

DEBS' GLORY FADES.

Labor Men Waver in Allegiance to the One-Time Idol.

NOT SO MUCH OF A "MARTYR."

An Intended Reception to Him on His Release From Jail Results in a Split.

Chicago, Oct. 4.—Chicago labor associations are again in a turmoil, this time over the reception which it was proposed to give Eugene V. Debs on his release from Woodstock jail. At a meeting of the labor congress today it was reported that arrangements for the reception were progressing, while at a meeting of the labor assembly several delegates expressed their disgust with the entire matter and said that they had come to the conclusion that Debs was not a martyr after all. It developed later that the officers of the trade and labor assembly claim to have discovered that upon his release Debs will enter upon what they call a war on trades unions and will endeavor to establish a political organization which will have its headquarters at Chicago. There is considerable amusement among old-time trade unionists over the efforts of a committee representing the recently organized labor congress to get a special rate of fare for those who will go to Woodstock to do honor to President Debs.

APPEALS FOR MONEY.

The New Irish National Alliance Begins Its Work.

New York, Oct. 6.—The national officers and executive committee of the Irish National Alliance issued the following appeal today:

"Headquarters Irish National Alliance, New York, Oct. 6.—To All Friends of Irish Independence: The convention which recently organized at Chicago the Irish National Alliance has placed its guidance and leadership in the hands of the undersigned for the ensuing two years. The purpose of the alliance has already been proclaimed to obtain the independence of Ireland from England. The alliance is consistent with the laws of nations. Organizations, like governments, have to depend on their revenue for the successful accomplishment of their duties. The sinews of war for both are absolutely necessary, both are absolutely necessary, both for organization and propagation. "England, the arch enemy of Ireland, has at her disposal immense resources—the accumulations of centuries of conquest and piracy. She has it in her power to control or mangle the people of Ireland, and to deprive them of their own interests. Even in free America she possesses this power to an astounding extent. Her side of the Irish question has filled the American mind for a quarter of a century—ever since Ireland's friends at home and abroad committed the costly fault of trusting to parliamentary action to achieve the liberty of their motherland.

"Now, however, a totally different policy has been inaugurated. The absolute claim of Ireland to a distinct national life has been placed foremost before the world by the unanimous voice of the recent Irish national congress held in Chicago. Provincialism has been cast aside, and the national demand for a free and independent Ireland has been raised in the ascendant. We are determined that it shall so remain, and that no effort of ours, no sacrifice on our part will be left untried or unperformed until victory crowns our sacred cause.

"We appeal, therefore, to all friends of the independence of Ireland to aid us in this good work by placing at our disposal the means required for its accomplishment. You are asked to subscribe in accordance with your means and to forward your subscriptions as soon as possible to the secretary of the Irish National Alliance, Hon. P. V. Fitzgerald, 154 Twenty-second street, Chicago, God save America and Ireland.

"William Lyman, president; I. N. A. J. J. Donavan, Massachusetts; Martin Kelly, Tennessee; J. J. Sheehy, California; T. J. London, Ohio; J. Lawler, Texas; Chris Gallagher, Minnesota; Capt. M. Manca, Wisconsin; G. N. Kennedy, Montana; J. H. Greery, Pennsylvania.

Plans of organization are being prepared and will be issued in a few days.

THREATEN THE TORCH.

Negroes Want Mob Torture of Criminals.

Chicago, Oct. 6.—If the law is not allowed to take its course concerning our men involved in crime, the torch may be applied in those cities where the outrages occur. These were the words uttered last night at the close of the regular service by Rev. J. M. Townsend, colored, pastor of Quinn chapel, Twenty-fourth street and Washburn avenue. An audience of 1,000 colored people applauded the sentiment and rose to their feet to further show their appreciation of their pastor's stand. Rev. Mr. Townsend's sermon had been called forth by the report in the morning papers of the outrages upon Neal Smith, at Chattanooga. When it was finished the pastor gave out the hymn, "Thou Sleepest, Justice, Awake!" At the conclusion of the singing, Rev. Mr. Townsend asked the audience to remain a short time. "I want no one to leave the house while I am speaking." He produced a clipping from a morning paper, read the account of the torturing of Neal Smith, and said: "This must stop in a Christian land. If the law is not to be allowed to take its course concerning our men involved in crime, the torch must be applied in those cities where the outrages occur. The preacher delivered these sentences in an impassioned manner, and when he finished for a moment there was silence, and then the entire audience arose and applauded.

