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We always keep a complete stock of S. H. & M. Corduroy Skirt Binding.

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We have just received a new Decorated Open Stock Pattern, Elegant Design, and prices lower than ever.
DON'T FORGET we are selling Refrigerators and Ice Cream Freezers. Be sure and see our Patent Fruit Keeper.
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Are now in their prime. Received every morning with dew on.
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For making fine cake
Cleveland's Baking Powder
has no equal.
Cleveland's, the best that money can buy.
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THE SILVER FACTIONS.

One, Led by Sibley, Favors a New One-Idea Party.

THE POPULISTS INCLINE TO THIS.

A Second Faction Dislikes to Disrupt the Democratic Party.

Stewart and Tillman Make Speeches in Favor of the Sibley Plan, Which Seems to Find Favor With the Delegates, but the Resolutions Are Conservative.

Memphis, June 13.—The possible disruption of the old parties, of the Democratic party in the South and the Republican party in the West, must have been uppermost in the minds of any thoughtful observer of the past two days' proceedings in the great silver convention which has been in session at the Auditorium. Both sides of this proposition were discussed today in impassioned speeches and strong argumentative appeals to the 1,500 delegates and visitors who attended the big mass-meeting.

The first warning of the approaching encounter was heard last night in the bold utterances of ex-Congressman Joseph C. Sibley, of Pennsylvania, in favor of a silver party and an aggressive campaign for the remonetization of the white metal without regard to previous party ties. Today all disguise was thrown off. The men who favor a silver party, with one purpose and one idea, under the leadership of Sibley—Tillman, of South Carolina; Butler, of North Carolina; Stewart, of Nevada, and Adams, of Colorado—told of their plans without reserve, and asked their hearers to decide between party and nation. On the other hand, those favoring the settlement of the silver question within party lines urged conservative action, vigorous agitation for free silver, but bearing in mind that there were other questions of importance to the political future of the country which should cause the voter to think before casting off the party affiliations of years and giving his undivided suffrage to the one cause of silver. The money question, they claimed, should and would be settled within party lines.

The conservative element prevailed in the committee on resolutions, and the declarations of that body, which were indorsed by the convention, did not go beyond a strong presentation of the views of the free silverites gathered here. But the convention adjourned with a schism in it. One faction advocated the Sibley idea and the capture of the Democratic convention, and, failing in that, independent political action, while others were fighting the issue on strictly party lines.

At 10:15 Rev. Dr. Brooks, of Memphis, opened the convention with prayer, after which the arrival of delegates from Arizona and Arkansas was announced. Chairman Turpie then introduced Senator Stewart, of Nevada, who addressed the convention as follows:

Senator Stewart's Speech.

"The object lesson for the last three years shows that the American people are face to face with concentrated capital, the enemy which has destroyed all previous civilizations. A shrinking volume of money as compared with population and business produces falling prices, paralyzes industry and compels the producers of wealth to pawn their property to continue the struggle against impending fate.

"The modern colossus, the Rothschilds combination, is the greatest brokerage establishment the world has ever seen. It deals with corporations and nations, which force from the people their earnings either by monopolizing the necessaries of life or through the sovereign power of taxation. It furnishes money for its customers by selling their bonds to the public for vastly more than the cost to the combination. The vast bonded debts of the United States and Europe have passed through their hands for nearly a century, and the increment retained by the Rothschilds alone, independent of their numerous associates, is estimated at $2,000,000,000. This combination robbed the United States of gold to convert the silver debt of Austria into gold obligations, and made $400,000,000 in the tansaction. In 1893 the vaults of the United States treasury were opened and more than $100,000,000 of gold was shipped to Austria with the aid of the administration, which refused to exercise the option provided by congress to pay in either gold or silver. By this means the great combination wrecked the finances of this country and created the panic of 1893. Gladstone and Cleveland were willing agents of the gold trust. They suspended coinage in India and repealed the purchasing clause of the Sherman act to make it easier for the combination to control the standard money of the Western world. France and Germany made no objection to the wicked work of the syndicate while its raid was sweeping away the fortunes of the American people, but they protected themselves by refusing to furnish gold for the Austrian speculation. Each, when gold was demanded for export, paid their obligations in silver, as the congress of the United States authorized the secretary of the treasury to do.

