JOE CARTER ON TRIAL

A Jury Hearing Evidence on Killing of Ling.

RACE PREJUDICE IS RECALLED.

Men Who Dislike Chinamen Are Challenged—The Coffee Tragedy—Women Not Scared by Profanity.

The trial of Joseph Carter for killing Charlie Ling, the Chinese cook on the steamer Idaho, August 15, was commenced in the criminal department of the superior court yesterday morning before Judge Graves, of Kittitas and Yakima counties. The state will undoubtedly finish this morning and, although the defense has over twenty witnesses, it is probable that the case will go to the jury before 5 o'clock this afternoon. Some trouble was experienced in getting a jury, owing to race prejudice, and in several instances the anti-Chinese riots reappeared as just causes for excusing jurors.

The state had all of its vital witnesses, so far as known, on the stand but not one of them saw the killing or could give any description of the actual struggle between Carter and Ling. Practically there were no differences among the witnesses as to the row over the coffee, and the point came out that Harry Young, who was the principal witness at the coroner's inquest and who will appear for the defense, was situated in a position where he, better than any one else, could see what was going on when the fatal knife thrust was made. The attendance at the morning session was light, but during the afternoon there was a fair-sized audience.

Carter entered the court room about 9:30 o'clock, unattended, and took a seat within the space set aside for those specially interested in the court proceedings. He looked neat and tidy and had no appearance of a criminal. A. G. McBride was entered as associate counsel for the defense with W. R. Gay, and Judge Graves announced that J. T. Ronald would assist the prosecution.

Carter drew his chair up close to that of his counsel, and the process of securing a jury was commenced.

A Keen Lookout for Prejudice.

Prosecuting Attorney Hastie examined the first six jurors, who were all passed for cause. Mr. Ronald then took up the questioning, and after hauling Michael Carr, a farmer from Cherry Valley, over the coals as to his opinions on capital punishment and prejudice against Chinamen, passed him and tried his hand on E. B. Wishaar, who said he did not like the idea of passing death sentence on any man. Mr. Ronald immediately challenged the juror, but with equal promptness Mr. Gay resisted the challenge on the ground that Mr. Wishaar had not said he would not pass death sentence if the evidence warranted it. Judge Graves asked Mr. Wishaar to answer Mr. Ronald's questions as to his conscientious scruples on the death penalty.

"That is a hard thing for me to do," replied Mr. Wishaar, "because if I took the oath of juror I could not go by my opinions."

"Well, I am satisfied you would go by the evidence," said Mr. Ronald, "so I will withdraw the challenge."

Ex-Deputy City Clerk Winchell was next in line, and he was so tentative of the position that he had an opinion that Judge Graves decided it was best to excuse him.

M. Dishon, who was running the Chronicle in Seattle at the time of the Chinese riots but who was not in the city the day of the trouble, was passed by Mr. Ronald, who immediately went into consultation with Mr. Hastie.

"What states have you lived in?" asked Mr. Gay.

Mr. Dishon said that he had lived in Missouri before coming to Washington.

"How long have you known Mr. Ronald?"

"Ten years."

"Did you know him in Missouri?"

"No."

A smile passed over the faces of those in the court room, and even Judge Graves had hard work to refrain from smiling. The mention of Missouri reached Mr. Ronald and he pricked up his ears. "What's that about Missouri?" he whispered to Prosecuting Attorney Hastie. Mr. Hastie had not caught the point, so the representatives of the prosecution had to remain in the dark.

The state challenged C. F. Towsley on the ground that he had served as a juror on an open venire in the Anthony Harn murder case last spring, or within one year from the present trial. Judge Graves sustained the challenge under the law of 1891.

The state excused N. A. Bigelow on its first peremptory challenge on account of his prejudice against Chinamen.

Points of Law Decided.

A knotty problem came up in the examination of John T. Mitchell. The state challenged him on the ground that he had been summoned before within the year. Mr. Gay resisted the challenge because the law said "summoned and attended as juror." Mitchell had been called at the Murphy trial but was excused, so the doubt came on the meaning of the word "attended." The judge ruled in favor of the state. A little later Judge Graves decided that if a peremptory challenge was waived it did not deprive the defense of its regular number of challenges, but put the defense in the position of having accepted all the jurors up to that point. The jury was now complete and both sides accepted it.