THE DURRANT DEFENSE.

Falling Down About the Ears of His Attorney.

San Francisco, Oct. 6.—Naturally, the subject uppermost in Attorney Deuprey's mind was the damaging statement made by Dr. Gilbert F. Graham against Durrant, which was published in the "Advocate." The knowledge that Durrant's classmate had announced his intention to go on the witness stand and testify that the accused had confessed to him that he had no notes of Dr. Cheney's lecture nettled the attorney not a little, although he declared that he was confident of breaking Graham down on cross-examination. "What do I think of Graham's statement?" said Mr. Deuprey, repeating the question asked him. "Why, I am amazed at it. I cannot understand it. Really, I have talked with Graham and he never mentioned such a thing to me. In fact, he denied in the presence of four witnesses that Durrant had ever made an improper proposal to him. I had heard that he was likely to make such a statement and asked him point blank regarding the matter. He declared positively that nothing out of the way had taken place during his interview with Durrant. I was very favorably impressed with Graham, and believed and believe yet, as far as that is concerned—that he told me the truth. He struck me as being a quiet, intelligent young fellow, who could not be led to say anything he did not mean. But the statement he now makes to the police surprises me.

"Now, I want to tell you something," continued Mr. Deuprey, as he shook his finger impressively. "We have simply labeled Dr. Graham in an uncomfortable place. He says now that Durrant told him he had no notes of that lecture and wanted to borrow his (Graham's) presentation copy them in order to bolster up an alibi. Now, the fact of the matter is, Durrant's notes of Dr. Cheney's lecture were in the possession of one Dickinson and were long before Graham ever called at the jail. We had them in our possession almost from the time of Durrant's arrest. What Dr. Graham's testimony amounts to is an attempt to—

lecture and wanted Graham's in order to copy them and strengthen his alibi.

"Never in the world," replied Deuprey with emphasis. "He never even intimated such a thing."

"But suppose Graham goes on the witness stand and testifies such was the case?"

"Then I will say that he testifies to something which is untrue. I cannot understand why he should have made such a statement to the prosecution."

SINGLE OR DOUBLE STANDARD.

The Effect of Either on England, the Creditor Nation.

San Francisco, Oct. 6.—A. S. Griffith-Roscoe, of the Conservative members of the house of commons and private secretary to Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, who fills the position of chancellor of the exchequer in Salisbury's cabinet, arrived in the city yesterday with his wife. Mr. Boscawen has been a member of the lower house in the British parliament since 1880. He is a member of the Liberal party, and a considerable majority. In the last election he was chosen to succeed himself without opposition. He represents the district of Tunbridge, in Kent. He is a cousin of Lord Palmouth and is also related to Hugh Boscawen of the First Life Guards, who married a daughter of Earl Fitzwilliam. Mr. Boscawen is deeply interested in the silver question, a question which naturally commends itself to his consideration, in view of his close relations with the chancellor of the exchequer. He accordingly giving the study of the silver question considerable of his time during his recreation "amnt, though his inquiries in this regard are not being made at the solicitation of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach. In fact, he says, the chancellor of the exchequer does not even know that he is engaged in this study. His views are, or the intention of the British government.

"I am naturally anxious to hear what the Americans think of the silver question as it goes through the country," he said. "There is a strong bi-metallic feeling in England, and there is also a strong feeling in favor of mono-metallic. England is the creditor nation. We lend money to other nations and receive our interest in gold. Whether it would be better to preserve this financial system and benefit the whole country, or whether it would be better to adopt a bi-metallic standard and give the producers a better chance, is one of the leading questions of the day with us. Were I an American I would be a bi-metallicist. As an Englishman I am undecided.