"The success of the gold combination in repealing the purshasing clause of the Sherman act and thereby ratifying and confirming the infamous act of 1873 demonetizing silver, placed the fortunes of 70,000,000 of people at the mercy of the gold kings. The temporary lull in the financial storm which the country now enjoys was bought. President Cleveland contracted with the Rothschilds combination to cease their raids on the United States for eight months. The price to be paid for peace and protection shows the prostrate condition of the people of this country before the power of the gold monoply. He gave them $2,000,000 in the difference between the market price and what he received for $62,000,000 of United States bonds, and further agreed, in consideration of such protection, to allow the combination to purchase whatever bonds might be issued before the meeting of another congress. What further proof is required than this contract to demonstrate that the gold in the world is cornered? A banking corporation contracts to change the currents of international commerce and agrees that no gold shall be shipped from the United States for a period of eight months. How could the Rothschilds combination perform such a contract and stop the shipment of gold from America to Europe unless they had control of the gold? The goldites proclaim that the people of this country are entitled to the best money with the greatest purchasing power of any money in the world. What right have the people to the gold which the combination owns and controls? The British now know where the gold is which they are told is the only money they can have.

"As long as the standard money of the Western world is in the hands of this colossal pool, just so long will the purchasing power of gold increase and the price of property decline. Great as are the American people, unlimited as are the natural resources of this country, prosperity canot come without a larger circulating medium than gold alone. The basis of the ciculating medium cannot be increased by gold. Both metals would not be to much, and, besides, the output of gold is substantially consumed in the arts. The increase of population and business is constantly drawing the cords of contraction tighter and tighter around the limbs of enterprise.

"Four-fifths of the American people, yea, nine-tenths, have been at heart in favor of restoring silver ever since the crime of 1873 was discovered, but the gold combination has seized every avenue of communication. The press and the telegraph belong to it. Four thousand national banks are its agents, and 5,000 other banks and trust companies do its bidding. Merchants and boards of trade are dependent upon the banks for accommodation and are clamorous in their praise of the gold monopoly. Politicians and officials, high and low, rely on the money power, the press and the minions of the banks for political success. The president of the United States places 300,000 offices at the service of the money power for political or other favors he receives. Before such a force any other people would be powerless, but the American people for more than a hundred years have met and conquered every foe. They have always been equal to the emergency.

"Silver was demonetized by the Republican party, and the leaders of that party have labored, in season and out of season, to keep it demonetized. The great mass of the Democratic party previous to the advent of President Cleveland was in favor of the repeal of the infamous act of 1873 demonetizing silver, as is shown by their uniform vote of both houses of congress. But when the money power discovered Cleveland they found an instrument to thwart the will of the Democratic masses, and they gained a valuable ally for Sherman and Harrison and the other executive agents of the gold standard. The alarm and distress caused by the raid of the gold combination on the treasury in 1893 created a furore which amounted to a political cyclone, which was directed by the firm hand of the executive against the two houses of congress. Many Democrats fell before the blast, but the Republicans sailed with the wind, and the Democrats who were stranded by the violence of the storm were swept back into the arms of the Republicans of the two houses. Together they made a majority to do the bidding of the money power and to wipe from the statute book every law which recognized silver as a money metal.

"The people have at last taken this matter into their own hands. They now know those who say they are friendly to silver but want restoration accomplished without doing it themselves, are enemies and cannot be trusted. No man is a bi-metallist who does not advocate bi-metallism as it existed for thousands of years before Sherman visited England in 1867 and before he carried out the purposes of an English syndicate to strike down silver in 1873.

"Conventions and the party lash have thwarted the will of the people for twenty years. Public plunder, a venal press and 10,000 banks have dominated the conventions of all parties since the man from Buffalo took charge of the Democratic party. A majority to do the will of the gold monopoly has been easily secured in the conventions of both the old parties, and a multiplicity of issues bars the success of the Populists. What are party names without party principles? What is the Democratic party when it repudiates Jefferson and Jackson and follows John Sherman? The Democratic masses are in favor of restoring the money of the constitution. They are speaknig out in every state, and their voice is heard with dread by the enemies of the republic. A very large percentage of the Republican masses are equally true to the principles of free government with the Democratic masses, but the Republican leaders who worship at the shrine of gold monopoly are more numerous and powerful than the Democratic leaders who work with them to maintain the gold standard. There are more Harrisons than Clevelands, and more Shermans than Carlisles.

