



Not a Day Passes but something new finds its way to our counters. We might also say that not a day passes but a new customer is made. It is a sign of right retailing.

New Jackets and Capes. Navy Blue and Black Boucle Jackets, \$2.50 each. Tan Covert Cloth Jacket, \$3 each. Navy Blue Chinchilla Jacket, \$12.50 each. Two-Row Navy and Black Beaver Cape, \$5 each. Black Boucle Cape, two-rows, \$7.50. Black Cheviot Furry Braided Cape, \$12.50.

Fur Capes. 25-inch Plush Cape, 1 1/2 trimmings, \$10. 21-inch Plush Cape, jet and braid trimming, \$7. 25-inch Black Seal Cape, \$10. 25-inch French Seal Cape, \$15. 25-inch Wool Seal Cape, \$25.

Children's Jackets and Gretchens. We are showing a pretty new line of Children's Jackets in fancy cloths and new cuts, ages 6, 8, 10, 12 years, from \$5 and upward. GRETCHENS from \$1.50 to \$8.50. This is the prettiest line of youngsters' garments we have ever shown. Come and see them.

Mackintoshes. Navy and Black Two-Row Cape, \$3 each. Two-Row Cape, navy and black, \$5 each. Double Texture Mackintosh, special value, \$7.50 each. Our Mackintoshes at \$10, \$12.50 and \$14 are special values.

W. P. BOYD & CO. FRONT STREET.

USE STAR OF THE KITCHEN SOAP. It leaves the hands soft and makes them white, and beats the world for cleaning paint. Can be found at the following grocery stores: Conner Bros., Louch, Augustine & Co., L. M. Newman Co., Hemphill, Love & Co., J. W. Kahle, etc.

Wholesale Grocers Supplied by Webb & Co., Seattle, Wash.

Queen Flour... MAKES LOVELY BREAD. LOUGH, AUGUSTINE & CO., 815 and 817 Front St.

Hams, Bacon, Lard. ASK FOR F. B. Co. BRAND Made in Seattle.

ALBERT HANSEN. Watches, Diamond Jewels, Silver Novelties, etc. 706 Front Street.

"THOUGHTLESS FOLKS HAVE THE HARDEST WORK," BUT QUICK WITTED PEOPLE USE SAPOLIO.

NETHERLANDS AMERICAN MORTGAGE BANK ALWAYS MONEY ON HAND. NO. 631 BURKE BUILDING.

Seattle Woolen Mills Co. Manufacture goods of home-grown wool with home labor. They are good, cheap, and meet your patronage. Office and salesroom, 113 Front street, Seattle.

Pettijohn Best Breakfast Food.

HAZZARD HAS A PLAN.

He Wants Ex-Confederates Admitted to Soldiers' Homes.

JUST LIKE UNION VETERANS.

To Advertise for Bids for the Whatcom Normal School.

Sawmill Burns at Blaine—The Success of the Yakima Fair—Mrs. Clara Stetson, Widow of Capt. J. H. Stetson, Port Townsend, Dead—Rancher Found Dead.

Tacoma, Oct. 13.—At the regular meeting of Custer Post, No. 6, G. A. R., of this city, Saturday night notice was given of a resolution to be introduced at the next regular meeting which will attract widespread attention. At the national encampment held at Pittsburg in 1894, and at the last encampment held in Louisville, the question was agitated at, but Custer Post, of this city, is the first organization in the United States to formally ask to take formal notice of the matter.

George Hazzard, a well-known Democratic politician and chief advocate of the party, from E. Hill Democracy in the Pacific Northwest, a member of Custer Post, gave notice that he would next Saturday night offer a resolution providing that Custer Post appoint a committee of five to memorialize congress for the passage of a law doing away with the distinction between Federal and Confederate veterans, so far as relates to their admission to national soldiers' homes; in short, that disabled ex-Confederate soldiers be admitted to national soldiers' homes on exactly the same footing as ex-Union soldiers.

Blaine Sawmill Burned. The Drayton sawmill, owned by Mr. E. L. Cowgill, of Fairhaven, was burned on Friday night at 11 o'clock. This mill has been successfully conducted by Bennett Moore in the manufacture of boxes and lumber for the Alaska Packers' Association, at Haines and Point Roberts, and has also manufactured for the general trade. The loss is estimated at \$3,000, with insurance of \$5,000, held by L. H. Baldy & Co.

