THE SEATTLE POST-INTELLIGENCER.

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SCALING DOWN THE PRICES.

• • • • • TODAY • • • • •

There goes into effect another mark down in our Men's Light-Weight Underwear and Hosiery Department. With this scaling down of prices nearly every garment in the stock is offered at about half its original price. Such a general and radical system of reductions has never before been known. : : : : : : : : :

Men's Furnishings.

Underwear.

Fine Balbriggan Underwear reduced to....$ .50 garment
Fine Balbriggan Underwear reduced to.... .75 garment
Fine Balbriggan Underwear reduced to.... 1.00 garment
Fine Australian Wool Underwear reduced to. 1.00 garment
Fine Australian Wool Underwear reduced to. 1.25 garment
Fine Australian Wool Underwear reduced to. 1.50 garment

SOX.

10c a pair for a guaranteed Fast Black Sox.
20c a pair or 3 pairs for 50c, Extra Fine Fast Black Sox.
25c a pair for a very fine Fast Black Sox.
35c a pair or 3 pairs for $1, fine value, Black Sox.

Men's Furnishings.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

We Sell Low Because We Buy Low.

Men's Furnishings.

Shirts.

A fine Unlaundried Shirt for 50c each.
Nightshirts, worth $1 and $1.25, now 75c each.
Fine line Negligee Shirts, 50c, 75c, $1 each.

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A line of Ties, some of them sold at 75c and $1, now 50c each.

Satchels.

We are showing large line of Satchels at moderate prices.

Suspenders.

French Web, blue and black dots, silk ends, 25c pair.
Blue and Red French Web reduced from 75c to 50c pair.

Men's Furnishings.

We Are Agents in Seattle
For . . .
LEWIS' UNDERWEAR,
DR. JAEGER'S UNDERWEAR

W. P. Boyd & Co.

Front Street, Pioneer Square.

ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE.

$13.50 Decorated Semi-Porcelain Set, 107 pieces, now	$8.90	20c Cuspidores, now	$ .10
$2.50 Decorated 10-piece Toilet Set, now	1.75	$5 Berry and Salad Set, French China, now	3.25
$1.75 Blown Water Sets, engraved, now	1.15	$3.50 Berry Saucers, French China, now	2.50
20c White China Bread and Butter Plates, now	.10	$2 China Fruit Plates, now	1.40

M. SELLER & CO. 714 Second St., Boston Block.

After July 4th

We would wish to close our stores at 6:30 every evening except Saturdays. We should deem it a favor if our customers can find it convenient to make their purchases as early in the day as possible.

Wholesale and Retail Grocers. LOUCH, AUGUSTINE & Co., 815 and 817 Front Street.

THE SEATTLE TRANSFER CO.

Main Office, Corner of Third and Weller Streets.

Hacks, Cabs and Baggage Office, Telephone 41, 214 Cherry Street; Freight and Drays, Telephone 359, Warehouse; Coal Telephone 41 or 359.

STORAGE and INSURANCE at the LOWEST RATES

BLOUSE SETS, BELTS AND BELT PINS

Another Large Line Just Received. Prices Very Low.

ALBERT HANSEN, 706 Front St.

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Successors to Levy Bros., 111 Commercial St., Terry-Denny Building.

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CIGARS AND TOBACCO, SMOKERS' ARTICLES, ETC.

WASHINGTON IRON WORKS CO.

J. M. FRINK, Supt. WORKS—Grant St. Bridge, Bet. Norman and B. Sts.

FOUNDRY, MACHINE AND BOILER SHOPS.

You know what you are eating when you use Cleveland's Baking Powder. Its true composition is given on every label. "Pure" and "Sure."

Only a rounded spoonful is required, of Cleveland's Baking Powder, not a heaping spoonful.

"THE CRIME OF 1873."

Horr and Harvey Discuss the Demonetization of Silver.

"COIN" TALKS OF CORRUPTION.

His Opponent Defends the Human Race and the Lawmakers.

Harvey Makes a Populist Speech Assailing the Congress of 1873 as Composed of Thieves and Jobbers—An Error in "Coin's Financial School."

Chicago, July 18.—It was the knife to the hilt today in the Horr-Harvey encounter. Mr. Horr opened up the sharp work right at the start. He said his opponent had stated: "Mr. Horr has only taught in this debate a proposition that is in the interest of every money lender in the world to advocate, and he is here advocating it."