"The Democracy of Illinois has broken the ice. The rank and file of the Republican party of the South and West are shrunken, but the manipulators are still in control. The Republican convention of Kentucky renewed the allegiance of the party of the state to the alien gold syndicate, but the ties of party are not strong enough to hold the Republicans in the great Northwest in line. The South and West and the producing classes of all sections have a common interest in restoring the money of the constitution and gaining control of the government of the United States, but an alien gold trust is intrenched in the sanctum of the press, the council chamber of the banks, in the two houses of congress and in the executive mansion. The people are uniting in every section of the country to strike for liberty and recover their lost government.

"The Americans have been betrayed with a kiss for the last time. They now know that every man who qualifies his determination to fight for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 by the United States alone is not a friend of the cause. All we demand is the 16 to 1 statute of 1834 and 1837. There were no 'ifs' and 'ands' about those statutes. There are none in the creed of a true bi-metallist. The advocates of free coinage at 16 to 1 by the United States alone comprise three-fourths of the voters of the United States. The only hope for the gold monopoly is to divide and conquer. They have played that game for the last time. The hearts of the people are in a common cause, produced by a common calamity. Whatever politicians and time-servers may do, the South and West and all lovers of free institutions everywhere will come together and rescue the government from the rule of the kings.

"The policy of the enemy to impoverish the masses is now well understood. It is well known that opportunities create independence; that want of opportunities create poverty and cowards. One more gold president may do the work and destroy the foundations of republican institutions, which is the independence and prosperity of the people. Thanks to Mr. Cleveland, the purposes of the enemy are disclosed. If the people submit to financial bondage and lose their liberty they will have been warned in time. The gold standard, falling prices and hard times are as much the policy of Sherman, Harrison and the great mass of the leading Republicans as it is of Cleveland himself. The only difference is that Cleveland proclaims openly what the hypocrites do secretly."

When Senator Stewart had finished his speech loud cries were made for Congressman Money, one of the silver leaders of Mississippi. He advanced to the front of the stage and prefaced his remarks by saying: "I am a silver man from head to foot, and a Democrat all over." Mr. Money was suffering from a sore throat, and spoke but a few moments, deprecating any attempt to settle the silver question outside the Democratic party.

John Allen, of Mississippi, was then called on by the audience to speak. He began: "I, like the poor, am always with you." He advanced no new arguments but held the crowd, throwing a verbal bombshell at Senator Stewart and reminding the people that the West was the friend of the South. The speaker elicited rounds of applause when he said the fight should not be taken out of the Democratic party. He claimed that the gold men were threatening the people with the disruption of the Democratic party, and he invited the Republicans to come into the Democratic party and fill up the ranks left vacant by the deserters who went to the Republican party. "It is a foregone conclusion, fellow citizens," said the speaker, "that the gold men will go into the Republican party. They say this silver movement is run by politicians, but when I look over the leaders of the goldbugs I find men who were in politics when I was an infant. Those people keep me constantly perturbed. I can hardly sleep at night now for worrying about gold. I am afraid it will go abroad. I tell you, my friends, you cannot keep too close a watch on your gold. It is liable to leave the country at any minute. President Cleveland has received a great deal of praise for his backbone. The American people have a little, and they are going to show it, too." The speaker kept the audience laughing for about fifteen minutes,

Continued on Third Page.

JUDGE NORMAN BUCK.

Elected Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army.

PIERCE COUNTY WON'T VALIDATE

The Populists Defeated the Proposition by Seventy-five Votes.

Great Fire at Northfield, B. C.—Election by the Grand Lodge of Masons—A. P. A. Victory in the Shelton and Port Angeles School Elections.

Spokane, June 13.—The Grand Army encampment of the department of Washington and Alaska elected the following officers today:

Commander, Judge Norman Buck, of Spokane, elected on the first ballot by a vote of 89 to 48 for E. W. Elliott, of Walla Walla; G. N. Alexander, of Seattle, senior vice commander; L. H. Coon, of Snohomish, junior vice commander; Dr. B. R. Freeman, of Spokane, medical director; A. H. Lackey, of Aberdeen, chaplain.

