THE SEATTLE POST-INTELLIGENCER.

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We Spare No Pains to Make This a Pleasant Store to Trade in.

SAMPLES WITH PLEASURE

W. P. BOYD & CO.

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

The Honest Dollar Always Finds an Honest Bargain Here.

Front street cars pass our door.
All street cars stop within a block or two of our door.
Visitors are just as welcome as purchasers.
Salespeople not allowed to urge sales.

• • • THIS STORE • • •

Never stands still, never takes a vacation. Its helpers get ample breathing spells, to be sure, but the business goes on. Stocks are kept at high tide all the year 'round, and the stay-at-home or the tarrying tourist finds Boyd's interesting every day in the year. The July shopper will find many opportunities here to save dimes and dollars.

• • • DRESS GOODS • • •

Cheviots and Tweeds, in fancy stripes and checks, at ..... 25c a Yard

Black and Colored Serges are favorites We show an immense variety of styles and prices

• • • FANCY GOODS • • •

Nainsook Yokes, tucked and embroidered, At ..... $ .75 Each

Accordion Pleated Silk Collars At ..... $ .75 Each

Brussels Net Collars, accordion pleated, At ..... $1.25 Each

Fancy Neck Bands at 25c, 35c, 50c and ..... $ .75 Each

• • • DOWN CUSHIONS • • •

For porch or hammock, pretty sateen covering, finished with ruffle. They come in three sizes, 18x18, 20x20, 22x22.

• • • LACE CURTAINS • • •

A hundred or so of different styles to choose from, with low enough prices pinned on them to insure quick selling.

W. P. Boyd & Co.

Front Street, Pioneer Place.

ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE.

A Few More of the Great Bargains We Are Offering:

30c China Gold Band Cup and Saucer for 15c

20c White China Bread and Butter Plates for 10c

60c Flower Vases For 30c

$1 Dozen Baking Shells for ..... 65c Doz.

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

Burnham's Beef, Wine and Iron.

A Tonic of Great Excellence. Within the Reach of the Poor Man.

Agents for the Manufacturers. LOUCH, AUGUSTINE & Co. 815 and 817 Front St.

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

A NEW LINE OF BELTS AND BLOUSE SETS

Bead Edge, Embossed and Enameled. Very Cheap.

ALBERT HANSEN, 706 Front St.

We Still Have All Sizes, Shades and Styles in TAN SHOES

And we are selling them cheaper than ever. Great reductions on all broken lines in shoes, Oxfords and slippers. Ladies wearing small sizes can fit their feet at our store for ONE-HALF PRICE, as we are overstocked on narrow widths and sizes from 1½ to 3½.

L. A. TREEN & CO. 707 Front St.

Laird, Schober & Co.'s samples are disappearing fast at the 25 per cent. discount.

For making fine cake

Cleveland's Baking Powder

has no equal.

Cleveland's, the best that money can buy.

Cleveland Baking Powder Co., 81 Fulton St., New York.

OREGON IS DEFEATED.

Her Commissioner Can't Arrest Washington Fishermen.

DECISION OF FEDERAL COURT.

Washington Owns the River and the Salmon Out to the Middle.

Proceedings of the Teachers' Institute at Tacoma—The Sale of the Oregon Pacific to Hammond, of Montana, for $100,000 Confirmed.

Portland, July 22.—In the United States district court today Judge Bellinger, of the district of Oregon, and Judge Hanford, of Washington, sitting jointly, decided that the state of Oregon has not the right to regulate fishing in the whole of the Columbia river, but only as far as the center of the river, which is the boundary line between the two states.

Herman Mattson was arrested in Pacific county, Wash., by the sheriff of Clatsop county, Or., for fishing between the hours of 6 p. m., Saturday, and 6 p. m., Sunday, contrary to the laws of Oregon and fined $50. Mattson applied to the United States court for a writ of habeas corpus, and the court today granted it. The court says:

"The petitioner is imprisoned upon a conviction in the circuit court of the state of Oregon for Clatsop county of fishing in the Columbia river within the territorial limits of the state of Washington, in violation of the laws of Oregon. This imprisonment is under the authority of the provisions contained in the constitution of Oregon and in the act of congress admitting the state into the Union, which provides in effect that the state of Oregon shall have concurrent jurisdiction on the Columbia and all other rivers and waters bordering on the state of Oregon, so far as the same form a common boundary to said state, or any other states now or hereafter to be formed or bounded by the same. The territorial boundary of the state on the north is the middle of the channel of the Columbia river.