"I say to my opponent now that I am not a money lender. I have not a dollar's interest in any banking institution, or American corporation, or any other corporation on the face of the earth. I have spent my entire life in working for a living; all the early part of that life was spent in hard work on a small farm; I commenced working for myself at $10 a month; there is hardly any kind of hard manual labor in which I have not at some time in my life engaged, consequently my sympathies are with the people who live by toil. I never met a man digging a trench but that I feel like taking off my hat to him, because I once dug ditches for a living. I never meet a brakeman or a baggageman without feeling kindly toward him, because for months I was brakeman on a freight train night and day, and my first promotion to baggagemaster was one of the proudest moments of my life. (Applause). I came into this debate for the purpose of defending the interests, as my friend will learn before I finish it, of the men who live by honest toil. (Applause). I do not think it is anything against a man if he even becomes a stockholder in a national bank—I am informed, Brother Harvey, that your father is fortunate enough to own stock in the Kanawha National bank. Am I right about that?"

Mr. Harvey—No, sir, he does not.

Mr. Horr—Did he ever?

Mr. Harvey—Never did.

Mr. Horr—Well, it would not hurt him if he had, would it?

Mr. Harvey—No, sir.

Mr. Horr—He can own stock in the bank and still keep honest?

Mr. Harvey—Yes.

Mr. Horr—A man could be successful in life without creating in me any spirit of envy. I have learned that men who accumulate money and invest it in building up great industries for the benefit of the people who earn wages bless this nation, and any system which injures them necessarily injures the people who live by daily toil. Consequently, I am just as zealous in my efforts to prevent financial disaster to the business men of this nation as I am to see to it that the wages of the working men are not cut in two by using a debased and depreciated measure of values. (Applause.) When you divide the unit of measure—the value of it—into two pieces and make them take the half of the whole, you have injured them in a way that is beyond computation.

Mr. Harvey—I did not mean to criticise Mr. Horr personally. That he was an advocate of a pernicious principle does not mean that Mr. Horr himself was a bad man. This great question is not going to be decided by the American people by any advocate parading himself before them as being a horny-fisted workingman at any time in his life. (Loud and continued applause.) I do not object to Mr. Horr giving the evolution of his life. I do think it was a little unfair to have omitted in that evolution that he finally became a bank president. I do not deny that Mr. Horr has been, as numerous selfish bank presidents have at one time been, tillers of the soil.

Mr. Horr—In reference to my having been a bank president, I omitted it not because I was ashamed of the fact. It is true that at one time I had saved what we in some places—not in this city—would call a competency, and I was a president of a national bank. In the crash of 1873 I went down. What I had saved was swept from under me. My position as president of the bank I resigned; but I did not steal any money from the bank—not a dollar. I went into the world again single-handed, and went to work a while putting in logs in the northern part of Michigan. I was nominated for congress and sent there, served six years of my life, and did the hardest work I ever did during those six years. I came out of congress just as poor as I went in; I could not have come out any poorer; it was an impossibility. (Laughter.) Mr. Harvey is facetious because I have stated that the money question has given me the headache. I did state that, but mark you, it was the study of the question which made my head ache, not writing such stuff as is in this book. That would not give any man the headache.

Mr. Horr continued to argue that the act of 1873 was prepared after submitting the question to a large number of experts all over the country. We had never had a revision of the mint laws for a number of years, and the men in charge of the mint thought that the time had come when something should be done. Among the men consulted on the question were Mr. Boutwell, the secretary of the treasury; Mr. Knox, deputy controller of the currency; Mr. Linderman, director of the mint; Mr. Parsons, superintendent of the mint at Philadelphia. My friend here intimates that this law must have been wicked because it was hitched on to the revision of the mint laws. Why, that is where it belonged. That was the place to find it. The bill, with the correspondence, was submitted to congress in the most complete form, and with an elaborate report from Mr. Knox, which explained all its provisions. Thousands of the bills were sent broadcast to all parts of the country. The Bankers' Magazine, in its number of July, 1870, printed this report of Mr. Knox and commented on the same. The bill prepared by Mr. Knox was indorsed by Secretary Boutwell, of the treasury, and transmitted to the senate on April 26, 1870. The bill, as it was at that time drafted, dropped the dollar silver coin of the United States and changed the unit of value. That was in the original bill as it was sent to the senate with a letter from the secretary. Now, nobody tried to cover up this fact. In this report of Mr. Knox were found all the letters of these different experts to whom had been sent a draft of the bill, and who had been asked for their opinion on it. Those letters were all printed by order of the senate in connection with the carefully prepared report of Mr. Knox.