A parade at 6 o'clock this evening was one of the most interesting features of the encampment. It was reviewed by Commander-in-Chief Lawler from a grand stand on Riverside avenue. Tomorrow morning the veterans will go on an excursion to Coeur d'Alene lake. There they will meet the Idaho encampment, and the following day the Idaho veterans will come to Spokane.

Delegates to the national encampment: O. B. Hayden, Tacoma; R. R. Harding, Port Angeles; J. K. Ward, North Yakima; Joseph Dickerson, Seattle.

Council of administration: I. J. Lichtenberg, Seattle; Clark Whitbeck, Springdale; William A. Inman, Colfax; B. F. Copelin, Latah.

Department Commander Buck announced the following staff: Assistant quartermaster general, W. H. Wiscomb; mustering officer, R. B. Scott; assistant adjutant general, J. M. Comstock, all of Spokane.

Tacoma was unainmously selected as the place for the next encampment.

Norman Buck is superior judge of Spokane county. He was formerly a resident of Lewiston, North Idaho, and was leader of a formidable movement to annex the Idaho panhandle to Washington. For many years Judge Buck has been a prominent Grand Army man.

ALL IS HARMONY.

Holmes or Street Matters Not Touched at the Encampment.

Spokane, June 13.—Special.—Neither the court-martial of ex-Adjutant Holmes nor the troubles of Commandant Street, of the Soldiers' Home, were considered at the encampment. Post Commander Scott said last night: "The disposition of the encampmnet to insist upon perfect harmony was so strong that it could not have been overcome. It was just as well."

"What about the publication of charges?" he was asked.

"That was due to a breach of faith on the part of a newspaper representative. I do not believe the proprietors or editors were cognizant of the circumstances, and you know how newspapers are. They get news and print it. It was wrong to publish them, from our standpoint, that is true. Nothing more will come of it, however."

Mr. Holmes was asked why the matter had not been pressed.

"Oh," he replied, with a voluble shrug of his shoulders, "Scott did not say anything about it, and neither did I."

It is said that Mr. Holmes squared accounts with the department by obtaining from a printing company a receipt to the department for work done.

Mr. Street will remain in Spokane several days. He said last evening that his friends had decided not to press the issue. He believed that he had been vindicated personally. After the charge had been made, he said, that he was unpopular with Grand Army men he had caused to be sent out a circular addressed to the various posts, and twenty-four of them, including this at Spokane, had indorsed him. The Women's Relief Corps pased resolutions yesterday highly complimentary to Mrs. Street, who was matron of the home while Mr. Street was its commandant.

"Neither of the questions could have been brought to an issue under any circumstances," said a prominent member of the encampment. "Any one who had attempted it would have been sat down on in a flash. The determination to let bygones be bygones, to start out with a clean sheet, to have absolute harmony in every proceeding, was too strong to be shaken. It was the most peaceful, orderly, harmonious encampment that was ever held in this department. The magnificent reception accorded us here in Spokane intensified that feeling. The reprimand administered to Adjutant Holmes was as much a punishment as further action would have been. It was not necessary to go to extremes. As to the home matter, Mr. Street resigned as asked to, because the board and he could not get along. Now that has passed. Nothing could be gained by a further raking up of old bones."

The Idaho G. A. R.

Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, June 13.—The G. A. R. encampment of Idaho elected the following officers today: Department commander, D. H. Budlong, of Coeur d'Alene; senior vice commander, J. L. Fuller, of Bliss; junior vice commander, M. H. Beardsley, of Moscow; medical director, G. C. Kinney, of Salmon City; chaplain, N. J. McBane, of Moscow.

The following officers were appointed by Commander Budlong for the ensuing term: H. E. Myrick, Fort Sherman, assistant adjutant general; O. F. Warren, Moscow, assistant quartermaster general; W. W. Wood, Wallace, judge-advocate general; H. T. Hittler, Pocatello, inspector general.

The ladies of the Woman's Relief Corps perfected a state organization with the following officers: Mrs. Lindell Smith, Moscow, president; Mrs. G. H. Manning, Post Falls, senior vice commander; Mrs. Gen. Custis, Boise, junior vice commander; Mrs. Budlong, Coeur d'Alene, treasurer; Mrs. Barton, Moscow, secretary; Mrs. Derr, Lewiston, chaplain; Mrs. Sabin, Coeur d'Alene, counselor.