Found Dead in Bed. Tacoma, Oct. 13.—Special—Alexander Cameron, aged 50, was found dead sitting up in bed this morning by two friends. He has been in bed since Friday, Oct. 11, and has been suffering from pneumonia. He was a rancher.

Plans for the Whatcom Building Accepted—To Advertise for Bids.

Whatcom, Oct. 13.—Special.—The normal school trustees have accepted the completed plans and specifications for the normal school building, prepared by Skillings & Corner, of Seattle, and will at once advertise for bids. Mr. Skillings and Morgan J. Clarke, who has been engaged as expert adviser on matters pertaining to the cost of construction, arrived from Seattle yesterday and were in consultation with the trustees until a late hour last night and again this morning, when they visited the grounds. They returned to Seattle this afternoon. The members of the board are well pleased with the work of the architects, and only regret that there has been so much delay. But for this the legislature is chiefly responsible, having straggled out the emergency clause in the bill.

The specifications are quite voluminous and very comprehensive and explicit. Contractors who intend to submit bids will find it to their interest to visit the grounds, as it will hardly be possible to make a tender within the range of acceptance without making a close estimate of the cost of the work. The building is of Grecian design, plain and simple, and yet handsome in outline. It will be 120 feet long, and the main portion will be 64 feet wide, the wings on each end projecting ten feet from the main structure, from which they will be 14 feet wide of the building on the wings 34 feet. The height of the main portion will be three stories above the basement, and of the wings two stories. The basement will be of stone and the superstructure of brick, the outer course being of pressed brick. The floors and interior finish will be of the best quality of vertical grain fir. There will be a telephone system connecting all the rooms with the principal office, and also an electrical clock. The gymnasium, training department and chemical laboratory will be in the basement, the temporary assembly hall on the first floor, and the society rooms and museum on the fourth floor. The trustees hope to have the building ready for occupancy this winter, ready for work upon the superstructure in the spring.

YAKIMA'S FAIR Showed What Can Be Done in Fruit Growing in This State.

Tacoma, Oct. 13.—Special.—General Land Agent Thomas Cooper, of the Northern Pacific, returned yesterday from a visit to the Yakima fair. In response to a request of the Post-Intelligencer correspondent for his impressions of the fair, Mr. Cooper said: "The display of fruits and vegetables was first class. Hurriedly gotten up, as it was, the fair was a very creditable showing of the state's resources. The building put by the State Fair Association was crowded to its utmost capacity with exhibits, and before the fair next year a much larger building will have to be erected. "A marked feature of the fair was the single farm exhibits, of which there were eight. The diversity of products grown on each of these farms, as shown by their exhibits, was simply wonderful. As was to be expected from the Yakima valley, there was a magnificent display of both green and dried fruits. The fair was also a financial success, due, in a great measure, to the generous patronage of the people of Seattle and Tacoma, for which the Yakima people are very grateful. "After seeing the Spokane fruit fair and the Yakima fair one can not help feeling that the latter is a wonderful fruit fair, not confined to one particular locality, but distributed very generally over the entire state, though doubtless in time it will be found that a particular section is best adapted to particular kinds of fruit. "The land department of the Northern Pacific is making special efforts to induce agriculturists to locate in the state, and for that purpose we are gathering statistics of the present fruit production, and the estimated increased production of the near future, as well as other necessary information in that connection. Canneries could now be profitably located in each of the Walla Walla, Snake river, Yakima and Puget Sound fruit districts, and as the acreage increases, as it is doing now very rapidly, there will be need for canneries at other points. "I have talked with a great many fruit growers lately and find that they have come to the conclusion that fruit growing is a business which cannot be conducted in a haphazard manner, and they are now giving attention to the particular kind of fruits that are most profitable and best adapted to their soil, and also to the markets that are within their reach. They are also giving special study to the proper methods of packing fruit so that it will reach the consumer in prime condition and in attractive packages. In other

words, the fruit growers are giving the business the intelligent study necessary for its success. I find a disposition to supply the market with the best of the first-class varieties of winter apples, as they find that the perishable fruits must be sold quickly, regardless of the condition of the market. Winter apples, of a particular brand of apples, and are averse to handling mixed carload lots. "The exhibit of creamery products and the multitude of Indians were among the features of the fair."

Brief Tacoma News.

Tacoma, Oct. 13.—Special.—Secretary of State James H. Price, Attorney General W. C. Jones, and the latter's law partner, E. E. Quinn, of Spokane, were in the city.