Mr. Harvey—Mr. Horr, permit me. Have you the bill and those letters with you?

Mr. Horr—I have not got them here today, but I have them in the city I think.

Mr. Harvey—Will you produce them during the debate?

Mr. Horr—I will if I have them; I do not know whether I brought them with me, but I think I did. Mr. Patterson wrote to Mr. Knox and his letter was printed in the public documents. I will say to this house that every single document I have referred to I copied from the books of the government in the city of Washington myself individually, so I know what I am talking about. Mr. Patterson said: "The silver dollars, half dimes and 3 cent pieces are dispensed with by the senate amendment. Gold becomes the standard money, of which the gold dollar is the unit. Silver is subsidiary, embracing coins from the dime to the half dollar." Can anything be more plain than that? Was there any covering up of anything in that letter?

Mr. Harvey—In the presentation of demonetization I have called attention to the condition, morally, or congress at the time of the passage of the act; to the impeachment charges against Vice President Colfax in 1873, for fraud in connection with legislation; to the resignation of Secretary of War Belknap for bribery, 1873. I now proceed, after first stating for Mr. Horr's information, that Delmar, the English historian, says that the act of 1816 demonetizing silver in England had a clause in it that it might be reinstated by the king; that that clause giving a right to reinstatement was repealed in 1871, and that the act in which it was repealed was within two weeks in the hands of Mr. Knox, the comptroller of the United States treasury (applause), and was in part the basis of the act in this country. There was an era of corruption in congress at that time. Clinton Colgate confessed before the ways and means committee of 1873 to the use of money to influence the incorporation of special features in the internal revenue bill, testifying among other things that Charles Sherman, of Ohio, a brother of Senator Sherman, had been paid $10,000 by the New York stock exchange in connection with the revenue bill. The officials of the stock exchange were subpenaed, and the facts developed that while the money had not been paid, Judge Sherman had rendered a bill to the exchange for his services, and, as he claimed, for securing the services of his brother, Senator Sherman, to put the bill through. (Applause.) It would readily exhaust the words of this debate to go into all the investigations of that notorious congress.

Mr. Horr—The attempt of Mr. Harvey to smirch the congress of the United States, and make the people of this country believe that the people who act as members of congress in this country as a rule are corrupt, and have been subject to purchase and sale, can be characterized only as infamous. (Applause). No nation on the face of the earth ever had a purer set of legislators than have been in the congresses of this country during its existence. There sit before me several members of congress who served with me in several congresses, and I appeal to each and every one of them, if during their entire service they ever saw or mistrusted that money was being used to purchase the members of congress. I served six years without ever knowing that any instance of that kind had occurred during the congresses in which I served. When men start out with the proposition that in order to prove their case they must also prove that the majority of the best men of this country are thieves and scoundrels they had better stop before they began. (Applause). The people of this country—and the congressman is no exception—as an average, are upright, honest business men. Admit that Judge Sherman was guilty of a crime. That was never in any way connected with his brother, John Sherman, and you know it. They exonerated him.

Mr. Harvey—Did they impeach Judge Sherman?

Mr. Horr—Judge Sherman resigned immediately. They drove him from the bench. (Applause). The public opinion of this country would not permit a man to hold a public position who would do a thing of that kind. But what has that to do with the question whether Mr. Knox openly and squarely presented this bill to congress. Mr. Knox said himself, "The coinage of the silver dollar piece, the history of which is here given, is discontinued in the proposed bill. It is by law the dollar unit. The present gold dollar piece is made the dollar unit in the proposed bill."

Mr. Harvey—When was that written?

Mr. Horr—Just before it was sent to congress in 1870. It was a part of the report that Secretary Boutwell sent to the senate in the spring of 1870. It accompanied the bill and was printed in the public document as being an explanation of the bill by order of the senate. Is there anything hidden in those statements?