"That bi-metallicism would operate greatly to the advantage of the English producer, he said. "The English farmer formerly raised a great deal of grain. Now they raise very little. The cause of this transition is easy of explanation. They cannot compete with those countries which have a silver standard. Argentina has sprung into prominence as one of the principal wheat producing countries of the world. The Argentine farmer is getting twice as much for his product as the English farmer would receive. That is to say, his profits are twice as large for the reason that he pays for the cost of production in silver, and sells that which produces gold.

"If England adopted a bi-metallic standard there would be more money in circulation, prices would go up, and the English producer would get better prices for his products. Looking at it in this light, bi-metallicism would be a good thing for England. Considering the fact, however, that England is the creditor nation, and is interested in seeing her credits paid in gold, the question immediately becomes complicated and extremely difficult of solution. I do not mind expressing the view that whatever is done should be done by international agreement.

Mr. Boscawen said that the members of the lower house were expecting to see Henry M. Stanley take a prominent part in the deliberations of the coming session. "Parliament met only three weeks after the last election," he said, "and Stanley only had an opportunity to make one speech. The British government had practically decided to maintain a protectorate over the Central African province, and some appropriation for the construction of a railway to Uganda from the coast. Stanley knew more about the country than any other member of the house from the fact that he discovered it, and he was firm in his declarations that the future of Uganda depended solely on the railway project. He said Europeans would not go into Central Africa and develop the resources of the country unless a railway line was built from the coast. Well, the proposition was voted a parliament appropriation which which to commence work, and I think the Uganda railway project will be carried to a successful completion."

Women Against Suffrage.

Albany, N. Y., Oct. 6.—The special state committee of anti-woman suffragists, headed by Mrs. John V. Pruett, of this city, has issued the following address to the members of the state of New York and the committee of women organized in the state of New York to oppose the amendment to the constitution striking out the word "male" in the qualification of voters. The address is as follows: "The members of the committee are perfectly aware that it is unconstitutional and wrong to ask of any person the nomination of election to the legislature any pledge as to his discharge of the responsibility of his position. They are anxious, therefore, to urge upon the voters of the state that they should take pains to secure the nomination and election to the legislature of men known to be opposed to the imposition upon woman of the unwelcome and unsuitable responsibility of the ballot. It is not thought wise or necessary to enter into any argument in this appeal against so radical and fundamental a revolution in the system of election."

Mahone Still Sinking.

Washington City, Oct. 6.—The condition of ex-Senator William Mahone, of Virginia, continues to grow more serious from that of yesterday. He is simply clinging to life by a slender thread, which his physicians think may be severed at any time. He remains in a comatose condition, from which he is aroused only with an effort. His digestive organs are also failing, which adds to the hopelessness of the case.

Italian Ship Lost.

Plymouth, Oct. 6.—The Italian liner Durrant, from Calcutta for London, has landed here nine of the crew of the Italian ship Filippo, Capt. Mortona, which left Cardiff September 17 for Buenos Ayres and foundered en route. The Filippo was carrying 1,000 passengers and 100 crew. She was compelled to abandon the ship.

The City of Paris Arrives.

New York, Oct. 6.—The steamer City of Paris, about thirty-six hours overdue, was docked at 11 o'clock tonight. The delay was due to fogging of the boilers. Repairs were made during her stay in Southampton which were expected to remedy the difficulty, but as soon as she was well started the fogging began and continued all the way across.

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 Northwestern Line is one of the most reliable in its adherence to its time; this is also the shortest line between St. Paul and Chicago. Call on the F. W. PARKER Ticket Sales Agent, 621 Front Street, Seattle.

THE FLOOR GAVE WAY.

Fatal Accident at the Laying of a Cathedral Corner Stone.

PEOPLE CASH INTO A PIT.

One Killed and Many Fatally Hurt at Lorain, Ohio—The Services Went On.

Lorain, O., Oct. 6.—While a great crowd of people was assembled this afternoon at the laying of the corner stone of the new St. Mary's cathedral, a temporary floor on which many of the people were standing suddenly gave way, precipitating many men, women and children into the basement. One was killed outright, ten were fatally injured, and about thirty others were badly hurt.