R. H. Boney, the Aberdeen attorney, is in the city on legal business. James R. Hayden and Otis Sprague, executors of the estate of Gen. John Sprague, have brought suit against Mrs. Sprague, the widow, to recover the handsome residence left by the deceased. They allege that it will be left to Mrs. Sprague on condition that she would occupy it as her home. The complaint avers that Mrs. Sprague left the city and abandoned the residence August 23 last.

Mrs. Clara Stetson Dead.

Tacoma, Oct. 13.—Special.—Mrs. Charles Stetson, widow of Capt. John H. Stetson, of Port Townsend, died of Bright's disease at the residence of her son-in-law, Special Agent of the Treasury Leslie Cullom. Mrs. Stetson has resided here with her daughter, Mrs. H. Weston Bridges, for the past two years. She was a native of Maine and 62 years old at the time of her death. Capt. Stetson was a prominent shipping man at Haines and Point Roberts, and has also been a general trader. The loss is estimated at \$3,000, with insurance of \$5,000, held by L. H. Baldy & Co.

Blaine Sawmill Burned. The Drayton sawmill, owned by Mr. E. L. Cowgill, of Fairhaven, was burned on Friday night at 11 o'clock. This mill has been successfully conducted by Bennett Moore in the manufacture of boxes and lumber for the Alaska Packers' Association, at Haines and Point Roberts, and has also manufactured for the general trade. The loss is estimated at \$3,000, with insurance of \$5,000, held by L. H. Baldy & Co.

Found Dead in Bed. Tacoma, Oct. 13.—Special—Alexander Cameron, aged 50, was found dead sitting up in bed this morning by two friends. He has been in bed since Friday, Oct. 11, and has been suffering from pneumonia. He was a rancher.

News of Whatcom.

Whatcom, Oct. 13.—Special.—The Albatross will leave Tuesday for Mare Island. The fair association has levied a 50 per cent assessment upon its stockholders to pay all its obligations in full. Premiums are being paid now as fast as the claims are presented.

Tacoma Marine News.

Tacoma, Oct. 13.—Special.—The collier Mackinnon arrived in port this afternoon. The big cargo of tea of the ship Delagoa was being discharged this morning. She will load wheat for the United Kingdom.

FRAUDS IN THE MAIL.

The New Law Gives the Death-Blow to Lotteries.

Washington City, Oct. 13.—John L. Thomas, attorney general for the post-office department, has made his annual report to the postmaster general. Of the operations of his office, he says that during the year he has been engaged in the prosecution of the lottery law, which prohibits the delivery of registered packages and the payment of money orders to certain companies and parties named in the law, and which forbids the sale of lottery tickets. The orders were issued against 15 lotteries, operated by so-called bank investment companies; 12 against avowed lotteries; 12 against schemes devised to defraud the public. Seventy of these orders were revoked upon it being made to appear that the parties named in the orders had abandoned them. This left in force at the end of the year 148 orders, original and duplicates. Twenty-eight of the orders issued by the postmaster general were revoked upon the proper showing. Mr. Thomas says that the act of March 2, 1895, further amending the lottery act, has been successful, and that the law will be the means to lottery concerns. He adds: "This act goes farther still, and forbids international state carriers from transporting lottery tickets into this country, or from one state to another. This department has no jurisdiction, however, to enforce that part of the law, and any such attempt would be the extent to which the lottery-carrying business has been checked by the act, but I am informed that the most, if not all, of the exporters of lottery tickets have been refused to carry the prohibited lottery matter. "It may be confidently asserted that the death-knell of every lottery in this country has been sounded, and if no business has been vastly crippled, it is ruined, and I am sorry to note the fact that many business men resort to schemes that are legitimate enterprises, but which are illegitimate under the lottery law, and which are other and more pernicious modes of obtaining something for nothing by hazard or chance. These schemes are of many kinds, and some are very ingenious. The number of claims allowed for losses by the lottery law, etc., were 1,306, amounting to \$138,586. He again urges a law compelling subordinates in postoffices to give security for the handling of money, or other valuables, and that the postmaster should be held liable for the losses incurred by subordinates. Mr. Thomas also calls attention to an important subject in the following way: "Attention has been called to the fact during the year called to the dangerous and injurious matter deposited in the mails, and upon investigation it was shown that there was a large quantity of such matter in the mails, and indeed there is no statute forbidding its being mailed. Many substances, such as poisons, matches and other articles liable to ignite by shock or jar; live and poisonous insects and reptiles, smallpox virus, or germs of contagious diseases, or fatty substances, or other articles, are being mailed in this way. Some are very dangerous to life, health and comfort of the body, and others are liable to damage other mail matter and to make a nuisance if they should become loose in the mails."