DEFEAT OF VALIDATION.

A Populist Majority of Seventy-five in Pierce County.

Tacoma, June 13.—Special.—There is little doubt that validation failed to carry in the election Tuesday. Hopes are expressed, however, that some of the propositions may have carried. No definite information can be obtained until after the official canvass to be held next Tuesday. Unofficial returns from the entire county give the result as being about 75 votes less than the required number. This is on the basis of an average of the vote for the entire six propositions.

The generally expressed opinion among business men in the city is that the county commissioners made a mistake in submitting the question to the voters at this time, that a delay of a year would have carried the proposition. All unite in saying they consider it a moral obligation, and have no intention of repudiation.

An excitable individual who was at the auditor's office Tuesday evening to secure news of the returns, discovered one of the returned ballot boxes not only unsealed, but empty. Thinking something was wrong he rushed into print yesterday in the Union, asking how it came that the seals were broken and the returns removed before the canvass. It was of course a case of ignorance on his part, as the election laws provide that the returns shall be made in a sealed envelope and not placed in the box.

Officers of the Grand Lodge of Masons.

Olympia, June 13.—Special.—The morning convention of the Masonic Grand Lodge was devoted to the election of these officers: Grand master, W. W. Witherspoon, of Spokane; deputy grand master, Y. C. Blalock, of Walla Walla; senior grand warden, A. W. Frater, of Snohomish; junior grand warden, S. J. Chadwick, of Colfax; grand treasurer, Benjamin Harned, of Olympia; grand secretary, T. M. Reed, of Olympia. Grand Master Witherspoon will appoint this afternoon the subordinate grand officers, from grand chaplain to grand tyler. The renomination of Mr. Benjamin Harned and Mr. Reed is of peculiar interest, as since 1867 Mr. Harned has continuously filled the office of grand treasurer in the Masonic lodge, and Mr. Reed has been grand secretary since 1858, with the exception of the years 1862-63-64 and 66. In 1862 the late T. F. McElroy was elected to fill the office. In 1863-4 Mr. Elwood Evans and in 1866 Mr. W. H. Wood was grand secretary, since which year Mr. T. M. Reed has been reelected every year, including the present election.

One of the matters decided this convention is that hereafter three members shall constitute a quorum in subordinate lodges. This question has been long in controversy, some lodges contending it took seven members and some three.

Shortage in the Ex-Sheriff's Accounts.

Chehalis, June 13.—Special.—The county commissioners are in special session this week, making an investigation of the accounts of ex-Sheriff Barnett. Experts have gone through them and have reported that there is an apparent shortage of about $1,000 in the accounts with the county. Part of this, at any rate, it is believed, appears through Barnett's carelessness, and can be satisfactorily explained. The shortage in the fees amounts to $571, and of this probably no explanation can be given, though Barnett has always claimed that he could make everything right whenever he had to do it. Only a small part of Barnett's alleged shortage is in his accounts with the county. As sheriff he sold the bankrupt E. Richardson stock last year for $4,500, and has never turned over any part of this amount. He has always claimed that in not doing this he was acting to protect himself.

Like the Radloff Case.

Tacoma, June 13.—Special.—A case that smacks of the famous Radloff mystery is now in progress in the superior court. It is that brought by Johanna C. Martin against the Union Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Portland, Me., to recover $1,000 insurance on the life of her husband, Jonas Martin. He mysteriously disappeared from his home in this city October 28, 1893, being last seen in a boat. November 6, 1893, the boat was found floating near Steilacoom by Miss Runquest, of that town. The company refused to pay the policy, alleging that Martin had entered into collusion with his wife to beat the company out of the policy. In the trial another defense is being set up. It is that the couple had been quarreling and that Martin "disappeared" to avoid further domestic trouble. Richard Saxe Jones, of Seattle, is chief counsel for the defense. A motion for a nonsuit was today denied.

Fire at Northfield, B. C.

Nanaimo, June 13.—Fire wiped out two hotels and a dozen private residences and stores at the mining town of Northfield, three miles from this place, last night. The fire started in Spisak's hotel, about midnight, and was spread by a south wind, destroying house after house in spite of the desperate efforts of the whole community, assisted by large numbers from this city and adjoining camps, to stay its progress. The flames were ultimately conquered at Horth's hotel, which was completely destroyed. No lives were lost. The estimated loss is about $20,000, only partially covered by insurance.