"By the constitution of the state of Washington and the act of congress admitting that state into the Union, the south boundary of that state is fixed at the middle of the channel of the Columbia river Neither act makes any provision for the exercise of jurisdiction concurrently with Oregon on such river. It is claimed, among other things, in behalf of the petitioner, that the act of congress admitting Washington into the Union, passed subsequently to the Oregon enabling act, has the effect to repeal so much of the earlier act as established concurrent jurisdiction upon the Columbia river.

"Oregon has established a weekly close season for the Columbia river, and has made fishing in the river during such season a crime, and it undertakes to punish a citizen of Washington for fishing in violation of this restriction in that part of the river within his own state, although by the laws of such state he is permitted to fish on the day interdicted by Oregon. It is no reason for this assumption of legislative control by Oregon within the boundaries of Washington that the latter state has the right to legislate similarly with reference to the river.

"Washington is precluded by the legislation of Oregon over the river from legislating otherwise. What is thus accorded to Washington is not a right, but the necessity of acquiescence to avoid a conflict of jurisdiction.

"The word 'concurrent,' in its legal and generally accepted definition, means acting in conjunction, and when applied to the jurisdiction of Oregon to enact penal laws for the Columbia river it can only mean the power to enact such criminal statutes as are agreed to or acquiesced in by the state of Washington, or as are already in force within its jurisdiction. The two states own the bed of the Columbia river upon their respective sides to the middle channel, and the citizens of each, within such boundary, have a common right of fishing, so long as the navigation of the river is not obstructed."

Whenever on this Coast or elsewhere Price's Baking Powder has been once tried it has thereafter been used exclusively.

INDIAN TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

Begun at Tacoma With Attendance of One Hundred.

Tacoma, July 22.—The big Indian institute for the territory west of the Missouri river opened here today in the First Congregational church, and will remain in session all the week Over 100 agents, superintendents and instructors are here from the Indian agencies of California, Nevada, Arizona, Kansas, Nebraska, Montana, Alaska, Oregon, Idaho and Washington. The most prominent attendants are Prof. W. N. Hallman, superintendent of Indian schools; C. D. Rakeshaw and William M. Morris, supervisors of Indian schools, all of Washington City, and Prof. Bakeless, of the Carlisle, Pa., school, one of the most prominent Indian educators in the country. The object of the institute is to discuss methods of work pertaining to Indian instruction. All the employes of the Indian educational service in the states named were directed to attend.

The institute organized today with Indian Supervisor Rakeshaw in the chair and Superintendent Arkwright, of the Crow agency, Montana, and L. W. Parker, of the Tonasket school, Washington, acting as secretaries. Superintendent of Schools James, of this city, delivered the address of welcome, and Dr. Newbern, superintendent of the Puyallup school, responded. An instructive paper on "Home Life in an Indian School," was read by Mrs. M. C. Watkins, of the Klamath school, Oregon, and an essay on "Elements of Success in School Work" was read by Superintendent Hanks, of the Colville school. This evening the question, "Is the State of Washington Ready to Take Full Charge of the Education of Indians Within Her Borders," was discuss by Prof. James, of this city, and Hon. R. J. Alexander, of the Puyallup commission.

It does not appear that any baking powder, when presented in competition with the Royal, either at the government tests or before World's Fair juries, has ever received favor or award over the Royal or made an equal showing in purity, strength or wholesomeness.

Suit Against the City of Tacoma.