Paper Money "Raisers" Arrested.

Cleveland, Oct. 13.—Joseph Dreyer was brought here tonight by deputy United States marshal from Stark county and charged with counterfeiting. Dreyer tried to pass a \$1 bill which had been fixed with papers to represent a ten. In his possession was found a \$2 bill raised to a \$20 bill in the same way. He also had papers for \$5 bills. He told the officers that he bought the papers from a party named Smith, who supplied them by mail. This is the second arrest for a similar offense in that vicinity within a short time and it is believed the counterfeiters are systematically at work.

Confusion as to the choice of a blood-purifier is one of the things that is but one kind of Sarsaparilla, and that is Ayer's. This important fact was recognized at the World's Fair, Chicago, 1893, being the only blood-purifier admitted to be placed on exhibition.

Confusion as to the choice of a blood-purifier is one of the things that is but one kind of Sarsaparilla, and that is Ayer's. This important fact was recognized at the World's Fair, Chicago, 1893, being the only blood-purifier admitted to be placed on exhibition.

Confusion as to the choice of a blood-purifier is one of the things that is but one kind of Sarsaparilla, and that is Ayer's. This important fact was recognized at the World's Fair, Chicago, 1893, being the only blood-purifier admitted to be placed on exhibition.

Confusion as to the choice of a blood-purifier is one of the things that is but one kind of Sarsaparilla, and that is Ayer's. This important fact was recognized at the World's Fair, Chicago, 1893, being the only blood-purifier admitted to be placed on exhibition.

Confusion as to the choice of a blood-purifier is one of the things that is but one kind of Sarsaparilla, and that is Ayer's. This important fact was recognized at the World's Fair, Chicago, 1893, being the only blood-purifier admitted to be placed on exhibition.

Confusion as to the choice of a blood-purifier is one of the things that is but one kind of Sarsaparilla, and that is Ayer's. This important fact was recognized at the World's Fair, Chicago, 1893, being the only blood-purifier admitted to be placed on exhibition.

Confusion as to the choice of a blood-purifier is one of the things that is but one kind of Sarsaparilla, and that is Ayer's. This important fact was recognized at the World's Fair, Chicago, 1893, being the only blood-purifier admitted to be placed on exhibition.

Confusion as to the choice of a blood-purifier is one of the things that is but one kind of Sarsaparilla, and that is Ayer's. This important fact was recognized at the World's Fair, Chicago, 1893, being the only blood-purifier admitted to be placed on exhibition.

ELISHA P. FERRY DEAD.

The End Came Early This Morning in This City.

ILL FOR ONLY A FEW DAYS.

Territorial Governor and the First Governor of the State.

The Foremost Citizen of Washington—He Took Cold While Coming From Olympia Three Weeks Ago—Heart Failure the Immediate Cause of Death—The Funeral to Take Place in This City.

Hon. Elisha P. Ferry, ex-governor of Washington territory, the first governor of the state, and the foremost citizen of Washington, died of heart failure at the residence of his son-in-law, Hon. John Leary, in this city, at 12 o'clock, just 12:30 o'clock this morning. The news of his death will be a great shock to the people of Washington, only a few of whom had intimations that he was dangerously ill.

About three weeks ago Gov. Ferry left Olympia for this city, to visit his daughter, Mrs. John Leary. He was in Tacoma there was some delay in making connections



with the boat, and he walked up and down in the open air for a considerable time, the exposure being sufficient to cause a slight cold. Since reaching here he had been unwell and confined most of the time to his room, but he appeared to be improving and once or twice ventured out for a walk. He was cheerful and sat at the window of his room. But about 12 o'clock he was taken with a sinking spell. Dr. Dawson was sent for and by the use of the power of stimulants restored him apparently to his normal condition. He conversed with members of the family and appeared to have returned to his usual state of health. He was in bed for a few minutes after 12:30 and he passed into deep sleep; his heart gradually ceased to beat, and when his life went out there was no struggle or sign to mark the severance of body and spirit.

