THE SEATTLE POST-INTELLIGENCER.

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FRESH RANCH EGGS.....

30 Cents per Dozen.

Our fresh ranch eggs give the best of satisfaction because we are very particular about buying only the very choicest quality. Store open until 9 o'clock tonight.

Cooper & Levy,

104 and 106 Commercial St., First door south of Yesler Ave. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS.

BARGAIN EVENT OF THE YEAR

Imperative Removal Sale.

Every article is positively reduced in price.

TODAY—Cut Glass Salts and Peppers. 23c each.

OPEN TONIGHT UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK.

714 Second St., BOSTON BLK. M. SELLER & CO.

ROYAL DUTCH COCOA

In Large and Small Cans.

LOUCH, AUGUSTINE & CO., Nos. 815 and 817 Front St.

Monitor Steel Ranges
Round Oak Stoves.....
Ideal Oil Heaters

The John Schram Company.

1012 AND 1014 FRONT STREET.

....There Will Soon Be a Demand

For Nuts, Popcorn, Dried Fruits, Candied Citron, Lemon and Orange Peel. We have them and at prices that correspond to their value.

CONNER BROS., Grocers, 720 Second Street, Boston Block

OTHER CROCKERY HOUSES

"Are closing out." They say they are. We are not, but will remain in Seattle, so must sell as cheap, or cheaper, or we will get no trade.

Call and see our prices before buying. A large line of the newest novelties for the holidays.

RIALTO CROCKERY DEP'T.

MORAN BROS. CO.

Foundry, Machine and Boiler Works.

Irrigating and Drainage PUMPS In Stock or to Order.

ALL THAT IS NEW, NOVEL AND APPROPRIATE

For Christmas Gifts

Will Be Found in Our Desirable Selections of

SILVERWARE AND JEWELRY.

FRISCH BROS., Jewelers, No. 720 Front Street.

THE SEATTLE TRANSFER CO.

Main Office, Corner of Third and Weller Streets.

Hacks, Cabs and Baggage Office, Telephone Main 41. 214 Cherry St.; Freight and Drays, Telephone Main 46, Warehouse, Coal Telephone 41 or 259.

STORAGE and INSURANCE at the LOWEST RATES

Hams, Bacon, Lard.

ASK FOR F. B. Co. ....BRAND

Made in Seattle.

NETHERLANDS AMERICAN MORTGAGE BANK

ALWAYS MONEY ON HAND.

NO. 631 BURKE BUILDING.

LA FLORIDA 5¢

TAMPA, FLORIDA.

MADE BY THE FLORIDA CIGAR CO., TAMPA.

BLANKETS HOME PRODUCT

SEATTLE WOOLEN MILL, 1119 FRONT STREET, SEATTLE.

A Call for Pearline

brings the best washing compound in the world, and the original one—all others are imitations. It costs no more than common soap. It does more than soap's work, and half of your own besides. Anything that needs cleaning can be washed with it—without scouring, rubbing and scrubbing, and with absolute safety. Make its acquaintance; millions of women call it their best friend.

Every grocer keeps it, because he has constant calls for it.

Beware Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you, "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, and if your grocer sends you something in place of Pearline, do the honest thing—*send it back.* 184 JAMES PYLE, New York.

NEXT TUESDAY THE DAY

When Place of National Convention Will Be Decided.

QUAY WORKING FOR PITTSBURG

Probably the Time Will Be June, as Has Been Customary.

McKinley Boomers at the Capital—The Question of the Basis of Representation to Be Referred to the Convention—Chairman Carter Holds Office Till the Convention.