Tacoma, July 22.—Special.—Action has been brought in the superior court by Andrew C. Smith and George O. Kelly, as executors and trustees of Edward S. Smith, deceased, against the city to set aside the entire assessment tax levy and delinquent tax sale of 1891 upon numerous alleged irregularities in the proceedings throughout, to declare void all sales and to enjoin the city treasurer from issuing any deed for the lands, and enjoining the defendants from asserting any title thereto on account of the invalid tax sale and purchases.

The plaintiffs declare that they are the owners of certain lands in the Smith & Fife addition amounting to 514 lots all told, and 234 lots in other parts of the city that they want released from this cloud upon their title, and they further say that at the time of said delinquent tax sale, February 1, 1892, other city properties amounting to more than 1,000 different tracts and belonging to more than 500 persons other than the plaintiffs were included in the advertisement of sale and sold. The property was sold by George W. Boggs, the then city treasurer, and the certificates of sale draw 10 per cent. per annum for interest. If this suit succeeds it follows as a plain consequence that the city must pay these defendants and the 500 others holding certificates, the amount they paid for the properties sold, and the 10 per cent. additional as interest.

THE OREGON PACIFIC ROAD.

Its Sale to Hammond, of Montana, for $100,000, Confirmed.

Salem, July 22.—The supreme court today affirmed the decision of the lower court in the case of the Farmers Loan and Trust Company, of New York, as trustees, against the Oregon Pacific Railway Company. The Oregon Pacific road, 149 miles in length, together with all the rolling stock, franchises, etc., was sold at public auction to A. B. Hammond, of Missoula, Mont., for $100,000, to satisfy the claims of creditors which amounted to many times this sum, and the sale was confirmed by the state circuit court. An appeal was taken and the supreme court today affirmed the decision of the lower court. The road and its equipments represent an outlay of about $11,000,000. The bonded indebtedness of the road was about $15,000,000. The objection to the confirmation of the sale urged by the Oregon Pacific was inadequacy of the bid.

Mr. Hammond states that he will extend the road eastward and make a transcontinental connection in Idaho or Wyoming.

SUICIDE AT PORT ANGELES.

Philip Sauter, Despondent Because of Misfortune, Ends His Life.

Port Angeles, July 22.—Special.—Philip Sauter was found dead this morning in his cabin on Tumwater hill. A pistol in his hand and a bullet hole through his head told how he had met his end. Sauter, who for five years past has been a merchant tailor in this city, has often threatened to commit suicide, consequently his friends, though shocked, were not surprised to hear of the tragedy. Sauter was until recently owner of quite an amount of property in this city, but it was sold under judgment, which, together with other misfortunes, probably caused him to commit suicide.

The Whatcom Normal School.

Whatcom, July 22.—Special.—Maj. Wilkin, chairman of the normal school board, has returned from a trip to Seattle, Spokane, Cheney, Ellensburg and Olympia in the interest of the school. He examined the plans of the new building at Cheney and had a conference with the architect at Spokane. He visited the Ellensburg building, met all of the trustees of both schools, had a conference with the governor at Olympia and with Architect Copeland and Secretary Rice, of the capitol commission, and at Seattle met Secretary Meany, of the board of regents of the state university, and had a conference with Park Superintendent Schwagerl as to the location of the building and improvement of the grounds. He secured plans of the Cheney and Ellensburg buildings, blank forms of bids, contracts, bonds, etc., and everything necessary to enable the trustees to begin their work advantageously here, which they will do as soon as Mr. Edens, who has been absent from the city two or three days, returns, probably tomorrow.

Oregon Democrats Not for Silver.

Portland, July 22.—Napoleon Davis, secretary of the Democratic state central committee, has sent a circular letter to the chairmen of county committees as to the propriety of calling a state convention for the purpose of the adoption of a declaration regarding silver. He has already received twenty replies, but most of them are ambiguous in terms and do not give a full expression of opinion. The chairman of the Multnomah county committee, the largest county in the state, expresses himself as very much opposed to a convention.

Murder Near Baker City, Or.

Baker City, July 22.—James Circey shot and instantly killed a man named Brown and seriously wounded Joseph Meyertholen yesterday at the White mine, twelve miles from this city. Circey escaped to the mountains. The shooting is the result of a dispute over the mine. About six years ago S. J. Fore shot and killed Henry Dell over the same claim.