The services at that about to begin when the accident happened. Fully 3,000 people were assembled on and around the platform, which had been constructed across the foundation of the stone. The floor was made of wooden planks laid across the joists, which were supported in the middle by upright posts. These supports broke and the floor went down with a crash. Fully 200 persons were thrown into the pit formed by the sagging in the middle of the floor. For a moment everybody was paralyzed by the calamity, but soon there was a rush forward by those willing to lend assistance to the crushed and struggling people. This made matters worse, for fifty more persons were crowded forward into the pit, and those who went down with the floor. When the confusion had subsided somewhat, many of those who were able to extricate themselves did so by walking or crawling over the heads of those who were still in the pit. A list of the killed and wounded:

Killed: Mary Webber, 2 years old, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Matt Webber, of Sheffield.

Fatally injured: Rose McGee, skull fractured; Katie Griffin, 8 years old, hurt internally; Mrs. Mary McGrath, left leg crushed and hurt internally; Mrs. John Eustis, left leg crushed and chest injured.

Injured: Mrs. Cornelius Sullivan, spine injured and left leg crushed; Mrs. Mary Kelly, injured internally; Mrs. Kate Dierick, both legs broken and hurt internally; John Ryan, leg broken; Mrs. Margaret Mackert, hurt internally.

Those badly injured, but who will recover, are: Nellie Dollard, head cut; Nicholas Wagner, skull fractured; Lee Oberhel, cut on head; W. Brown, leg and arm broken; Mrs. John Fox, both legs broken; Mrs. William D. Fargert, hurt internally; Mrs. Mary Lattimer, right leg crushed; Mrs. Jacob Koefer, hurt internally, and leg will have to be amputated; John Martin, leg broken; John Eustis, back hurt; Mrs. M. Bruce, ankle broken; William Ryan, leg broken. Many others were severely bruised.

The old Catholic church was at once turned into a hospital. A score of doctors were called and they were kept busy caring for the injured, several of whom will die before morning. The accident was due to defective timbers. The contractor who laid yesterday's planks was insecure, he said it would hold all the people that would be crowded on it. There were between 1,500 and 2,000 people on it when it gave way. Despite the accident the services were held, and the laying of the corner stone was completed.

THE ARMENIAN MASSACRE.

Eighty Hacked and Butchered Bodies Already Found.

Constantinople, Oct. 6.—On Saturday Sir Phillip Currie, the British ambassador, had an interview with Kiamel Pasha, the grand vizier, in which he made a strong protest against the massacre of Armenians. Kiamel Pasha in reply expressed his anxiety to improve the situation. It is expected that the British ambassador will draw up a collective note which will be presented to the porte tomorrow. Afterward, they went to the porte personally and made a verbal representation on the subject of the massacre. The forty men-of-war, which are acting as guard ships, have been ordered to moor in the harbor for the winter in order to protect foreigners in case of need.

Sir William Currie has asked leave of the government to visit the Armenians now in prison in order to draw up a report. Up to Friday eighty bodies had been registered as victims of the disaster, all of whom had been terribly wounded. Some of them had over twenty gashes, beside bullet wounds, and others had been battered with bludgeons so as to be unrecognizable. All accounts concur that the number of victims thrown into the sea was only three. The gendarmes killed a few of the wounded.

Constantinople, Oct. 6.—Said Pasha has been appointed minister of foreign affairs to succeed Turkhan Pasha, who was appointed to that office to succeed Said Pasha when the latter was made grand vizier.

Boston, Oct. 6.—At a mass meeting of the Armenians of Boston, held yesterday afternoon, the topic of general discussion was the recent atrocities in Constantinople, and the delay of the European powers in demanding redress of the massacre. Resolutions were passed by the meeting expressing sympathy for their co-patriots suffering in Turkish dungeons, and advocating revolutionary measures directed to the only way that the Armenian nation can be saved from extermination.

Ask for Terrell's Removal.