Mr. Harvey—Among the many charges of corruption made at this period, 1873, there was one of significance when we consider that silver was demonetized by a single sentence being omitted from the report of the conference committee and enrollment of the mint bill, and indicates the power, in this instance a corrupt clerk could have exercised. George A. Bassett, clerk of the ways and means committee in 1873, was charged with having demanded $250 per month from the bankers and brokers of New York to assist them in repealing the tax on borrowed capital, and $5,000 when the act was passed. The Chicago Tribune, of February 21, 1873, the very month in which silver was demonetized, said: "Turkish corruption under the pashas and beys, or Russian official rottenness could scarcely be worse than it is here." (Applause). The salary grab bill was passed March 3, 1873. The people rose en masse and forced congress to repeal this bill, little dreaming at that time that another bill had been passed at that congress that was to rob them of millions of dollars. The people could understand a salary grab, but they could not understand a scientific spoliation of their rights. (Applause). To make plain how the fraud was practiced, I copy into my remarks sections 15 and 16 of the bill supposed to have been read when on its passage, together with the words fraudulently omitted in brackets. Omit the words in brackets and you have these sections as they now read in the statutes; include the words in brackets and you have the sections as the bill was supposed to have passed congress.

Mr. Horr—Where is that from? I don't understand.

Mr. Harvey—I take the two sections as they now appear in the statutes, and I add between brackets the words that were erased from the bill.

Mr. Horr—By whom?

Mr. Harvey (continuing)—Surreptitiously in its passage.

Mr. Horr—By whom? What proof have you that anything was erased?

Mr. Harvey—I'll get to the proof of that a little later. The standard silver dollar was fraudulently omitted after the bill had passed both houses. It will be questioned by our best citizens that such a fraud could be practiced, and the hesitancy with which they accept its truth attests the integrity of our citizenship. Before offering you my proof, and I promise you it shall be conclusive, I wish to speak of official crimes.

Mr. Harvey quoted Judge Kelley, chairman of the committee reporting the bill, to show that in 1873 we were not using coin, and that neither house appreciated the scope and magnitude of the bill, or to have given it political study, particularly as it was a bill to reorganize the mints, not to revise the coin money of the country. "Secretary of War Belknap committed a crime and confessed it, as have many others in high official life, and it is believed because it is confessed. The percentage of those who confess to those who are otherwise found guilty and punished is probably not to exceed 1 per cent., and only a small proportion of those corrupted are ever arraigned. A few years ago, within our own recollection, a few prominent members of the national legislature of France were found guilty and sentenced for accepting bribes to control their votes in connection with the construction of the Panama canal. No people are naturally more tenacious of their liberties than the Irish, yet through the efforts of the unscrupulous diplomat, Lord Castlereagh, English gold, supplemented by royalty's gift of titles, purchased the dissolution of the Irish parliament.

Mr. Horr—Mr. Harvey still continues to rest his case upon an attempt to prove that the human family is made up of

Continued on Third Page.

JOHN MORLEY BEATEN.

Ireland's Great Friend Falls With His Party.

MOB RIOTING IN NEWCASTLE.

Tories Gain in Counties as in Boroughs, and Win Seats in Wales.

The Salisbury Government Will Have at Least 100 Majority—Campbell-Bannerman and T. P. O'Connor Re-elected—Net Tory Gain 55 So Far.

London, July 18.—Today's polling, so far as returns have been received, have the state of the parties as follows:

Conservatives	258
Liberal Unionists	47
Total Unionists	305
Liberals	73
McCarthyites	57
Parnellites	8
Labor	2
Total opposition	138

There was a lull tonight in the election returns, as most of the polls in the counties will not be announced until tomorrow.

JOHN MORLEY.

The Conservatives, with eleven seats won today, have now secured a net gain of 55 seats, giving a majority of 82 in the new house. What returns have been received from the counties indicate that they are following the lead of the boroughs and tories, with every prospect that the government will have a majority of at least 100. The Unionists have gained three seats in Wales.

There was a rumor current tonight that there had been a recount in West Leeds today, giving Col. North a majority over Right Hon. Herbert Gladstone. The rumor was, however, unconfirmed.

Among those re-elected are Sir Campbell-Bannerman, secretary of state for war in Lord Rosebery's cabinet, the resolution to reduce whose salary precipitated the downfall of the government; T. P. O'Connor, Baron Henry de Worms and W. H. Long.