Excessive Cost of a Pumping Station.

Tacoma, July 22.—Special.—According to the statement made in the council Saturday, it cost the city $859.42 to construct pump station C at Crystal Springs. Pump station C is a shed 14x24 feet in size. Councilman Bulger thinks the city has been swindled somewhere, and he wants to know about it. He will bring the matter up in the council Saturday.

A Corpse Found Near Sedro.

Burlington, July 22.—Special.—The remains of an unknown man were found in the woods two miles north of Sedro yesterday. The body had lain so long there was little left of it but the bones and some articles of clothing.

It is thought the remains are those of a bartender who disappeared from Woolley about two years ago.

When San Francisco's Half Million Club is in a city as large as its name the favorite baking powder on the Coast will still be Dr. Price's.

Two Persons Drowned at Portland.

Portland, July 22.—William Moran, aged 35, and Hattie Colby, aged 9, were drowned this evening in the Willamette river three miles from this city. They started across a boom of logs to where the boat was tied. The logs began rolling and the girl fell into the water. Moran jumped in after her, and both were drowned. Moran's body was recovered.

A Child Burned at Winona, Wash.

Winona, Wash., July 22.—Saturday afternoon Eddie Lounsburg, aged 3 years, was playing with a bunch of matches while his mother was out of the room and set fire to his clothes. His lower limbs were burned to a crisp before he was discovered. He died in about six hours.

The official food analyses by the United States government show the Royal to be a pure cream of tartar baking powder, the highest in strength, evolving 160.6 cubic inches of leavening gas per single ounce of powder. There were eight other brands of cream of tartar powders tested, and their average strength was less than 111 cubic inches of gas per ounce of powder.

A Spokane Hunter Killed.

Spokane, July 22.—Andrew Johaneson, while hunting yesterday afternoon fatally shot himself and died from the wound last night.

The Jeanette's Cook Heard From.

New York, July 22.—Charley Fong Sing, an American-born Chinese, has applied to the police civil service board for appointment as patrolman to do special duty in tracking Chinese criminals. He has had training for the work in San Francisco, where he closed many opium joints and gambling dens. Charley was 13 years old when he shipped with Lieut. De Long on the exploring ship Jeanette. He was one of the party from the Jeanette that was rescued by the Russian expedition. He received a medal from the secretary of the navy in recognition of his bravery. After his return from the Greely expedition Charley came here and married an American girl, who converted him to Christianity. She is now living in Astoria, Or., where Charley owns a hotel.

Investigation of the vaults of the Dime Savings bank, Willimantic, Conn., shows the deficit to be at least $35,900.

"Pet Cigarettes"

Have always been the favorite among the better class of smokers.

THE VALUE OF GOLD.

Harvey Denies That It Has Depreciated Since 1873.

HORR A GOLD MONO-METALLIST.

He Thinks That Silver Will Never Again Be a Money Metal.

It Became Cheap Just as Iron and Zinc Did—"Coin" Seems to Think That a Stockholder in a Bank Cannot Be Honest.

Chicago, July 22.—"Back dates" were thrown to the dogs today in the debate between Horr and Harvey. It was more than ever a case of Greek meet Greek, and as the interest in the tug-of-war heightened it was at once seen that the days of Pericles, as well as 1792, 1873 and other years, no mater how historic or important, were all barred more or less in favor of 1895.

Horr opened with a written argument touching upon the impossibility of maintaining a fixed ratio between gold and silver. As a result of experience, he said, all civilized nations had discarded silver as a standard money. It was useless to exploit long tables of ratios to show whether a double standard could be maintained. The world had pronounced against silver.

Harvey said he had been called on by letters and telegrams to give statements made by Blaine, Ingalls and others concerning the demonetization act. He said the words at his disposal in the debate would not admit of it. Taking up Horr's eulogy upon Senator Morrill, delivered Saturday, he charged Morrill with saying that no silver dollar had been coined for forty years prior to 1873. Harvey read from a report of the director of the mint showing that silver dollars in greater or less amounts had been coined nearly every year. The fact was, Morrill was a bank stockholder, with a bank stockholder's prejudices. He called on Horr to explain.