Fire at Chehalis.

Chehalis, June 13.—Special.—The residence of J. F. Sachs, on First street, was burned this morning. The loss on the house and contents was complete. The origin of the fire is unknown. A party of young men returning from Centralia between 12 and 1 o'clock discovered the blaze. The alarm was given, but before the department arrived, which took but a few minutes, the entire building was enveloped. The inmates were rescued with difficulty. They were nearly suffocated by smoke, and had to be carried out. The loss is about $1,000, fully insured.

A Courtesan Drops Dead.

Port Townsend, June 13.—Special.—Marie L. Rochon, a French courtesan, died yesterday of heart disease, and under rather peculiar circumstances. About 2 o'clock in the morning two young attorneys, one of whom had just been admitted to the bar, visited the woman's apartments to collect an account amounting to $12.50. She refused to make a settlement, and in the excitement toppled over on the floor—a corpse. Physicians were summoned, but could render no assistance. At the coroner's inquest the autopsy showed that death was caused by heart failure. She owns some improved real estate in Seattle.

The Trouble in Coeur d'Alene.

Spokane, June 13.—There is no change in the labor situation in the Coeur d'Alenes. The Bunker Hill and Sullivan people are preparing to resume work on a basis of $3 a day for miners and $2.50 for carmen and shovelers, a requisite number of citizens having signed a petition pledging them support. What the result of resumption will be is a matter of conjecture. The Miners' Union says there will be no lawlessness, but that the company will not be able to secure men at the cut wages. Men well informed respecting the situation, however, fear trouble and violence.

Can He Be Receiver and Senator Too?

Port Townsend, June 13.—Special.—The question has been raised in this district as to whether R. C. Wilson, state senator, under the constitution has not forfeited his office by accepting the position of receiver of the First National bank of Port Angeles. His friends claim that the position of receiver is not, within the meaning of the constitution, an office, and for that reason he has not forfeited the senatorship. At any rate, the question rests soley with the senate, which judges the qualifications of its own members.

A. P. A. Victory at Shelton.

Shelton, June 13.—Special.—The school election passed off quietly, although considerable quiet work was done on both sides. The A. P. A.'s ticket carried by good majorities. Directors, Albert J. Munson, 224; Daniel R. Myers, 222; clerk, B. S. Barger, 223. The opposition ticket stood: W. H. Kneeland, 142; W. H. Asmus, 144; Benjamin Snider, 142. Total vote cast, 371.

A. P. A. Victory at Port Angeles.

Port Angeles, June 13.—Special.—Monday's election resulted in a decided victory for the A. P. A. After a hotly contested fight they elected Richard Eacrett director and William Smith clerk. Although the day was extremely disagreeable, nearly 700 votes were cast.

With the blood full of humors, the heated term is all the more oppressive. Give the system a thorough cleansing with Ayer's Sarsaparilla and a dose or two of Ayer's Pills, and you will enjoy summer as never before in your life. Just try this once, and you'll not repent it.

National Mexican Band concert, Madison Park Theater, Sunday afternoon and evening.

MANITOBA TO REFUSE.

She Will Not Tear Down Her Public School System.

PUBLIC FUNDS NOT AVAILABLE.

When Church Schools Existed Before They Were Inefficient.

If Catholic Schools Are to Be Supported by the State, Why Not Mennonite and Icelandic Ones?—Greenway Cannot Undertake to Carry Out the Remedial Order.

Winnipeg, Manitoba, June 13.—In the Manitoba legislature this afternon Attorney General Sexton gave notice of a motion setting forth Manitoba's reply to the Dominion government's demand that separate schools should again be established in Manitoba. It is a direct refusal of the demand. The reply is in the form of a memorial addressed to the governor general of Canada, in council. It first recites the remedial order and then submits the following: "These privileges, which by said order we are commanded to restore to our Roman Catholic fellow citizens, are substantially the same privileges which they enjoyed previous to the year 1890. Compliance with the terms of the order would restore Catholic separate schools with no more satisfactory guarantees for their efficiency than existed prior to the same date. The educational policy embodied in our present statutes was adopted after an examination of the results of the policy theretofore followed, under which the separate Roman Catholic schools, now sought to be restored, had existed for upwards of nineteen years. The said schools were found to be inefficient. As conducted under the Roman Catholic section of the board of education they did not possess the attributes of efficient modern public schools. Their conduct, management and regulation were defective. As a result of the leaving of a large section of the population with no better means of education than was thus supplied, many people grew up in a state of illiteracy. So far as we are aware, there has never been an attempt to defend these schools on their merits, and we do not know of any ground upon which the expenditure of public money in their support could be justified.