Prosecuting Attorney Hastie said before the jury was sworn he desired to indorse the name of Jack McDonald as a witness for the state. The defense objected strenuously, claiming that it was entirely too late to come into court and name as a witness a man the state had had in its employ for a considerable time. Judge Graves held with the defense to the extent of making the state show what it intended to do with the witness, and Mr. Hastie ended speculation by saying it was simply to identify plans, etc., of the steamer Idaho.

Make-Up of the Jury.

The jury, which was made up as follows, was then sworn: W. R. Forrest, ex-county auditor; R. J. Blaisdell, carpenter, of Kent; E. B. Wishaar, newspaper man, Seattle; A. M. Goldsbury, carpenter, Kent; A. B. Dell, ex-United States timber inspector; N. J. Colwell, real estate man; C. T. Smith; Philmp Granlund, painter; H. T. Hannon, accountant; Gardner Kellogg, ex-chief of the fire department; H. R. Jacobs, lawyer, Seattle; M. Sprenger.

Mr. Hastie made a brief statement of the case, after which Coroner Askam was put on the stand to tell how Charlie Ling had a knife driven almost through him from an inch and a half above the crest of the ilium to a point between the eleventh and twelfth ribs on the right side. The coroner was very exact, going so far as to place Mr. Hastie before the jury in a standing position and then point out where the knife entered and where it would have come out.

Peterson Tells of the Killing.

John Peterson, a decidedly healthy looking man, said he was on the steamer when the killing took place. Carter came down to breakfast and objected to the weak coffee. Ling said that ten or twelve men had been down to breakfast, and he had had to water it. Carter told him he ought not to do such a thing, and Ling immediately called him a vile name, and said he was always kicking. Carter replied by using the same name, and then more words were passed.

"Where was Ling when this took place?" asked Mr. Hastie.

"Ling was in the galley and was talking to Carter through a pigeon hole that led into the place where Carter was sitting at the table. This hole was used to pass food through."

Peterson then told how the Chinaman said he would fix Carter, and Carter said he could not fix anybody. Carter went out of the room on the deck near the galley door and a scuffle was heard. The Chinaman made a noise.

About this time Peterson said he went forward to get a drink of water and did not know what took place until he returned and saw Ling lying on the floor in the galley or kitchen with blood on his clothes.

"Was the struggle continuous?"

"Yes, so far as I remember."

Mr. Gay commenced his cross-examination by asking Peterson the following complicated question:

"Now, as a matter of fact, did not Carter ask Ling whom he was calling a ——, instead of calling him (the Chinaman), a ——?"

Peterson recollected that Carter asked him that question, but thought it came after Carter had given Ling the name back.

"How far is it from the food hole to the gangway door?"

"About two feet."

"Did you see Carter strike Ling, or, in fact, see any of the scuffle?"

"No, sir; I did not."

"Was there blood outside the galley door when you returned from forward?"

"Yes, sir."

By redirect examination it was developed that Carter sat about four feet from the gangway door, but the witness did not know the distance from that point to the galley or kitchen door.

He Only Heard the Scuffle.

Hans Hansen, a deck hand on the Idaho, told of the trouble between Carter and Ling over the coffee. Ling said something to Carter about "who he was," and Carter told him to shut up. Ling kept on talking and finally Carter got up and went outside. A short time later the sounds of a scuffle were heard, and the Chinaman yelled something that the witness did not understand. He went out and saw Carter standing with a knife in his hand, which he threw overboard. When asked as to the exact scene of the row, the witness said he was not positive as to whether it was inside the galley or just outside.

On cross-examination Mr. Gay brought out the fact that the witness had been acquainted with Carter and the Chinaman only a few days.

"Who sat nearest the gangway door?"

"Harry Young."

"Who was in the best position to see what happened after Carter passed out of the gangway door?"

"Now I object to that," said Mr. Hastie. "The defense is trying to show that its witnesses were in a position to see better than the state's."

"Answer," said the court.

Hansen then said that Young was situated the best to observe what took place. Hansen said he himself did not see any part of the actual row.

William A. Duggan, the steward, was over the galley at the time the trouble occurred, and heard what was going on through a dumb waiter. He said that after the conversation between Carter and Ling about the coffee he (Duggan) ordered "ham and eggs twice," and steak once, and received a reply from the Chinaman.