Horr said Morrill had not meant to say that not a dollar had been coined, but none to speak of had been. The most that could be said was that Morrill had made a mistake. Harvey in his book had made a bad mistake in stating the amount of silver coined during the life of the government. Mr. Horr declared that the insinuation that because Judge Morrill was an owner of bank stock he was not to be believed was too contemptible for consideration.

Mr. Harvey said that in raising the point of the coinage of silver prior to 1873 he wanted to establish a fact in history, which had been obscured by false statements that such coinage had not taken place. He wanted to make this answer in the presence of the gold men. Proceeding, Mr. Harvey said he did not mean to reflect on any man's integrity because he was a bank stockholder. He merely wanted to show that men were swerved in their expression of facts by their interests.

Mr. Harvey then defined scientific bimetallism to be the free coinage of both gold and silver at an assumed ratio; a change in size of the metallic dollar when the parity between the gold and silver should require; the option to both individuals and the government to pay in the cheaper metal. He held that under these conditions silver would not depreciate, because there would be an unlimited demand at the ratio fixed by law, and no man would sell his bullion below the price at which he could have it coined. Mr. Harvey submitted a table to show that from 1687 up to 1873 the commercial ratio had remained remarkably close to the legal ratio, notwithstanding the demonetization of it by England and another of the great nations of the Old World.

Mr. Horr said this matter of ratio had little or nothing to do with the question. The fact was that all the civilized nations of the world refused to recognize silver except at its bullion value. For us to attempt free coinage alone was not practicable. Mr. Horr then took the proposition of Mr. Harvey's book that making the dollar one-half the present value would double the value of everything in the United States except debts. Mr. Horr pronounced this as absurd, saying we might as well say that if we cut our yardsticks in two it would double the amount of cloth in the country. He said Mr. Harvey seemed to be "stuck on sweet sixteen to one." In his book he proposed to keep the metal value at a parity by reducing the amount of gold in the gold dollar. Carried to its legitimate results, the ratio would become 16 to ½ or 32 to 1.

Mr. Harvey proceeded to argue that both gold and silver were the measure of values until 1873. Referring to the cutting of the yardstick in two, Mr. Harvey said that the gold men had doubled the yardstick in 1873. He asked whether, if half the gold were destroyed, the value of the gold dollar would be doubled.

Mr. Horr shook his head.

Mr. Harvey said he would illustrate it in another way which the farmers would understand. If half the wheat crop in the United States were destroyed, would not the price of wheat on the Chicago Board of Trade be doubled? In demonetizing silver in 1873, the gold of the yardstick had been doubled. The friends of silver were merely asking for the restoration of the measure by readmitting silver to coinage.

Mr. Horr, in reply to the charge that the demonetization of silver cut the value of products in two, said that if that were true prices would have at once dropped 50 per cent. The fact was that they did not. If the destruction of half the wheat crop would raise prices fourfold the demonetization of silver did not destroy it. Returning to the attack, Mr. Horr said that Mr. Harvey did not care for ratio. What he wanted was a cheap dollar and the cheapening of the emoluments of labor. That was the most prosperous country in which its workmen were best paid.

Mr. Harvey said that a dear dollar and a cheap dollar were comparative terms, to be measured by a man's circumstances. If a gold dollar were worth more than a silver dollar, some more costly substance might be found with which to make dollars. He said he did not propose to allow Mr. Horr to pose as the friend of the laboring man. The gold men had thrown some 4,000,000 of workingmen out of employment and had put some of them in prison because they objected to having their wages decreased. Mr. Harvey promised at the proper time to show the logical relation of the gold basis to the workingmen.

Mr. Horr said it was in 1879 that we resumed specie payment and the only money of final redemption was gold. He asked, was distress abroad in the land from that on? The fact is, the years from 1879 to 1892 found our people better employed and at better wages than in any other same number of years since this government was formed. (Applause.) Four millions of men today out of employment? Where did you get your figures?