Washington City, Dec. 6.—Active preparations for the assembling next Tuesday of the Republican national committee to select the time and place for the national convention are being made. The executive committee of eleven members meets Monday night, and the full committee will be called to order by Chairman Carter at 11 o'clock Tuesday in the Arlington hotel. Large delegations are expected from Pittsburg, San Francisco, Chicago and St. Louis. While these are the main contestants, New York state will have a delegation seeking the convention, with Saratoga as the convention place. San Francisco has been exerting much activity and influence of late to secure the convention. The main points urged against going to the Coast are that the telegraphic service would not be sufficient, and the difference of three hours in time would be detrimental to the afternoon press of the East during the day sessions, and the morning press during the night sessions. Pittsburg's advantages are being urged with equal vigor. Senator Quay has influential friends in the committee, and is urging the choice of Pittsburg.

The most considerable delegation yet arrived is that representing the interest of Gov. McKinley. William M. Hahn, the national committeeman from Ohio, and Maj. Charles Dick, ex-state chairman of Ohio, will be here soon. Messrs. Joseph P. Smith, ex-Representative Thompson, of Ohio; Gen. William Osborne, of Boston; Hon. Powell Clayton, of Arkansas, and other well-known men are here. The party make no concealment of their purpose to look after the interests of Gov. McKinley, as a candidate for the presidency. Mr. Smith, one of the most active men of the delegation, said: "We have no plan to submit, and are not favoring one city as against another. But the candidacy of Gov. McKinley is fully understood the country over, and we are without any request from him to look after Ohio's choice. The state is absolutely united, and all talk of division has passed away."

The national committee meetings will be open when the claims of the various cities are presented. After that the committee will go into secret session.

The first business to be passed on is the resolution of Committeeman Payne, of Wisconsin, for a change in the basis of representation to the convention, the proposed basis being proportioned to the Republican vote cast for president in the last presidential election. The resolution was introduced by Mr. Payne and seconded by Mr. Hahn, of Ohio. It was discussed in Louisville in May, 1893, and was then laid on the table, to be taken up at the meeting next Tuesday. There are three ways of dealing with it: To adopt it, vote it down, or refer it to the national convention. The last course is likely to be taken.

On the question of date there is a division of sentiment between June and September, but the prevailing impression is that there will be an adherence to the custom of a June convention. Against this it is being urged that there should be a short "ninety days" campaign, with the least disturbance of business. This is met by the statement that even with a June convention the campaign does not begin until September, and that it is needless to keep the country in suspense until autumn.

An erroneous impression prevails that a chairman of the national committee is to be chosen to succeed Chairman Carter. The latter's tenure lasts until the next national committee is chosen at the time of the national convention. Mr. Carter is not a national committeeman, but was chosen from outside its ranks for chairman, and as such is an ex-officio member.

St. Louis, Dec. 6.—The Business Men's League up to yesterday had raised $55,000 in cash or guaranteed pledges toward a fund for securing the Republican national convention for St. Louis. A special meeting of the league was held this afternoon, when it was resolved to guarantee generally under the seal of the corporation such further amount as might be necessary to secure the convention and properly entertain the delegations. Plans were submitted for the projected alterations in the exposition building so as to furnish a hall with 15,000 seats. Headquarters and rooms were secured by wire at the Arlington hotel, Washington City, for a special committee appointed with full power to use the guarantee of the Business Men's League, which is an incorporated body and thoroughly responsible. This committee will arrive in Washington City at noon Sunday.

THE POPULIST CONVENTION.

Will Be Held at St. Louis and Will Nominate Senator Allen.

St. Louis, Dec. 6.—Chairman Rouselle, of the People's party state executive committee, is making arrangements for hotel accommodations for delegates to the national convention of that party, which will be held here. Mr. Rouselle stated today that Senator William Allen, of Nebraska, will likely be nominated for president, and the Omaha platform readopted.

MRS. JAMIESON RETURNS HOME.

Abandoned by the Victoria Cigarette Smoker With Whom She Eloped.

