small town at the mouth of the Fraser river, where Costello & McMorran's cannery was destroyed by fire yesterday, state that the town had a very narrow escape from entire destruction. Most of the buildings were ignited by sparks, and the entire population were out for several hours throwing water on the buildings.

The Mohican Testing Canadian Coal.

Vancouver, B. C., June 12.—The United States corvette Mohican arrived in port this evening and will stay here a week, during which time she will test Canmore anthracite coal. She will then proceed to Nanaimo and test the Vancouver island coal. Efforts are being made to have her return here for the Dominion day celebration.

British Columbia Postmaster in Trouble

Vancouver, B. C., June 12.—Vincent Ross, postmaster at Hatzic, has been arrested for tampering with the mails. A Chinaman alleges that he mailed a marked $5 bill to Victoria and that he received the same bill in change in Ross's store a few days later. Ross has been released on $2,000 bail.

England's Minister to Japan.

Vancouver, B. C., June 12.—Advices received by the Empress of Japan from Yokohama state that considerable surprise has been expressed at the appointment of Mr. Salow as British minister to Japan, as Hon. LePoer Trench had only left on a six months' leave of absence.

GRAND ARMY IN SESSION

Commander-in-Chief Lawler in Attendance at Spokane.

DEPARTMENT OUT OF DEBT.

Eorty-three Comrades Died Last Year and Hundreds Were Suspended.

The Bad Management of Preceding Administrations is Criticized—The Hospitality of the Citizens of Spokane—Tents Recall the Fire Times.

Spokane, June 12.—Not since the stirring days succeeding the great fire has Spokane presented such an appearance of a tented city. Tonight 350 visiting veterans had registered at headquarters. Many of these brought families. There are at least 1,000 visitors in Spokane tonight. Hundreds of these were in camp through yesterday.

The encampment of Washington and Alaska held its first session this morning. The exercises were preceded by music, songs, prayers and addresses of welcome, by Miss Bertha France on behalf of the Sons and Daughters of Veterans, Mayor Belt for the city, and Judge Norman Buck for the local G. A. R.

In his annual report Commmander Scott stated that the aggregate membership of the department at the end of 1894

THOMAS G. LAWLER.

was 2,490, a falling off in six months of 290. This was due chiefly to suspensions for non-payment of dues. He urged the appointment of a committee to consider the best means for restoring these members to the order. Notwithstanding the reduction of the per capita tax and the suspension of about 20 per cent. of its members, the treasury still has a balance to its credit of $247, and is entirely out of debt. The address refers to the acts of mob lawlessness during the great strikes and the firm stand taken by the order for law and order.

Two disbanded posts were reorganized; two new ones came in, and a third is now being organized. No claim whatever has yet been made for the reward for the discovery of fraudulent pensioners in this department under the liberal offer of the last encampment. Forty-three comrades died during the year. The commander recommends the restoration of the previous per capita tax, a more liberal allowance to the department commander for traveling expenses, and an advance in the salary of the assistant adjutant general.

The address severely criticises former administrations for lack of business methods, and negligence.

Tonight the Daughters of Veterans gave a reception at the Hotel Spokane, and the building was crowded. The floral decorations included a cannon of roses.

Commander-in-Chief Lawler returned this evening from Coeur d'Alene City, where he visited the Idaho encampment. Capt. Lawler is accompanied by Cassius C. Jones, adjutant general of the Grand Army; Col. George A. Seal, his aide-de-camp, and R. E. Fiske, commander of the Department of Montana, who came from Helena to escort the party from the Montana department to this state. Mrs. Emma R. Wallace, of Chicago, national president of the Woman's Relief Corps, accompanied the party. The national officers will leave Spokane Friday for Oregon City, and will proceed thence to California, thence to Utah and may take in Arizona before concluding the season's tour.

Sons of Veterans at Spokane.

Spokane, June 12.—The state encampment of Sons of Veterans was in session today. About fifty delegates were present. Committees were appointed, who will report tomorrow. Officers are to be elected, after which Spokane camp will entertain the visitors. Friday the delegates will go on an excursion to Lake Coeur d'Alene.

SLATE CREEK AND METHOW.

Things at a Standstill Since Col. Hart Quit Work.

Wenatchee, June 11.—Special.—Charles Burch, a prominent mining man of this section, arrived in Wenatchee from the Methow region yesterday. Upon inquiring as to the condition of affairs in that country, he said: "Everything seems to be at a standstill up there now since Col. Hart stopped work, except for a few prospectors and miners who are developing their claims, but I think the country and mines are all right, and will come out well in the near future. One thing that has been against us and retarded development has been the inclemency of the weather this spring. The trail was scarcely opened to the Slate Creek mines, having in some places been made through twenty feet of snow, before a storm came and filled it up again. Whether Hart continues work or not, he has helped the country out wonderfully, and deserves unlimited credit for what he has done for the district. Mr. Hart was almost worshipped by the poor prospector and miner, and well liked by all who had dealings with him, for he was on the square. What he said could be depended upon and he was always ready to help the needy. He has at least built a good road up the Methow river, and left in the neighborhood of $30,000 where it will do lots of good."

J. K. BASYE MARRIED.

Lee Fairchild and J. G. Niggle Attend His Wedding at San Francisco.

San Francisco, June 12.—James K. Basye, of Seattle, was married to Miss Bertha Hemmer, of San Francisco, tonight at the home of the bride's parents. A number of Mr. Basye's Washington friends were present, among them John G. Niggle and Lee Fairchild, both formerly of Seattle. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Stebbins. The bride and groom will spend their honeymoon in Southern California.

OLYMPIA'S OFFICERS OBJECT.

Don't Want the Warship Made a Naval Excursion Boat.

San Francisco, June 12.—The United States cruiser Olympia left this evening for Santa Cruz, having on board a battalion of the naval reserve. The officers objected to the cruise, declaring that their ship should not be turned into an excursion boat, but when the naval reserve officers appealed to Secretary Herbert he made the desired order.