Mr. Harvey—I said from two to four millions.

Mr. Horr—Two to four millions? Four millions is out of the question. Two millions is just as bad. There is no truth in either statement

Mr. Harvey—As to the prosperity of this country between 1879 and 1892, you could not break down a great nation like this in one year. It has taken a short period to bring us to the bitter cup of disappointment and distress. I know that every four years the political parties have charged each other with having destroyed the prosperity of the previous four years. (Applause.) Continuing, Mr. Harvey asked Mr. Horr not to refer to the "prosperity of the country from 1873 to 1895." The word "tramp" was coined in 1873, and the United States census shows that the depression has been increasing at a disproportionate ratio. So has the number of penitentiary convicts, persons confined in almshouses and insane asylums, and of suicides; the prosperity that has built up millionaires and multi-millionaires and strewed this country with millions of tramps and paupers and men that do not know how they are going to provide for their families in the coming year. (Applause.) A change in relative production had no effect as long as the mints were open to the coinage of the two metals. (Applause.)

Mr. Horr—I have never said that the cheap price of silver was on account of its over production. Silver has become cheap in this world just precisely the same as wheat and iron, and zinc and lead, and other articles have been cheapened. Just precisely for the same reason. (Applause) All of these articles have been cheapened by the natural laws which govern the production of every substance known to the producers of the world.

Mr. W. D. Wilcox, of Chicago—How about gold?

Mr. Horr—Gold the same. I am glad you asked me. Gold depreciated in value in less than 100 years 50 per cent. It is cheaper now than it was in 1873. All articles that can be produced by inventions are cheaper than they were before the invention was made. Everything which brings machinery into play and puts less human toil into their production cheapens the article. The whole trend of civilization is to cheapen human products, gold as well as silver and wheat. A large number of the articles today produced in the world have not been decreased in value at all by the demonetization of silver, but simply because the laws of production have crowded down the price. I can get today twice as much gold for a day's work at the plow as I did in 1849. The people of this country are paid in gold for their work; so they were in 1880. Wages are 70 per cent. higher paid in gold for the same amount of work than in 1860. Has not gold depreciated then, when you measure it with the great commodity of human toil? What I find fault with is that silver men invariably leave out of their calculation the article of labor, and the article of labor is the real article known in the civilized world. Cut down the pay of labor and you paralyze the entire business of any nation. The men who do the work, especially in a republic like ours, are the men who consume.

Mr. Harvey—Mr. Horr says that everything has cheapened, including gold. To say that gold and product cheapen simultaneously is a flat contradiction. You buy gold by exchanging other products for it. When it takes more property to buy gold than formerly, gold has risen. Instead of becoming cheaper, gold has become dearer, and yet Mr. Horr's sophistry reasons that it has become cheaper. He says to the laboring man: "You can buy more with a gold dollar now than you ever could," and then turns to you and says that gold is growing cheaper all the time.

This ended the debate for the day, and questions were submitted from the audience.

Mr. Horr—This question is put to me by Mr. John J. McGrath, treasurer of the Bricklayers' and Stonemasons' Union, of Chicago. I do not know that I quite understand his question, but I will read it. "Why is it that the workman's opportunity does not keep pace with his increased productiveness; if he produces five times what he did twenty years ago, ought he to get five times the pay? In other words, what right has the dollar that its value (purchasing power) should be increased thereby?" I do not understand the last line. I understand the import, however, of the general question. The trouble with that question is that Mr. McGrath assumes two or three things that may not be true. "Why is it that the workingman's opportunity does not keep pace with his increasing productiveness?" I did not know but what it did. "If he produces five times what he did twenty years ago?" Well, I do not know as he does. Do you lay five times as many brick as you used to lay thirty years ago? Can a man do that? It is a fair question. I do not know as you could do that.

Mr. Harvey—Did not you state in your argument the other day that the productiveness had increased something like five times as much?