He Called a Spade a Spade.

"What did Carter say just before the row?"

"Do you want it right out in plain words?" asked Duggan.

"We are after the facts," said Mr. Hastie; "if there are any persons here who do not want to hear they can go out."

Judge Graves looked over in the direction of a few women in the court room, and said that the facts were coming forth and now was the time to withdraw if any one saw fit.

The women did not move, and Duggan proceeded to repeat all the "technical phrases" used by Ling and Carter while swearing. He heard a scuffle and saw a coffee pot fall off the galley stove. Duggan then ran to the captain, after which he went down stairs, and saw the wounded Chinaman just going into the galley. Carter was not there. The state wanted the witness to tell the court that Ling told him Carter stabbed him, but the defense objected as several minutes had elapsed between the time he first heard the scuffle and his arrival at the scene, Carter having gone away in the meantime. The judge took the matter under consideration and allowed the examination to proceed. Duggan then told of seeing a knife go into the water, presumably the knife that killed Ling.

On cross-examination the witness said he had no idea by whom or how the coffee pot was knocked off the stove. He heard the Chinaman say something about killing Carter.

CAPTAIN AND OWNER FALL OUT.

Imprisoned Chilean Shipper Refuses to Be Discharged by McLane.

Capt. S. Jeisen and J. M. McLane, who are in the county jail on the charge of cruelty on the high seas, have fallen out, and things are becoming complicated as to the Chilean vessel Alacama, which is owned at Valparaiso, but which is now at Port Gamble.

Up to the present time no libel or other proceedings that would detain the vessel pending the outcome of the trial have been commenced, but she cannot go without a captain. Her owners are anxious to have her get under way, it is said, and have telegraphed here to that effect. Yesterday afternoon British Vice Consul Klocker and Mrs. McLane were at the county jail trying to get Capt. Jeisen to resign, so that a new captain could be appointed. Jeisen thought he smelled a rat and decided that if he resigned a new captain would be placed in charge, McLane would give bonds, and in the end, he, Jeisen, would come out at the "little end of the horn."

"I will not resign," said Jeisen.

"I'll discharge you if you don't," replied McLane.

"Yes, discharge him," put in Mrs. McLane.

"You can't do it," said Jeisen.

"I can do it," retorted McLane. "I've got the power of attorney from the owners."

"I won't be discharged," insisted Jeisen.

"Well, you are discharged," said McLane.

"No, I ain't," said Jeisen, and there the case rests.

It is made of perfectly pure ingredients, Price's Cream Baking Powder.

Who Libeled Mr. Wyman?

The $10,000 suit of Lester F. Wyman against the Madison Street Cable Company is giving Wyman trouble to show who was guilty of the alleged slander. In the first complaint Wyman said the company did it, but in an amended complaint yesterday he said an agent of the company was the guilty party, but did not know who this agent was. Subsequently he adds that the "libelous and defamatory language" was uttered for the purpose of giving an excuse to discharge him. The company replies by asking Mr. Wyman to be a little more specific about the agent that said such hard things about him.

The Franklin Damage Suits.

As the outcome of the Franklin mine disaster trial the suits of Maggie Secor, Ella Hayes and Mary Hughes against W. T. Ramsey, mine superintendent; Park Robinson, the dead pit boss, and Joseph Humes, who had something to do with the fan, were dismissed yesterday by Judge Graves. These parties were named in the suits against the Oregon Improvement Company as defendants.

"Rev." A. L. Parker Given More Time.

Mrs. Isabella Kellogg, who instituted special proceedings against A. L. Parker to find out why he had not applied his property to satisfy a judgment, asked Judge Graves yesterday to enter an order of dismissal. It was not because Mrs. Kellogg wanted to take this course, but because the sheriff had returned the execution unsatisfied two days earlier than she would have liked. Judge Graves granted the order, and this was the first official act he performed in King county.

Davis Has Fulfilled His Trust.

John Davis, receiver of property sold at sheriff's sale in the case of Robert Craft versus John S. Day et al., was discharged at his own request yesterday in the superior court. The receiver stated that when he was appointed he took charge of a saw mill in Snohomish county and land in Skagit county. All debts have been discharged and the property was in a condition to be turned over to Mr. Craft, who bid it in at the sale.