Port Townsend, Dec. 6.—Special.—Mrs. Locksley Jamieson, who created a sensation two years ago by deserting her husband in Victoria, leaving behind her two children and eloping with young Arthur P. Turner, son of the minister of finance of British Columbia, was in Port Townsend yesterday on her way to her mother in Chillam county. Mrs. Turner came up from San Francisco on the steamer Umatilla, traveling under the name of Mrs. A. P. Turner, and made little or no effort to conceal her identity. She is not the same clear-complexioned woman of the past, for her face bears marks of the terrible mental and physical suffering of recent months, and the lines seem furrowed deeply. She has suffered the penalty of her sin, and is as ready to acknowledge it as her features are to show it. When she left Victoria, she and young Turner crossed the strait in an open boat and found their way by steamer from the islands to Port Townsend, thence to Portland and San Francisco, and eventually to Mexico, after spending several months in California. The deserted husband was led a merry chase through California by the eloping pair, for as often as he located them they found another hiding place. He was not once successful in meeting his wife face to face, and finally the couple settled down in Mexico, where later a baby boy was born to them. Turner's love, so ardent at first, began to wane, and he was discouraged in his alliance by his father, who tried every means within his control to cause his son to desert the woman. When her sickness came young Turner grew cold, and, although the son of a wealthy and usually indulgent father, his funds ran short and the father would do nothing for him so long as he continued to live with the woman. Weeks passed and they were all but destitute, practically stranded in a strange country, and as helpless as though they had no money or friends, or means to acquire either. The husband, in the meantime, went to California and obtained a divorce, the court also awarding him the custody of their children. But the wife had at that time no regrets. She was happy and contented with her paramour, to whom she claims to have been married immediately after the divorce was obtained by her husband. With her sickness, however, and the worry over lack of sufficient funds for proper treatment, her little boy took sick and died. By this time Turner had tired of his new life, and was ready to listen to the words of his father, who was still at work trying to persuade the son to desert the woman. At last came an offer of a responsible and lucrative position for the young man, in a London bank, and one morning the woman awoke to find herself abandoned without funds. She turned in this hour of trial to her mother, whose love forgave all, and sufficient money was sent the woman to bring her back to this country, where she arrived, as stated. Mrs. Turner is still a handsome woman, but the lines on her face tell of the terrible ordeal through which she has passed.

FLOURING MILLS CLOSED.

The Price of Wheat Rose, While That of Flour Did Not.

Oakesdale, Dec. 6.—Special.—Wheat has been advancing in price so rapidly that a unique condition of affairs confronts the millers of this country. The Oakesdale mills have closed down because the price of flour will not justify grinding wheat at the present prices, and it is thought likely all the mills in the Palouse country will follow suit. Manager O. E. Hailey, of the Oakesdale mills, which are the largest and best equipped mills between Spokane and Pendleton, told the Post-Intelligencer correspondent that the present price of flour would not justify the grinding of wheat at 33 cents per bushel, and now that wheat is worth 35 to 36 cents per bushel the loss in grinding is too much to permit of the mills running.

The export price of flour at Seattle is the same today as when wheat was only worth 25 cents, and while wheat has advanced 10 cents per bushel flour has remained stationary. It is predicted by many that wheat will reach 40 cents here by January 1, and unless the price of flour advances accordingly every mill in Eastern Washington will close down, and the strange spectacle of the Palouse country importing flour for home consumption is among the probabilities. A large force of men are thrown out of employment by the closing of the mills, as they have been running day and night and had a ready market for all their output. How long they will remain idle depends solely upon the relative prices of wheat and flour, for Manager Hailey declares he will not start the mill until there is an advance in one or a decline in the other.

THE TACOMA SCHOOL BOARD.

Will Probably Force the County Treasurer to Give Up Money.

Tacoma, Dec. 6.—Special.—The school board has got a grip on $25,000 of the funds in the county treasurer's possession. Judge Pritchard today granted a restraining order to Snell & Bedford, counsel for the board, restraining Treasurer Hedges from paying out of the salary or general fund $25,000. This amount Mr. Hedges is commanded to keep intact until the further order of the court.