The Liberals have received news of another serious blow. It is announced that John Morley, chief secretary for Ireland under the Rosebery government, has been defeated at Newcastle-on-Tyne, where both the Conservative candidates are successful. The vote was: Chief Hammon, Conservative, 12,833; W. G. Cruddas, Conservative, 12,170; John Morley, Liberal, 11,802; J. Craig, Liberal, 11,154; F. Hammil, Labor, 2,302. At the election in 1892 the total Conservative vote was 13,823, to 25,053 polled during the election just ended, a gain of 11,230.

In Southport, Lancashire, Hon. George N. Curzon, Conservative, the sitting member, received 5,161 votes; Sir H. S. Naylor-Leland, Liberal, 4,399. Herbert Gladstone is elected by the following vote: Col. North, Conservative, 6,218; H. J. Gladstone, Liberal, sitting member, 6,314.

There were riotous scenes in Newcastle tonight. Crowds disappointed at the rejection of Right Hon. John Morley paraded the streets and stoned the windows of the houses of the prominent Unionists and Conservative newspapers. The police were obliged to charge repeatedly and to use their clubs. The mounted police are now patrolling the main streets.

The defeat of Mr. Morley has caused a great sensation throughout Great Britain. After the result of the election was announced today, Mr. Morley, in a speech at Newcastle, said: "This is one of the most tremendous battles ever fought in any British constituency, and I greatly regret that we have been defeated, but we have shown that we know how to bear triumph in moderation, and I hope that we shall show that we know how to bear defeat with cheerful courage." (Cheers.) At the conclusion of his remarks Mr. Morley paid a tribute to the fairness of his opponent in the contest, and thanked his supporters for their efforts during the campaign.

The following candidates have been elected without opposition:

Sussex, Rye division—Arthur M. Brookfield, Conservative.

Renfrewshire, East division—Patrick J. Power, anti-Parnellite.

Kerry, South division—Dennis Kilbride, anti-Parnellite.

Cork, Northeast division—W. A. Braham, anti-Parnellite.

Kildare, North division—Matthew J. Minch, anti-Parnellite.

Middlesex, Enfield division—Henry F. Bowles, Conservative.

Surrey, Middle division—T. Bucknill, Conservative.

Kilkenny, North division—Patrick McDermott, anti-Parnellite.

Worcestershire, South division—Lieut. Col. C. W. Long, Conservative.

Glamorganshire, Resonda Valley division—W. Abraham, Liberal.

Berkshire, Wokingham division—Sir George Russell, bart., Conservative.

Donegal, West division—Timothy D. Sullivan, anti-Parnellite.

Cork, North division—James C. Flynn, anti-Parnellite.

Galway, East divison—G. Roche, anti-Parnellite.

Contested elections have been reported as follows:

Westmoreland, Kendall division—Capt. J. E. Bagot, Conservative, defeated S. Stephenson, Liberal.

Cambridgeshire, Wisbech division—C. T. Giles, Conservatve, defeated Hon. G. Bond, Liberal. Swansea division—B. D. B. Jones, Liberal, defeated Col. Wright, Conservative.

Lincolnshire, Horncastle division—Lord Willoughby de Ersby, Conservative, defeated Wallace, Liberal.

Cumberland, Penrith division—J. W. Lowther, Conservative, defeated Dr. T. E. Douglas, Liberal.

Suffolk, Westbridge division—Charles E. Prettyman, Conservative, defeated A. L. Everett, Liberal.

Mopeth—T. Burt, Liberal, defeated Barrry, Conservative.

Wiltshire, North division—A. Hopkinson, Q. C., Unionist, defeated Lord E. Fitzmorris, Liberal.

Warwickshire, Northeast division—C. T. Newdigate, Conservative, defeated J. M. Tomlinson, Liberal.

Wandsworth—R. Kimber, Conservative, defeated the Liberal candidate.

Essex, Northeast division—J. Round, Conservative, defeated R. Varty, Liberal.

Cheshire, Eddesbury division—H. J. Tolmach, Conservative, defeated R. Bate, Liberal.

Warwickshire, Southwest division—Col. V. Mitward, Conservative, defeated S. Wood, Liberal.