Mrs. Lund's Hallucination.

Mrs. Caroline Lund, aged 55 years, of 427 Lake street, was committed to the insane asylum yesterday owing to a peculiar hallucination that some one is going to burn down her house. She also uses profane language and at times forgets "where she is at." On one occasion she was so absent-minded that she actually walked into the bay but was rescued.

New Suits Filed.

The following new suits were filed in the superior court yesterday:

J. R. Burnham vs. Ben Hazeltine et al.—$15,000 promissory note and to foreclose mortgage.

C. J. Burns, administrator of estate of Anna E. Higgins, vs. A. W. Pratt et al.—$345 promissory note and to foreclose mortgage.

Seattle Cedar Lumber Company vs. Henry Carstens and Dwight Baker—$107, goods delivered.

Seattle Cedar Lumber Company vs. W. Marriott—$55, goods delivered.

Benton Embree vs. J. H. Allen et al.—$301.10, attorney fee.

Court and County Notes.

The suit of Ernest Friedlander against the M. D. Pease Millinery Company was dismissed in the superior court yesterday afternoon by stipulation.

The remittitur from the supreme court, giving County Clerk Gordon official notice that the motion for a review in the case of Moyer vs. Sheriff Van De Vanter has been denied, was received yesterday afternoon.

A jury in Judge Osborn's court yesterday afternoon returned a verdict for John Langston against William J. Larkin, awarding him certain premises and $253 damages for unlawful detainer.

Licenses to wed were issued yesterday by County Auditor Beman for Robert Palmgren and Christina Lund, both of Seattle; Louis R. De Haven, of Whatcom, and Aimee E. Irwin, of Mount Sterling.

A CLEAN "SCOOP."

The Puget Sound News Agency Doesn't Mind Train Wrecks.

The public very seldom understands the methods employed and the great business acumen that is often called into play in order to successfully cater to its wants.

To supply the daily papers and current literature of the entire country to a city like Seattle involves an attention to detail and a quick grasp and mastery of difficult circumstances that but few people appreciate or understand.

The delivery Saturday morning of the New York Sunday World in Seattle by the Puget Sound News Company was what is known in newspaper circles as a "scoop." This company delivered the World forty-eight hours ahead of the other dealers and to do this entailed a quick grasp of a more than usually difficult problem. The Great Northern train, carrying the mails in which were the World and other Eastern papers, was wrecked and apparently all mails delayed. Manager Williams, of the Puget Sound News Company, however, seems to have solved the secret of overcoming train wrecks or washouts, or any of the ordinary delays of railway traffic, for almost right on time Saturday he had a full stock of Worlds and Chicago papers on hand, while the other newsdealers failed to receive their supply until nearly forty-eight hours later.

The solution of this scoop of the Puget Sound News Company would involve an explanation of details that would be a surprise to the average reader. The same, however, is simply explained when it is stated that the Puget Sound News Company is the Northwest branch of the American News Company, and it is the business of this company to supply its agencies with papers on time if the same can be done by any possible means.

The location of its branch in this city was from the fact that the railroad facilities of Seattle are such that no matter what may occur on one line there would still be other sources of transportation available. This point is of particular importance in such a business, and the fact that their branch is located here shows that the American News Company considers Seattle the railway center of the Northwest.

The reading public has appreciated the opening of the Puget Sound News Agency. This is shown by the increasing business of this concern. There is not a magazine or paper printed anywhere that this company cannot supply, and it is always on time with the New York and Chicago dailies, as was shown by the "scoop" of Saturday.

When it comes to getting his papers here on time Manager Williams, of the Puget Sound News Company, evidently knows how to accomplish this end effectively.

The Charge Against Johnson.

Prosecuting Attorney Hastie has drawn up a complaint charging Frank Johnson, or William Barrett, with assault with intent to commit murder on the person of Daisy Wilson on Natches street in this city last Friday night, but has not yet served it, pending Miss Wilson's condition. Dr. William A. Shannon, who is attending the girl, reports that she is doing as well as could be expected, and he has every hope of recovery.

It alone is the best, Dr. Price's Baking Powder, so take no substitute for it.

Must Stay on Earth and Be Tried.