Mr. Horr—I do not know whether I did or not; I would say so now, but I did not say that each laboring man produced five times as much, by any means. I stated before, and I will repeat it now, that every invention that is made may increase productiveness twenty times, but not of the man that works at hand labor. I stated the law this morning that whenever such invention is made, a part of the profits should go to increase the pay of the laborers, part of it should go to cheapening of the substance for those who consume it, and part to the inventor or manager to pay him for his invention and for running the business. Now, Mr. McGrath, how much do you get a day for laying bricks?

Mr. Harvey—Mr. McGrath handed me that question Saturday, and asked me to see that it was put to you.

Mr. Horr—Is there any one in this audience who knows what bricklayers get here today for such work? I would like to know if any of these men who are cheering me or Mr. Harvey are bricklayers, or if they know how much bricklayers get now. My friend here says 50 cents an hour. That would be at the rate of $5 for ten hours. I used to hire bricklayers for $2.25 a day. They were paid in the currency of the country. They earn now $4 a day and are paid in gold. Does that show that gold has increased in price?

Mr. Harvey—They get it when they work.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Always at the head of the procession—Dr. Price's—the best of the baking powders.

THE BIGGEST GOLD DEPOSIT.

Shipped From the Yukon, via Seattle, to Helena.

Helena, July 22.—The Helena assay office today received the biggest single deposit of gold dust ever made in Helena. It is over 3,000 ounces and worth about $55,000. It is the first shipment for the season from the placer mines on the Yukon river in Alaska, and was brought to Seattle by steamer.

The unequalled strength of the Royal, as certified by the highest baking powder authorities, makes it the cheapest to use, even at a higher price than others.

The Railroad Consolidation.

New York, July 22.—Last week Chairman E. D. Adams, of the Northern Pacific reorganization committee, and Jacob C. Schiff, representing the Great Northern Railway Company, held several conferences with J. P. Morgan & Co., at which a plan for the settlement of the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern interests was reached. President J. J. Hill, of the Great Northern company, left Chicago for New York today to put the final touches to the agreement.

Suicide of a Rich Dentist.

Louisville, July 22.—Dr. Samuel T. Butler, a prominent dentist, committed suicide at the Louisville house today by taking morphine. He had been on a spree for several days He was closely related to Senator Butler, of Virginia. Dr. Butler is reputed to have been worth several hundred thousand dollars. He came to Louisville seventeen years ago under the assumed named of Dr. Wayle. He amassed a fortune. Several years ago he paid off an old debt of $11,000 that he owed in Virginia, and then assumed his right name.

"Old Dominion" Cigarettes.

Ask your dealer for them.

HOLMES' BUTCHER DEN.

The Chicago Police Digging Up Women's Bloody Clothes.

A BLOODY NOOSE DISCOVERED.

Also Human Bones, a Man's Bloody Vest and Another Well.

The Building Evidently Designed for a Slaughterhouse—Besides the Williams Girl and the Pitzel Children Holmes Killed Mrs. Conner—His Wife Shrinks From Him.

Chicago, July 22.—Search for the body of the missing Williams girl was resumed at the "castle" of H. H. Holmes, the suspected murderer, today, and in a noosed rope, stained dark about the knot, the police think they have made an important discovery. The dark stains the police immediately concluded were blood stains. The length of the rope is such that were a plaited loop attached to the wall at the upper part of Holmes' secret dumb waiter shaft, a body hanging from the noose would just clear the floor at the bottom of the shaft. This coincidence convinced some detectives that Holmes' alleged victims had been pushed through the upstairs door to the dumb waiter and strangled to death in the shaft below.

During the day a second well in the basement was found by the detectives. There are two doors leading into the apartment, and each one was securely locked.

Bones and articles of clothing were turned up in the basement of the house today. Some of the bones were from the butcher shop, but others resembled those of a human foot. In a chest holding secret belongings of Holmes, the police found a vest identified as one long worn by Holmes, upon which were dark stains resembling blood. In a box were found a linen shirt and other articles of underwear. The shirt had the initials "G. B. D." worked in red letters. The box was found under the floor, and was covered over with a layer of fire brick. In the cellar near where the bones were found a woman's shoe was turned up, with evidence of fire on the bottom of the sole. The detectives announce that in their opinion the house had been constructed for the purpose of deliberate slaughter. More care than ever will be taken in searching the premises.