Chicago, Oct. 6.—At a largely attended meeting of the Armenian National Union, of Chicago, held tonight, the actions of Mr. Terrell, United States minister to Turkey, in connection with the Armenian affairs were hotly discussed. Finally a set of resolutions was adopted urging him to "cover and over again ignoring to removal, and demanding for aid and assistance by Jewish missionaries that they be not molested by Turkish officials," that he be, in his dispatches to the state department, totally unacquainted with a just cause, and been against his persecuted fellow citizens in Turkey because of a "decoration to his daughter." A demand is made for his removal and the sending of a minister who shall be "an honor to the nation at large and to the just cause of missionaries and oppressed Christians."

Hearst's New York Paper.

New York, Oct. 6.—A morning paper says that unless something unlooked for transpires, the Morning Journal will pass this week into the hands of William Hearst, proprietor of the San Francisco Examiner. Mr. Hearst spent a great part of Saturday in the Journal office going over the books, and negotiations regarding a sale there warrant a settlement. It is expected that Mr. Hearst will make material changes in the policy of the paper, and that he will even contemplate changing its name. In politics he is an anti-Cleveland Democrat. S. S. Chamberlain, for a long time on the Herald, and recently managing editor of the Examiner, is to be managing editor of the Journal.

Harry Wright's Funeral.

Philadelphia, Oct. 6.—The funeral of Harry Wright, the veteran baseball manager of the National League, took place today. The services were conducted by Rev. W. W. Sylvester of the Memorial Church of the Advocate. It consisted simply of the ritual of the Episcopal church. The interment was in West Laurel hill cemetery. The honorary pallbearers were: W. E. Rouse, president of the National League; Charles H. Byrne, of the Brooklyn club; P. T. Power, president of the Eastern League; John C. Chapman, of the Toronto club; W. A. Barnes, of the Scranton club; William Sharkey, of the

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Hazelton club, and J. Beach and John I. Rogers, of the Philadelphia club. The acting pallbearers were Manager Arthur Irwin, of the Philadelphia club, and S. S. Jones, J. Biddell, A. M. Gilliano and W. H. Volz, of the Philadelphia Scorpions' Association. There were many beautiful floral offerings. Among the large pieces were a bed of white roses, lilies of the valley and a vase of white carnations. A large diamond in the center, bearing the inscription, "Safe at Home," from the owners of the Philadelphia club; a pillar of roses, with boards of names of positions on the Philadelphia players; a lyre of red roses, from the Brooklyn club; a cross of white roses from the Washington City club; a floral horse-shoe with the words "In Good Care," from the Baltimore club.

Uniting Against Tammany.

New York, Oct. 6.—The representatives of the Republicans, State Democracy and Chamber of Commerce held a conference tonight, which lasted until midnight, trying to agree upon a union against Tammany. The Republicans are willing to give only three minor positions on the ticket to the other element. They agreed, however, to endorse the excise plank of the State Democracy, which meets the views also of the German Reform Union.

Suez Canal Traffic.

Manchester Courier. The report of the directors of the Suez canal, presented to the shareholders yesterday, will be studied with interest by all connected with our own great waterway. As we recently pointed out, the Canal, owing mainly to the stupidity of its sides, has not been made use of to the extent expected by its promoters, but the Suez canal has again the story of a year's prosperity to unfold. In 1894 the number of vessels passing through the canal was 3,341, with a total of 7,659,000 tons; last year the number was only slightly greater, but the tonnage had increased to upwards of 10,000,000 tons. The total receipts of the company were £3,800,000, and the net profits exceeded £1,644,880. Compared with the receipts of 1894 the dues received from the canal first, the rest follows, are compared as follows: 1894, 100 per cent; 1895, 105 per cent, and improvement is also noticeable in other directions. It is of interest to note that, thanks to the use of the electric light, no fewer than 84.9 per cent of the vessels passed through the canal by night, as against 92.4 per cent in 1894. The nationality of the vessels varies little from year to year, and, as usual, in a case of England first, the rest follows, are compared as follows: 1894, 100 per cent; 1895, 105 per cent. The 3,352 steamers 2,386 were owned in this country. The Germans are still second with 256—an increase of 24 as compared with 1894, and the Dutch, with 191 vessels, have now ousted the French from the third position. During the past year eleven tank petroleum steamers safely completed their passage through the canal, and this traffic covers a growing source of revenue. The average time occupied by a vessel in the canal was 19 hours 55 minutes a diminution of 49 minutes as compared with 1894. The working of the tramway from Port Said to Ismailia, opened in December, 1894, has produced satisfactory results, and in spite of strikes the canal has shown a marked improvement in the service. The working of the tramway from Port Said to Ismailia, opened in December, 1894, has produced satisfactory results, and in spite of strikes the canal has shown a marked improvement in the service.