G. W. Campbell, who made an attempt at suicide on Saturday morning in the Drum saloon by shooting a hole through his hat and who was afterward arrested for passing bogus checks on Zbinder Brothers, was arraigned before Justice McElwain yesterday afternoon. His hearing was set for Friday at 9:30 o'clock, and bail was fixed at $500, in default of which he was sent to jail.

Before going on a sea-voyage or into the country, be sure and put a box of Ayer's Pills in your valise. You may have occasion to thank us for this hint. To relieve constipation, biliousness, and nausea, Ayer's Pills are the best in the world. They are also easy to take.

Time Is Money.

The man whose time is money can save much in the course of a year if he finds his trains are always on time. The North-Western Line is one of the most reliable in its adherence to its time; this is also the shortest line between St. Paul and Chicago. F. W. PARKER,

Puget Sound Agent, 601 Front street, Seattle.

Finest display of millinery ever seen in Seattle. Opening today. Graham's, 716 Second street.

The California readers of the Post-Intelligencer will find it on sale daily at Cooper & Co.'s stationery store, 746 Market street, just one block up Market street from the Chronicle office. Price 5c.

Grand millinery opening today, Graham's, 716 Second.

Buy New Home sewing machines, 1004 Second.

Don't miss it. Graham's millinery opening today.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.

This is the best medicine in the world for bowel complaints. It acts quickly and can always be depended upon. When reduced with water it is pleasant to take. 25 and 50 cents per bottle. For sale by all druggists.

Heaters.

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Z. C. MILES CO., Inc. Yesler Ave., Between Front St. and Railroad Ave. T. F. DAVIDSON, Receiver.

THE GLAD NEW YEAR.

Jewish Congregations Ready for Proper Observance.

SERVICES FOR TWO DAYS.

Devotions Will Begin Wednesday Evening and Continue Thursday and Friday.

The sunset of tomorrow will usher in the Jewish New Year of 5656. While the Christian hardly recognizes New Year's day as a holiday, certainly not as a religious holiday, the Jew looks to that day as the principal religious and exhortation day.

Roah Hoshone, the first day of the year, is presumed to be the day in which the Almighty strikes a balance in the account with His chosen people. The prayers of the entire month preceding are all directed towards reducing the debit side of the spiritual ledger account for the year past, and, according to the cabalistic doctrine this is the day in which the Heavenly Throne adjudges the destiny of every Jew for the coming year.

In this city extensive preparations are now being made by both congregations, the reform and orthodox, to properly observe the New Year and the following holidays.

Reform and Orthodoxy.

The essential difference between the two congregations is hard to define. Outside of the city of New York and perhaps Baltimore the orthodox Jew of this country has given up the idea of practicing his religion with all the ceremonies and strictness still in vogue in the three Polands. The reform synagogue of this city, too, has found, after several trials, that neither the native nor the German Jew residing here and in this vicinity is ready for the advanced reform of Dr. Hirsch, of Chicago; Dr. Kohler, of New York, or Dr. Krauskopf, of Philadelphia. Thus the disinterested observer cannot account for two separate Jewish congregations, and fails to find any valid reason why the two straggling, weak congregations should not combine and do their best toward building up one strong, well-supported synagogue, with an able rabbi as their leader and an efficient and effective corps of teachers for the proper education of their children in Jewish history and religion.

However much such a consolidation may be wished for, there is, for the present at least, little hope for its achievement. Consequently the coming holidays will be observed by the two congregations in their separate temples, with almost identical ceremonies, except that the Reform will have an organ and a choir and the other will rely upon the voices of its readers to furnish all the music.

The Society Bichor Cholem.

Probably a brief retrospective view of the origin, growth and development of both congregations will not be entirely without interest. About five years ago fourteen orthodox Jews residing in this city seemed to have felt the necessity of organizing a separate congregation. Not being numerically strong enough to maintain a synagogue, they formed themselves into the Society Bichor Cholem (visiting the sick). Three years ago the society had gained sufficient strength and influence to justify it in starting an orthodox synagogue. Rooms were rented in the Hinckley block, and ever since regular services have been held every Friday night, twice every Saturday and on all the annual Jewish holidays.