Dr. Dawson states that Gov. Ferry's condition seemed encouraging until yesterday afternoon, when he was engaged in a conversation with a friend, and then he died. The feature of the case was the excessive nervousness, which so agitated the patient that sleep oftentimes was impossible. When the attack came yesterday morning, the doctor was called and he found the patient, accompanied by a severe fainting spell.

Arrangements for the funeral will probably be completed today. The services will be held at the residence of the deceased, and will be conducted under Masonic auspices.

Elisha P. Ferry was born at Monroe, Mich., August 9, 1825. He studied law there and at Port Wayne, Ind., and was admitted to the bar in 1845. In 1846 he went to Waukegan, Ill., where he engaged in the practice of his profession. He lived at Waukegan until July, 1850. He was elected its first mayor in 1852, and in 1856 was the presidential elector for Illinois. He was a member of the constitutional convention in Illinois in 1847, and from 1851 to 1853 he was bank commissioner in that state. He was a member of the Illinois legislature in 1854 and 1855. During 1861-62 he was a member of Gov. Yates' staff as assistant adjutant general, with the rank of colonel. He was in the military service of the United States in the Mexican war, and was appointed major of the 1st Illinois Infantry in 1847, and was reappointed in 1852. All of these appointments were made by President Grant in 1872. When Emperor William I. of Germany, England decided that the San Juan, Gov. and belonged to the English officer in charge of the troops on the islands to vacate, but the officer wanted an unreasonable long time to make preparations, and he sent word to the officer that unless he vacated immediately he would put him off by force. The officer's hand consisted of the ancient revenue cutter Oliver Wolcott, but the British made haste to move. Mr. Ferry served as governor of Illinois in 1869, when he came to Seattle and took up the practice of his profession as a member of the firm of McNaught, Ferry, McNaught & Mitchell. In September, 1887, he retired from practice and entered the Puget Sound National bank of Seattle, as vice president. On September 4, 1888, he was nominated by the Republican party for the next governor of the state, and was elected on October 1 by more than 8,000 majority over Eugene S. Smith. After his term as governor expired, in January, 1892, he continued to reside in Olympia.

Ex-Gov. Ferry, on the 9th of August last, celebrated his 70th birthday, and while for several years he has been indications that his life would be prolonged. He leaves three children, James P. Ferry, residing at Olympia; Mrs. Elizabeth Leary and Pierre P. Ferry, living in this city.

THE MORMON CHURCH.

President Woodruff States His Position on Politics.

Salt Lake, Oct. 13.—The Tribune received a written statement from Wilford Woodruff, president of the Mormon church, concerning the recent priesthood meeting. It is addressed to whom it may concern. President Woodruff says: "There has been a great deal said concerning the priesthood meeting held on the 7th of October, and I feel it my duty to make a statement concerning it. "I consider it the right of every man, woman and child on earth to enjoy their religion, let that religion be what it may, for that is between themselves and their Creator. So I say with regard to politics, Every man has a right to enjoy his political

belief. There is not a Democrat in Utah who can truthfully say I ever asked him to vote a Republican ticket. Neither can any Republican say I ever asked him to vote a Democratic ticket. A part of my own family are Republicans and part are Democrats.

"Concerning the meeting referred to, there was not, according to my recollection, one word said about Democrats, Republicans or politics. When the church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints was organized it was with the holy priesthood in various orders and quorums. No man was counted at liberty from the organization of the church to engage in any branch of business, politics or anything else to take him entirely away from his calling, business duty or responsibility, without first consulting with the presidency of the church and getting permission to do so. This course does not require a man to give up his position in the Democratic or Republican party.

"Several Democrats have called upon me since this campaign commenced. Among the number was my friend John T. Carter, saying he had been nominated for governor. I said, 'Go ahead, I think you will make a good governor.' I think so still. Every man has a right to withdraw from his quorum or the church if he wishes. But while he remains in the quorum or in the church we think he should be subject to the same rules as we are ourselves."

HARRISON AND MCKINLEY. The Ex-President Had Nothing to Do With the McKinley Tariff.