Lancashire, Southwest division—Col. C. H. Blundell, Conservative, defeated S. Wood, Liberal.

Kent, Northwest division—Right Hon. Sir H. Dyke, Conservative, defeated Sir P. Nickalls, Liberal.

Perthshire, West division—Sir D. Currie, Liberal-Unionist, defeated A. D. Pope, Liberal.

Norfolk, South division—F. Taylor, Unionist, defeated T. H. Dolby, Liberal.

Montgomery district, Wales—Maj. E. Price Jones, Conservative, defeated O. Phillips, Liberal.

Duringham, Barnard Castle—Sir. J. W. Pease, Bart., defeated Capt. H. L. Vane, Conservative.

Derbyshire, South division—J. A. Greton, Conservative, defeated H. E. Brown, Liberal.

Pembroke and Haverford, West division—Lieut. Gen. J. W. Laurie, Conservative, defeated C. E. Allen, Liberal.

For the districts of Liverpool returns were as follows: W. E. McCarthy, Conservative, sitting member for Antrim South, 1,450; T. P. O'Connor, anti-Parnellite, sitting member for the district, 2,101. At the last election Mr. O'Connor's majority was 1,105.

East Toxteth—Rt. Hon. Baron H. de Worms, Conservative, sitting member, 3,625; C. T. Dawbars, Liberal, 1,706.

Exham—J. C. Bingham, Liberal-Unionist, 2,884; W. B. Bowring, Liberal, 2,630.

Kirkdale—Sir G. S. Baden-Powell, Conservative, sitting member, 2,188; B. S. Johnson, Liberal, 2,456.

West Derby—Rt. Hon. W. H. Long, Conservative, sitting member, 4,622; Browning, Liberal, 1,688.

West Toxteth—Huston, Conservative, sitting member, 3,609; Mulholland, Liberal, 1,552.

Lancashire—S. E. Eccles-Clair, Liberal-Unionist, 5,722; J. Roby, Liberal, 5,302.

Berkeley—Hon. P. J. Stanhope, Liberal, 5,464; W. A. Lindsay, Conservative, 5,133.

Sturting—S. McCorkle, Conservative, 1,653; Right Hon. Sir Campbell-Bannerman, sitting member, 2,768.

CUBAN PATRIOTS BEATEN.

A Havana Dispatch Announces Continued Spanish Success.

Havana, July 18.—Marshal Campos has arrived at Bayamo. Campos with 200 cavalry sustained fierce fighting and passed the enemy to the number of 3,000 between Manzanillo and Bayamo. Many insurgents were killed and wounded. It is reported that Antonio Maceo is seriously wounded and made a prisoner. Maceo has sent his family to Santo Domingo.

Havana, July 18.—A detachment of the Second battalion of marine infantry at San Diego de Lavella, province of Santa Clara, engaged a band of insurgents. Gen. Lugue, having been informed that the insurgent leader, Bermudez, intended to burn the village of San Diego de Lavella, ordered a detachment of 630 men of the marine infantry and fifteen volunteers to defend the place. The troops, upon arriving at the scene of operations, found that the village was surrounded by about 300 insurgents, who had been keeping up a heavy fire on the little garrison. The latter resisted gallantly until the reinforcements arrived, when the marines, under Capt. Duenas, attacked, routed and dispersed the insurgents, who left twelve dead and twenty wounded on the field. Bermudez and his lieutenant, Linaerez, were wounded. The troops lost three killed and had four wounded. Capt. Duenas was slightly wounded in the hand, but kept on in pursuit of the insurgents, and the news of further fighting is expected at any moment.

The band of insurgents, commanded by Zayas, has been routed. The chiefs of the committee of autonomists, at Cienfuegos, in the Sagua district, have raised a band of insurgents. There was prolonged fighting on Sunday last at Valenzuela, near Barrancas, three leagues from Manzanillo. Firing was heard from 9 o'clock in the morning until 5 o'clock in the evening.

Gomez is understood to have left the province of Puerto Principe, intending to unite his forces with those of insurgents at Corijo. There is said to be bad feeling between Masso and Maceo, and it is reported that the bands of the insurgents under these two leaders are almost ready to fight each other. The cause of this ill-feeling is said to be that Masso's whites are not willing to serve under the colored officers, and the whites are also reported to be opposed to burning property and killing defenseless people. It is added that Masso is desirous of leaving Cuba.