As has been observed, strict orthodoxy had to be abandoned. To hold services every morning and evening as orthodoxy demands was found to be utterly out of the question. Recently the synagogue was moved from the Hinckley block to the Squire-Latimer block. A teacher in Hebrew gives lessons daily in the synagogue to all the children who desire to attend. About twenty children do attend daily, most of whom attend also the common schools, and with no apparent extra effort they acquire a rudimentary knowledge of a language so very dear to the heart of their ancestors and parents.

When Does the New Year Begin?

Its rooms, however, not being large enough to accommodate the large attendance of the main holidays, the G. A. R. hall in the Hinckley block has been rented for the occasion. Services will be held Wednesday night and on the two following days. Why two days? Is is a question easier asked than answered. There surely cannot be two first days of the year. Yet all the answer that can be gotten from the numberless volumes which have been written upon the question consists of two Hebrew words, and means that the Jews, after being driven from the holy land and the temple, have lost their excellent system of calendar making and consequently are not sure which of the two is the right day. To be on the safe side they observe both. The Wednesday night services at the synagogue will be short. The home altar is mostly in use for the New Year's eve. Thursday and Friday the services will be identical and last from daybreak until a little after noon. These services are divided into three parts. The first is the morning service, which will be read and chanted by Mr. J. Rickles. Then comes the reading from the Torah and the blowing of the shofar (ram's horn), and perhaps a short address, all of which will be performed by Mr. Genss. The last and most impressive service, known as the musaph, or "wind-up," will be conducted by K. Ferguson.

This congregation is very mild in its pretensions. Its expenses are very small. It owes no debts; has no property, outside of the paraphernalia and furniture belonging to the synagogue. It hopes in the near future to erect a building of its own, but its hopes are not based on any very encouraging signs. Its members are mostly hard working, honest, but poor men. It has but thirty-six members, who, however humble, earnestly exert themselves in behalf of the religion in which they believe.

The Congregation Ohaveth Sholum.

Until November 14, 1889, no regularly organized Jewish congregation existed in this city. As often as a sufficient number of worshippers could be got together during the fall holidays services were held, sometimes in private houses and more often in temporarily rented quarters. On November 14, 1889, the Congregation Ohaveth Sholum, better known as the Reform Synagogue, was incorporated. By May, 1892, without a permanent home and without a rabbi, in the neighborhood of $7,000 had been accumulated, $1,800 of which was paid for a burying ground in Mount Pleasant cemetery, and the balance was paid on two lots on the corner of Seventh and Seneca streets. A handsome structure, costing, including furniture, about $9,000, was erected during the summer of 1892, and the building was completed and ready for occupancy for the New Year's service of 5653. Like its individual members, the congregation had unbounded faith in the growth of the city, and on the strength of that faith it did not hesitate to incur very embarrassing debts. It owes today a mortgage of $7,000, and about $1,500 floating indebtedness. About eighteen months ago the young lady members volunteered to do all in their power to lift from the synagogue the heavy burden of debt, and organized a Young Woman's Auxiliary. Miss Degginger organized it, has been its presiding officer since its creation, and to her efforts is largely due the success of the society. Its efforts so far have been successful, not only in reducing the debt by several hundred dollars, but also in giving pleasant social entertainments, which did a great deal to cement the social ties of the congregation.

For about three years a gentleman of the name of Brown served this congregation as its rabbi at a salary of $1,500 a year. The hard times and the general financial conditions of the congregation compelled it to get along for eighteen months without a rabbi. During these eighteen months religious services were not entirely dispensed with. Several of the members assited the president in conducting services at the annual holidays. But the attendance was small, enthusiasm there was hardly any, and with the general revival of business Mr. R. Abrahamson, of Portland, was recently engaged for eighteen months as the rabbi of this congregation at a salary of $1,200 a year.

Bright Outlook for the Year.

Thus the general outlook for the celebration of the coming holidays is much brighter than its has been for these last three years. Like the orthodox, this congregation will observe the two first days of the year. Its services on Wednesday night will commence at 7 o'clock, will be conducted by Rabbi Abrahamson, and assited by an especially well drilled choir under the leadership of Prof. Lubin. In fact the principal feature of the services this year outside of the addresses of Judge Lichtenberg will be the music. On Thursday services commence at 9 a. m.; address by Judge Lichtenberg at 10 a. m., which will take at the utmost thirty minutes. The reading in the Torah and the balance of the services will take up the rest of the forenoon. On Friday the services will be entirely orthodox. There will be no organ or choir, nor music of any kind. Mr. Abrahamson, who is reputed to be a very excellent reader, will, on that day, have the entire service to himself without assistance.