Cincinnati, Oct. 13.—The Commercial Gazette, a strong McKinley paper, edited by Perry E. Healy, who was close to Harrison during his administration, will say tomorrow: "A great deal has recently appeared respecting the attitude of ex-President Harrison toward the McKinley tariff. It is contended that in the capacity of president Gen. Harrison opposed the adoption of schedules as high as those in the McKinley law, and that he entered a protest against them to those who had the measure in charge. One prominent Republican newspaper has stated recently that the McKinley law, and that this fact is the cause of Harrison's feeling toward McKinley. Another influential Republican paper in Cincinnati, during the consideration of the McKinley bill President Harrison summoned its author and Speaker Reed, and possibly other party leaders, for a conference against the adoption of such high figures.

"The Commercial Gazette is in a position to say that all such statements are untrue and misleading. Ex-President Harrison deserved neither censure nor praise on account of the McKinley tariff law. He took no part in the drafting or the consideration of the measure, and the feature of the law, so far as those who compiled it are aware, represented his particular views, or met with his specific approval. He was not consulted by Harrison, when asked by those drafting the bill what he thought of it, stated that the details should be left to those in charge of the measure; that they were responsible to the people, and were most familiar with the subjects in hand. He offered no advice. When the bill went to the White House for signature, Harrison, as president, so far as is known, showed no displeasure or offer criticism. Nor did he express displeasure with the law. If the law was the responsibility of the McKinley tariff, President Harrison should stand blameless."

WARNING AGAINST PLAIT. The "Goo-Goo" of New York Oppose the Fusion Ticket.

New York, Oct. 13.—The executive committee of the Good Government Club issued an address today setting forth their reasons for opposing the fusion ticket. The chief curator (prosecutor) had affected a union on a non-partisan platform in support of non-political candidates it would have been acceptable to them. The address is as follows: "The Committee of Fifty, disregarding the resolution under which it was appointed, bought from the leaders of the Republican party, and from the Democratic party, by promises of money and moral support, certain admirable judicial nominations. The other places on the ticket were filled by the names of the Republican party, as the honorable and wealthy men of this city are willing to lend the weight of their names and the power of their resources to enter the political arena. The government from the politicians, we shall have corruption by whatever party name it may be called. "The city cannot close their eyes to the fact that the Committee of Fifty has made an alliance with Plait. They remember that last winter Plait's name was on the ticket for the office of schools, repudiated the very principle of civil service reform which Republicans had embodied in the constitution of the state, and rejected a similar and effective bill. It imposed upon you a law formed to disfranchise independent voters and facilitate bribery at the polls."

CLEVELAND VISITS NEW YORK. But in a Very Mysterious Way—Away from the United States.

New York, Oct. 13.—The yacht Onoda, having on board President Cleveland, dropped anchor this morning at 10 o'clock at the New York Yacht club anchorage ground, at the foot of East Twenty-third street. Mr. Cleveland got in a small boat and was rowed over. He then entered a carriage, and was rapidly whisked to the residence of his family physician, Dr. Joseph Bryant of 14 West Thirtieth street, where the president took dinner with the doctor and his family, and spent an hour or two chatting with Dr. Bryant.

SECRETARY CARLISLE'S SPEECH. English Comment on His Talk About the Currency.

London, Oct. 13.—In an editorial this morning the Times says: Secretary Carlisle's speech at Boston goes to the very root of the mischief of the currency legislation. We should be glad to think that the government will be able to carry out its policy. It can only be hoped that as neither political party can carry a measure advantageously to itself alone, the question may be lifted out of the hands of party politics and that a measure may be adopted acceptable to the whole country.

Secretary Herbert in Washington.

Washington City, Oct. 13.—Secretary Herbert has returned to the city from Alabama, where he has been making speeches on the financial question.

Supreme Court Convenes Today.

Washington City, Oct. 13.—In accordance with its usual custom at the beginning of the October term, the United States supreme court will hear no motions tomorrow when it re-assembles, except those for admission to the bar, but will sit on Tuesday to hear general motions. The majority of these usually take the form of motions to advance special cases, and the indications are that the present term will prove no exception. The government will have fifteen such motions, including one in the Judge Long pension case. It is expected that besides hearing motions for hearing on Monday the court may announce a few decisions. If the president arrives in Washington City before the convening of the court, there will be an early adjournment in order to permit the usual informal call at the White House.

Chinese Girls Arrested at Atlanta.

Atlanta, Oct. 13.—The nine Chinese beauties who were taken from the Chinese village at the exposition last week on the ground that they were brought to this country and detained here for immoral purposes were before Judge Newman on habeas corpus at the instance of two laundrymen in the city, who declared that the women were held as slaves at the exposition. The girls, who said that they were actresses in China and held similar positions in the Chinese village here, testified that they all came to this country voluntarily. Judge Newman remanded the girls to the custody of the concessionaires.