The insurgents have burned Guantanamo, a village on the right bank of the river Couto.

BELGIAN SOCIALISTS FURIOUS.

They Resent a Slur on Atheism, and Revile the Ministers.

Brussels, July 18.—In the chamber of deputies today, during the discussion of the new educational bill, M. Buriet, the premier, said that he pitied parents who "allowed their children to wallow in the slop of atheism."

This remark brought forth a torrent of invectives from the socialists against the ministers, and insulting expressions passed between them and the bench. In fact, personal violence was only averted by the hurried adjournment of the session.

TO COMPLETE PANAMA CANAL.

Work to Be Begun on a Grand Scale Next Month.

Colon, July 18.—The entire Isthmian press is more than ever satisfied that the construction of the Panama canal is as good as an accomplished fact. The recent visit of the Nicaraguan canal commission from the United States tended to stir up the rivalry to the Nicaraguan scheme.

The announcement is now made that work will begin here on a grand scale in August.

Gen. Alfaro's Conquest of Ecuador.

Panama, July 18.—Advices from Guayaquil, Ecuador, say that Gen. Alfaro has at last carried out his long-contemplated design and started on his march for the interior of Ecuador. Gen. Alfaro has under his command on the march 1,500 troops, and more are being mobilized to bring up the rear. A branch of the Red Cross Society has been organized in Guayaquil and accompanies Gen. Alfaro.

An Apology to Croker and Simms.

London, July 19.—The paper which first published the allegation that Willie Simms, Richard Croker's jockey, had driven a horse to death in a race against time, from Newmarket to Cambridge and back, today apologized to Messrs. Croker and Simms.

Sir Henry Irving's Knighthood.

London, July 18.—Henry Irving, Walter Besant and sixteen others went to Winsor Castle today and were knighted by the queen.

Washington Pensions.

Washington City, July 13.—Special.—Solon Peterson, of Waitsburg, has been granted a renewal and increase in his pension. The pensions of Robert S. Lybarger, of Newaukum, Lewis county; George D. Mattison, of Puyallup, Pierce county; Joseph Chaplin, of Mount Vernon, Skagit county; Lyman Gilpatrick, of Spokane, and Caleb Tarleton, of Wynooche, Chehalis county; Jesse Bishop, of Palouse, Whitman county; John C. Fields, of Port Angeles, Clallam county; Charles B. Cornell, of Spokane, and James H. Robb, of South Bend, have been reduced.

To make your business pay, good health is a prime factor. To secure good health the blood should be kept pure and vigorous by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. When the vital fluid is impure and sluggish, there can be neither health, strength nor ambition.

CHEATED THE GIBBET.

Henry Smith, the Spangle Murderer, Kills Himself.

BREAKS OUT OF SPOKANE JAIL.

Being Pursued by a Bicycle Rider, He Jumps Into the River.

Unable to Swim Across, He Returns to Shore and Is Seized—He Suddenly Draws a Razor and Cuts His Throat, Dying Almost at Once.

Spokane, July 18.—H. D. Smith, the convicted murderer of John Wyant, cheated the gallows this afternoon by killing himself in an ineffectual effort to regain his liberty. For an hour this afternoon there was intense excitement at the county jail. While deputy sheriffs were out chasing one fleeing prisoner, a wholesale jail delivery was nearly accomplished.

Smith, who occupied one of the strong cells outside the main jail corridor, had just been served with his meal by Jailer Thompson, and the latter, with Cook Jim Brady, had gone into the upper tier of cells to feed twenty or more prisoners, when a trusty in the kitchen sang out: "Say, Brady, Smith has got away."

In a moment Thompson and Brady came flying downstairs, and saw Smith rapidly making tracks through the jail yard. Brady told Deputy Lon Cisna of Smith's escape, and kept on close after the fleeing man. Cisna hurriedly mounted his bicycle and joined in the chase. Smith ran like a deer and was gaining on Brady, but when he saw he was being pursued on a wheel he turned south and started for the river, which he reached a short distance ahead of his pursuers.