"We are therefore compelled to respectfully state to your excellency in council that we cannot accept the responsibility of carrying into effect the terms of the remedial order. The reforms effected in 1890 have given an impetus to educational work, but the difficulties which are inherent in our circumstances have constantly to be met. It will be obvious that the establishment of a set of Roman Catholic schools, followed by a set of Anglican schools and by Mennonite, Icelandic and other schools, would so impair our political system that any approach to even our present general standard of efficiency would be quite impossible. We contemplate the inauguration of such a state of affairs with very grave apprehensions. We have no hesitation in saying there cannot be suggested any measure which, to our minds, would more seriously imperil the development of our province.

"We believe that when the remedial order wes made there was then not available to your excellency in council full and accurate information as to the working of our former system of schools. We also believe there was lacking the means of forming a correct judgment as to the effect upon the province of the changes indicated in the order. Being impressed with this view, we respectfully submit that it is not too late to make a full and deliberate investigation of the whole subject. Should such a course be adopted, we shall cheerfully assist in offering the most complete information available.

"It is urged most strongly that upon so important a matter, involving, as it does, the religious feelings and convictions of different classes of the people in Canada and the educational interests of a province which is expected to become one of the most important in the Dominion, no hasty action should be taken, but that, on the contrary, the greatest care and deliberation should be exercised and a full and thorough investigation made. As to the legislative grant, we hold that it is entirely within the control of the legislature of the province, and that no part of the public funds of the province could be made available for the support of separate schools without the voluntary action of the provincial legislature.

"If this be the case, nothing could be more unfortunate, from the standpoint of the Roman Catholic people themselves, than any hasty or peremptory action on the part of the parliament of Canada, because such action would probably produce strained relations and tend to prevent the possibility of restoring harmony. We understand it has lately been suggested that private funds of the Roman Catholic church and people have been invested in school buildings and lands that are now appropriated for public school purposes. No evidence of such fact has ever been laid before us, so far as we can ascertain, but we confess ourselves willing, if any such injustice can be established, to make full and fair compensation therefor.

"In conclusion we beg respectfully to place on record our continued loyalty to her gracious majesty and to the laws which the parliament of Great Britain has in its wisdom seen fit to enact for the good government of Canada."

The house then adjourned. It is not expected that the question will come up until Monday, when Premier Greenway reaches the city from Ottawa.

A Bicyclist Scares Two Bears.

Tacoma, June 13.—Special.—Ed Montgomery while returning from Olympia on his bicycle met two bears a short distance this side of Nisqually river about 6 o'clock this morning. He swears they were as big as horses. The animals were playing beside the road. When they saw Montgomery attired in a blue sweater and mounted on a wheel they snorted in terror and fled for the woods.

The Police Cases at Vancouver, B. C.

Vancouver, B. C., June 13.—Friends of the three police officers suspended have taken action in the courts to test the qualification of Alderman Gallagher, the local "Dr. Parkhurst." Other members of the council state that even if Gallagher is disqualified they will continue the investigation and place the police force on a thoroughly efficient basis.

Embezzler Dusinberre Pardoned.

Tacoma, June 13.—News was received late tonight that Gov. McGraw today pardoned Samuel B. Dusinberre, ex-cashier of the Bank of Puyallup, who was convicted of embezzlement in the fall of 1893 and sentenced to three years' imprisonment. He was a high liver, and spent part of the money in speculation. Under Warden Coblentz he was head bookkeeper at Walla Walla, and was allowed many liberties.

Supreme Court Decision.

Olympia, June 13.—Special.—The supreme court has affirmed the judgment in the case of the Puget Sound Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Company, respondent, vs. School District No. 73, King

National Mexican Band concert, Madison Park Theater, Sunday afternoon and evening.