The Wife-Beater Set Free.

Edward Foster, the wife-beater, was released from jail by Judge Osborn yesterday morning on a writ of habeas corpus on the ground that a justice of the peace cannot sentence a person to serve a term in the county jail. He may impose a fine, and in default of payment send the person to jail. Foster was committed to the county jail by Justice Caldwell for four months and also taxed with the costs. The first attempt to get him out was in Judge Langley's court, where a writ was denied.

Prominent Physician Praises

Ayer's Sarsaparilla. The celebrated J. FRANCIS BOURNS, M. D., of Philadelphia, Pa., who has for many years been connected with the Orphanage Corporation of that city, says with reference to

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

"Having thoroughly tested, in my practice as a physician, the alterative action of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, I view it as of unequaled excellence."—J. FRANCIS BOURNS, 1035 Walnut St., Phila.

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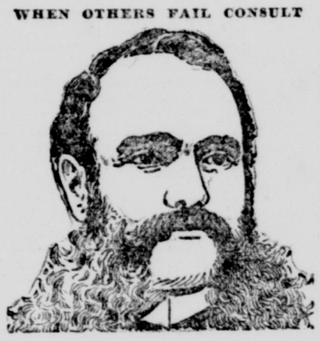
WHEN OTHERS FAIL CONSULT



Doctor Sweany

THE LEADING SPECIALIST OF THE UNITED STATES,

The friend and benefactor of suffering humanity, who for a number of years has had permanent offices at Seattle, where the sick and afflicted can receive treatment in the future, as they have in the past, from this noted PHILANTHROPIST, whose fame is being spread from the Pacific to the Atlantic coast.

WHY do the sick people of Seattle and vicinity crowd his office daily.

BECAUSE the wonderful cures he is making have created confidence and delighted the hearts of those who have struggled in vain for years against the ravages of disease until this doctor restored them to health.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES OF MEN AND WOMEN POSITIVELY CURED IN THE SHORTEST POSSIBLE TIME.

Young, Middle-Aged and Old Men. If you are victims of youthful indiscretions and unnatural losses, if you are on the road to idiocy, insanity and the grave, if gloom and melancholy, morbid fear and unnatural lust pervades your mind, if you are despondent and downhearted, if you have lost all energy and ambition, if you have an aversion to society, if your memory is failing and you are unfit for business or study, you should consult Dr. Sweany before it is too late. Get well and be a man.

POOR who call at his office Fridays are welcome to his services free of charge.

METHOD OF TREATMENT. No poisonous or injurious mineral drugs are used, but the medicines are all compounded from the very choicest, purest and most effective plants, roots and herbs in the whole range of nature. They do not act violently, but all of them harmonize with nature, and while their effects are marked and immediately apparent, they do not build up temporarily, but effect permanent as well as perfect cures.

YOU CAN BE CURED AT HOME. There are thousands cured at home by correspondence. Write your troubles if living away from the city. The strictest secrecy is observed and medicines sent free from observation. Address

LEVERETT SWEANY, M. D., Union Blk., 713 Front St., Seattle, Wash.

DR. DARRIN'S PLACE OF BUSINESS.

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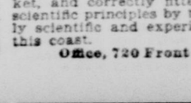

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Is the mental query of many a woman when contemplating the purchase of her new fall outfit. If she seeks style, quality and moderate prices, she will buy here, for no place else will she get so much in style nor so much in quality as out of this great fall and winter stock. Shop where you may and you will not find a more advantageous buying place than this store.

Dress Goods.

A stock that lacks nothing. A price range that reaches every class of buyers. A quality standard that can be depended upon. Here are some very worthy things that will bear closest inspection:

52-inch Dress Goods at $1.25. This line of goods will be found very desirable for tailor made costumes, being of a fine, smooth finish, mostly in small checked effects.

58-inch width for 75c. Plain colors and mixtures.

Plain black Mohair of the celebrated Iron Frame brand in three qualities.

46-inch at 75c a yard.

46-inch at $1 a yard.

58-inch at $2 a yard.