Eighteen inches beneath the uneven surface forming the floor of the basement of the building was discovered the blood-stained undergarment supposed to have belonged to Minnie Williams before her disappearance. It was dug up by Detectives Horton and Fitzpatrick a few minutes after the regular force of workmen employed in excavating had abandoned their task for the day. In consequence of the find, the theory of Minnie Williams having been murdered received added force, and the work of excavating will be pushed with fresh impetus tomorrow.

This evening when the workmen piled their tools in a corner and left the gloomy subway the officers remained. There was one corner which had not been touched. It was the northeast corner of the section of the basement beneath No. 703 of the building on the Sixty-third street front. "Let us see if we can find anything over there," suggested Fitzpatrick. Horton proceeded to thrust his pick into the ashes. Finally the pick struck something in which it stuck. A piece of musty cloth was drawn out. It was stained. When carried to the light it was found that the clothing was half of a suit of underwear made for a woman. It was taken to Inspector Fitzpatrick, who made a careful examination and expressed the opinion that the stain upon the garment was blood.

It was reported today that Pat Quinlan and his wife had been arrested and given an experience in the "sweat box." This report, however, was emphatically denied by the police. Quinlan was employed as a janitor by Holmes here and is believed to know something about the alleged murderer's doings.

Mrs. Pitzel is back in Chicago after her trip to Toronto for the identification of the bodies of her children. She is now ready to tell all she knows regarding the swindles and the measures to carry them out, but she says she was kept in ignorance that any of them entailed much loss.

H. H. Holmes will be charged with the crime of murder in Chicago tomorrow. A warrant for his arrest on that charge will be sworn out by A. Minier, nephew of Julia L. Conner, of Muscatine, Ia. Holmes will be charged in the warrant with having murdered Mrs. Conner some time between the first of August and the first of November, 1892. The warrant will be served the instant Holmes is freed in Philadelphia. Minier was moved to swear out a warrant by a letter from the father of Julia Conner, addressed to Holmes. This letter is as follows:

"Davenport, Ia., Nov. 1, 1892—H. H. Holmes: Yours of October 1 at hand and contents carefully noted, and it astonishes us very much that you write to us making inquiry about our Julia L. Conner. We thought you knew all about her whereabouts, and were thinking about writing to you to know where she was. We have never heard from her since last December. She then wrote us that she was going to leave Englewood on account of Conner making threats that he would take his child away by fair means or foul. Mr. Holmes, we were in hopes all the time that you were in communication with her, and that if anything was wrong we would hear from her through you. We know not whether she is alive or dead. Your letter makes us very unhappy. If you should hear anything of her please let us know and relieve the present unhappiness of an old father and mother. Respectfully, "A. SMYTHE."

This letter Holmes received and concealed. In a letter written and sent by him or one of his confederates to Mr. Smythe from Englewood the handwriting of Julia Conner had been imitated and her name forged at the bottom. The letter contained the statement that she was going to St. Louis.

Philadelphia, July 22.—At his own request H. H. Holmes was brought into the office of District Attorney Graham today and allowed to make a statement. It consisted substantially in a repetition of the Hatch story, and despite a rigid cross-examination he persisted in his previous statements.

When Holmes was brought into the room, his wife, a young and rather pretty blonde, was present. When their eyes met they seemed to shrink from each other, the woman especially manifesting a feeling of disgust and horror for the much accused man.

To prove his assertions Holmes produced the diary kept by himself and wife in Toronto, in which he alleges that he gave the Pitzel children to Hatch. The diary would have confirmed some of his statements had not his wife given additional information. She declared that while they were living together in Toronto, Holmes went away for two days, saying that he was going on a fishing trip. When he returned he was tired and there was mud on his trousers.

The Treasury Statement.

Washington City, July 22.—Today's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, $151,341,183; gold reserve, $106,800,975.

Pet cigarettes are the best.