QUEEN OF KOREA DEAD.

A Japanese Arrested, Charged With Murdering Her.

BUTCHERY AT THE ROYAL PALACE.

Japanese at the Gates While the Killing Was in Progress.

No Proof That the Japanese Minister Was Aware of the Plot—A New Cabinet, Friendly to Japan, Formed—A British Warship Ordered to Chemulpo, the Port of Seoul.

London, Oct. 14.—The Paris correspondent of the Standard says the Herald's Seoul dispatch reports the Japanese troops were at the gates of the palace during the butchery incident upon the uprising of the anti-foreigners, headed by Tai Won Kun, father of the king of Korea. There was nothing to show that the Japanese minister was aware of the plot. The king is now a prisoner, and his father has been proclaimed dictator. A new cabinet has been constituted, of Japanese elements. The queen's officials have fled. A Japanese soshi has been arrested for the murder of the queen.

London, Oct. 14.—A Shanghai dispatch



KING OF KOREA.

to the Times says that the British cruiser Edgar has suddenly been ordered to Chemulpo, where she will land a force of marines. New York, Oct. 13.—A cablegram from the World from Tokyo, Japan, says: Persons wearing Japanese dress and carrying Japanese swords were among the rioters who lately attacked the royal palace in Seoul, Korea. At first it was supposed that they were Koreans disguised as Japanese, but now it is suspected that they were Japanese soshi, apparently hired ruffians. The Japan government has ordered an inquiry. The chief curator (prosecutor) of Yokohama has been sent to Korea to direct the investigation. The queen, it is believed, is dead. The Tai Won Kun, the chief of the anti-foreign party, issued a decree degrading his consort to the level of a concubine and outlawing her family. The foreign legations at Seoul have been ordered to evacuate their foreign warships at Chemulpo. All is quiet.

New York, Oct. 14.—A special to the Herald from Seoul, Korea, says: The palace was broken into on Tuesday morning by a body of Korean troops and a band of Japanese soshi in civilian dress. The colonel in command of the troops on refusal to enter the palace, was killed, and a number of the guards were slain. The Japanese entered the queen's room and killed the queen, the minister of household and three women. The bodies were taken outside and burned. The Japanese troops were at the palace, but took no part in the proceedings. Many persons were arrested for the murder of the queen. The queen's father, reached the palace soon after the assault, and assumed the chief authority. He is now dictator, and is known to have been in the plot. Many of the queen's party have been arrested, and many more have fled. It is believed that the queen dowager was killed, and that the king will be forced to abdicate.

Guards from the United States warship Yorktown and a Russian cruiser at Chemulpo have been ordered up. Great excitement prevails. It is thought that the butchery will hasten action on the part of Russia. The plot to kill the queen was made by Korean friends of Tai Won Kun and an irresponsible Japanese soshi. The Japanese troops were at the gates when the butchery took place. The king is now a prisoner, and his father has been proclaimed dictator. A new cabinet has been constituted of pro-Japanese elements. The queen's officials have fled or are in hiding. Appeals have been issued to the Koreans to rise and expel the Japanese. A Japanese soshi has been arrested for the murder of the queen.

The queen of Korea belonged to the Min family, and was a friend of China. It was her adherents who asked, in 1894, for troops from Li Hung Chang to put down the Tonghak rebellion. The troops were sent in April of that year. The queen's request for soldiers was a recognition of the protectorate that China claimed, and the sending of troops by China was an assertion of the residence of the Greek and Armenian archbishops.

The Emperor Receives Prince Lobanoff

London, Oct. 14.—The Berlin correspondent of the Times telegraphs that Lobanoff, the Russian minister of foreign affairs, and Chancellor Von Hohenlohe at Hiberustock. This visit must be regarded, the correspondent continues, as a return of the visit of the chancellor, Von Hohenlohe, to the czar and as a sign of improved relations.

Russia's Scourge of Cholera.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 13.—Official returns for the last fortnight in September show that there were during that time 4,29 new cases and 1,701 deaths from cholera in the province of Volhynia.

The Mohammedan Rebellion in China.

Shanghai, Oct. 13.—It is reported from Peking that the Mohammedan rebels in the province of Kansu have captured the city of Lanchow, the capital of the province.

Smoke La Florida. 10c cigar for 5c.