Flannels.

Nothing that needs more care in buying, and there's no line of goods we give more care. We don't take risks, and that is why we stand back of our Flanned stock with every indorsement as to quality and worth.

Here are some of the extra good values in this stock:

Outing Flannels, best quality, beautiful colorings, at 10c.

White Shaker Flannels, warranted not to shrink, 10c, 12½c, 15c, 20c and 25c.

Our stock of printed Wool Flannels is complete, with the newest patterns to be found in the market; price, 50c.

We have constantly on hand a complete line of Ballardvale's white Wool Flannels, 25c, 30c, 35c, 40c, 45c and 50c.

We are showing some very choice patterns in Elder Down Comforts, and at the right prices, ranging from $4.50 to $12.50.

Splendid Shoe Values.

Here are sterling values in ladies' and children's Shoes. Values that will prove thoroughly satisfactory, and which cannot be duplicated outside this department in the city.

We have put on sale this week 275 pairs of ladies' fine kid button Shoes, patent leather tips, cloth and kid tops, opera and square toes, heavy extension soles; a good street Shoe; special price for this week, $3.75.

Misses' Shoes, $1.50, $2 and $2.50.

Boys' Shoes, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75 and $2.

Children's Shoes, 69c, $1, $1.25 and $1.50.

Have You Seen the Capes?

The new lines in fur, in plush, in cloth. Nothing like them in beauty or style ever seen in Seattle. Come soon, as they are going quickly.

Ladies' capes, in black boucle, 30 inches long, $8.25.

Ladies' capes, in black clay diagonal, 27 inches long, $12.50; same, silk lined throughout, $15.

Ladies' capes, in brown fancy mixtures, 26 inches long, golf hood, $9; in imported Scotch mixtures, 30 inches long, $12.50; in black boucle, $18.

Ladies' capes, in black beaver, edged with satin ribbon, $15; in black diagonal cheviot, $16.50.

Ladies' capes, in plush, 20 inches long, trimmed with coney, $6; same, with opossum trimming, $9; 30 inches long, $15.

Ladies' capes, in plush, trimmed with pulled coney fur, 20 inches long, lined with changeable serge, $6; with Thibet fur edge, $12.50.

Ladies' capes, in plush, extra quality, handsomely embroidered, edged with Thibet fur, 20 inches, $20.

Ladies' capes, in plush, handsomely embroidered, edged with fur, $9.98.

Ladies' capes, in extra fine plush, very handsomely embroidered, Thibet fur edge, $20.

Ladies' black Coney Cape, 30 inches long, silk lined, $7.48.

Ladies' French Coney Cape, 28 inches long, silk lined, $12.50; 30 inches long, $15; extra quality, $18; 30 inches long, $20.

Ladies' black full sheared Coney Capes, 30 inches long, $15.

Ladies' brown half sheared Coney Capes, 30 inches long, silk lined, $20; with marten collar, $25.

Ladies' black Astrakhan Capes, 28 inches long, silk lined, $12.50; in 30-inch length, $15.

Ladies' black Astrakhan Capes, 30 inches long, extra quality, $25 and $30.

Ladies' electric Seal Capes, 30 inches long, silk lined, $35; same, with marten collar and edge, $40.

Ladies' wool Seal Capes, 28 inches long, collar and edge of opossum fur, $30.

Ladies' Monkey Fur Capes, 30 inches long, collar of electric seal, $30; same, with marten collar, $35.

Ladies' Skunk Opossum Fur Capes, 30 inches long, silk lined, $35.

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TIME SCHEDULE.

IN EFFECT JUNE 2, 1895.

Trains Leave Seattle:

For St. Paul and East, 4:20 p. m.
For Portland, 12:20 p. m.
*For Gray's Harbor cities and South Bend, 12:20 p. m.
*For Olympia, 7:10 a. m.
For Tacoma and local, 7:10 a. m., 12:20, 4:20 and 6 p. m.

Trains Arrive at Seattle

From St. Paul and East, 2:35 p. m.
From Portland, 6:50 p. m.
*From Gray's Harbor cities and South Bend, 6:50 p. m.
*From Olympia, 6:50 p. m.
From Tacoma and local, 8:40 and 11:30 a. m., 2:35 and 6:50 p. m.

This card subject to change without notice.

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