Fatal Railroad Accident in Belgium.

Brussels, Oct. 7.—By a collision between an engine and a crowded passenger train last evening near Waver, ten persons were killed and forty injured, several of them seriously. Assistance has been dispatched to the scene.

Boys' Vests or Drawers, 30c

Beecham's pills are for biliousness, bilious headache, dyspepsia, heartburn, torpid liver, dizziness, sick headache, bad taste in the mouth, coated tongue, loss of appetite, sallow skin, etc., when caused by constipation; and constipation is the most frequent cause of all of them.

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ENGLISH FULL REGULAR, \$2.00

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STUTTGART AND YEAGER, \$1.75

Per Garment

IMPORTED AUSTRALIAN WOOL, \$2.00

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6 and 9 THREAD ALL SILK, \$4.00

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16-THREAD ALL SILK, \$5.00

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The Horse's Decline in Value.

Washington City Post. "Horses are the most worthless kind of property in the West," said Mr. George R. Leighton, of the state of Washington, at the Elbert. "You can hardly give them away. A friend of mine who 'need in his pocket for them in New York, Philadelphia and Washington City, told me not to work into the hands of William Hearst, unless he would give me \$100,000. He said the horse business had completely played out. He could not give me the price he wanted for \$1 a head. If horse flesh were as much in use for food in this country as in Europe the beef trust would meet with pretty lively competition just about now."

A Fishing Inquiry.

St. Paul's. Interesting young lady (who has been asking a great many questions)—Oh, there's a great worm got hold of your hook!

Aged Fisherman (a little bit tired)—I know, I put it there.

Young lady (but persistent)—But, excuse me, how can the fishes see to bite the hook?

The Umpire Was Right.

Sacred Heart Review. Young lady (on the grand stand)—"The umpire calls a foul, but I don't even see a feather."

Her escort—"But you must remember that this is a picked nine."

To restore gray hair to its natural color in youth, cause it to grow abundant and strong, there is no better preparation than Hall's Hair Renewer.

EASIER FOR SEALERS.

The New British Act Less Severe in Its Conditions.

VESSLS NOT TO BE FORFEITED

Except for Sealing During the Closed Season, Or in Prohibited Waters.

Victoria, Oct. 6.—Special.—British Columbia sealers have good reason to be satisfied with a new imperial act regulating their operations, and known as the North Pacific seal fisheries act of 1895. Though the measure was passed by the Salisbury government red tape delays prevented its coming into effect this season, and it was only yesterday that copies of the text reached here. In framing the measure the British ministry gave careful consideration to objections raised by the Canadians regarding the act of 1893, and the new legislation, which becomes operative immediately and continues until December 31, 1897, makes further complaint impossible, in every demand of the sealers appears to have been conceded. Where the law of 1893 rendered imperative the forfeiture of every vessel violating its provisions, or any of them, the new act allows optional power to the admiralty judges in every case, and makes forfeiture only permissible where the capital offense has been committed of sealing during the closed season, or in prohibited waters. Offenses such as neglect to enter particulars of hunting operations in the log, failure to carry or display sealing flag, etc., are punishable only by fine, in addition to the penalties of the merchants' shipping act.

Hereafter, too, officers of the British patrol and American cruisers, who are given precisely similar authority, may only stop and examine any British schooner if they "have good and reasonable cause to believe, not that the vessel is preparing to violate the law, or that she 'may' be offending, but that she has been guilty of violating provisions of this act." Again, if such detention and search results in the securing of evidence against a vessel apprehending officers are no longer instructed that they "shall" order the ship home under seizure, but they "may," if they deem it advisable and expedient, so proceed. If not, either British or American officers may with perfect propriety instruct the vessel to continue sealing, the offending vessel being still liable to be called upon at a later date to answer any charges preferred.

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