Smith leaped into the rapid current and attempted to reach the other side, but the water was running too swiftly for him, and he was gradually carried in to shore. A man fishing along the bank saw Smith coming, and, hearing the shouts of the pursuing officers to grab the swimmer, waded out a few feet and grasped the now exhausted Smith by the collar of his shirt. Smith struggled a moment, suddenly pulled out a razor from underneath his vest, and, before the man holding him could interfere, drew the razor across his own throat, completely severing his windpipe. Blood spurted from the wound in a stream, and after staggering a moment Smith sank to the ground and expired in a few moments.

Meantime, the prisoners in the jail were not idle. Deputy Thompson in his haste had forgotten to lock the great iron door leading out from the upper corridor when he started out to chase Smith. He left the jail without a guard, and the prisoners were soon running loose around the jail trying to find an avenue of escape. They took one of the ball-and-chains used for shackling, and commenced hammering a hole in the wall. They had just succeeded in knocking a hole through when Deputy Sheriff Goodsell, who had joined the chase, was notified of what was going on, and rushing to the jail found about twenty desperate criminals confronting him. He drew his revolver and fired over the heads of the desperate crew and ordered them to get into their cells at once or he would kill them. They concluded to obey, and walked back into their cages.

Smith's escape from jail was made easy by an oversight of the jailer, who had neglected to lock his door after taking in food.

Henry D. Smith, alias Jones, murdered John Wyant, an aged farmer, who lived several miles southwest of Spangle, Spokane county. Wyant was thought to have saved considerable money by his thrift and close attention to his work and was one of those who had no faith in banks, and it was generally believed that he kept his money secreted about his house. He lived alone, and being of a rather unsociable disposition, his neighbors seldom visited him. On the night of the murder, in 1892, a farmer named Riley discovered the barn on Wyant's farm to be burning, and with several other men he went to the place. Through the flames of the burning barn they could see the old man's blackened body, but the heat was so intense that they were unable to go near the building. When the fire burned itself out the remains were found almost entirely cremated. Enough remained of the trunk and head, however, to prove the body to be that of John Wyant. Through the head was found a suspicious looking hole about the diameter of a lead pencil, and through the neck another hole was discovered later. A closer examination proved beyond any doubt that these holes were made by bullets and that the old man had been murdered. Smith was arrested at Spangle the next night. Blood was found on his clothing, and several charges in his revolver were gone. His hand was powder burned. The state made out a perfect case of circumstantial evidence, and the supreme court refused to set Smith free. He had served seven years at San Quentin prison, California, for cattle stealing.

The Michigan Forest Fires.

Traverse City, Mich., July 18.—Forest fires have broken out again west and southeast of the city, fanned by strong winds, and farmers have been kept busy the past twenty-four hours trying to save their houses and buildings. There has not been enough rain to wet things down in over six weeks, and everything is dry as tinder. Seven thousand ties along the track near Leroy are burning, and the Grand Rapids & Indiana train due here was ordered around by Baldwin last night.

Cadillac, Mich., July 18.—Forest fires in this vicinity are raging so rapidly that the Grand Rapids & Indianapolis and the Ann Arbor & Michigan railroads have abandoned traffic.

Muskegon, Mich., July 18.—Heavy rains fell tonight, deluging the northern part of the country and extinguishing the forest fires which have been raging for two weeks.

Lehigh Coal Company Sells Bonds.

Philadelphia, July 18.—Following close upon the sale by the Lehigh Coal Company of over $6,000,000 bonds in London, comes the official announcement of a similar transaction by the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company, which today sold to Brown Bros. & Co., of this city, the American branch of the foreign house that took yesterday's big issue, $1,000,000 collateral trust bonds, bearing interest at 4½ per cent., and redeemable in ten years in gold. The bonds were sold at par and accrued interest. Of the proceeds $500,000 will be used in liquidation of the floating indebtedness. The remainder will be expended in equipments.

A Woman Sentenced to Electric Chair.

New York, July 18.—Sentence of death by electrocution was today passed upon Maria Barberi, who on April 26 cut the throat of Domico Cataldo, a bootblack, with whom she had been living and who cast her off. The execution was set for the week beginning August 19.

Washington Postoffices.

Washington City, July 13.—Special.—C. T. Irvin has been appointed postmaster at Grand Coulee, Lincoln county, in place of G. D. Shamblin, resigned. The postoffice at Bridge Creek, Okanogan county, has been discontinued. The mail hereafter will be taken to Stehekin.