Recently the board obtained a decision from the supreme court, which in effect affirmed its judgment secured against County Treasurer Hedges for $4,000, which sum represents the school district's share of the penalty and interest on delinquent taxes collected in the past by the treasurer. Another suit involving about $40,000 has been brought, in which practically the same questions will be brought up. By the terms of the order Mr. Hedges must not appropriate to the general or salary funds the school district's proportion of the penalty and interest on the 1894 levy.

Should the school district win, as seems entirely probable its financial condition will be materially improved, and the board will perhaps be enabled to pay salaries from the beginning of the present school year without calling an election to validate the debt incurred.

TREASURER HEDGES' BOND.

It Must Be Made $15,000 Larger by Next Wednesday.

Tacoma, Dec. 6.—Special.—Matters connected with the official bond of County Treasurer John B. Hedges took a new turn yesterday, when the board of commissioners entered an order requiring the treasurer to file a supplemental bond in the penal sum of $2,500 by December 11. In the last two weeks Mr. Hedges has filed two supplemental bonds aggregating $10,000, leaving a balance of $15,000, which he must have ready by next Wednesday. Considering the amount of money which will be coming in during the collection of the taxes of 1895 it is considered highly probable that Mr. Hedges will be asked to put up $25,000 bonds in addition by January 1, 1896.

The county treasurer is not without friends in his hour of need, and these say he will have no difficulty in getting the required sureties.

It is understood that great care will be exercised by Mr. Hedges in making deposits in banks in the future. As far as possible the burglar proof safe in the courthouse will be used as a repository of the funds. This policy, which meets the approval of the county commissioners, will materially aid Mr. Hedges in securing bonds.

Brief Tacoma News.

Tacoma, Dec. 6.—Special.—The job printing houses of the city have formed the Tacoma Printers' and Publishers' Association. Articles of incorporation were filed yesterday.

Mrs. Hill Thomas secured a verdict against the A. O. U. W. for $2,000 in the superior court. Her husband's life was insured for this amount, but the lodge claimed he secured admission by misrepresentations.

Judge Parker today entered an order requiring Samuel Hopping to pay $30 alimony pending his wife's suit for divorce.

A couple of hundred citizens have signed a request for a full and thorough investigation into municipal affairs, and the prosecution of the guilty parties.

Collector of Customs J. C. Saunders, of Port Townsend, spent today in the office of Deputy Collector Drum signing permits for the return into this country of thirty-five Chinese laborers who will pay a visit to China, going by way of the Steamship Tacoma.

No News of the Strathnevis.

Tacoma, Dec. 6.—The Northern Pacific Steamship Company received a cablegram today announcing the arrival at Yokohama of the steamship Hankow, after an eighteen days' passage. On leaving here her officers were instructed to follow the route of the missing steamer Strathnevis and to search for her. The cablegram states that these instructions were carried out, but no trace of the Strathnevis was found.

Fight Against the Canadian Pacific.

Tacoma, Dec. 6.—Special.—Ex-City Treasurer James W. McCauley was arraigned before Judge Parker today on the charge of using the public funds in his custody for his own profit. He was given to Monday at 12 o'clock to plead. Sam C. Milligan and L. C. Dennis will defend Mr. McCauley.

Visit the bargain tables at Cowley's Basement Store, southwest corner Second and Columbia.

Mrs. Mary S. Tarbell Dead.

Tacoma, Dec. 6.—Special.—Mrs. Mary S. Tarbell, widow of Francis Tarbell, who died on Thursday in Portland, will be buried here on Sunday afternoon. Deceased was well known all over the Sound country.

A Turkish Minister Dead.

Constantinople, Dec. 6.—Arifi Pasha, a member of the Turkish ministry without portfolio, is dead.

WILL DODGE THE ISSUE

Salisbury's Note Not a Blunt Refusal to Arbitrate.

IT CONTAINS AN ARGUMENT

Stating Reasons Why England Insists on the Schomburgk Line.

By Going Away to Shoot Ducks the President Assists Salisbury, Who Wants to Gain Time—The English Fear the Tariff Retaliation That Would Follow a War Agitation.

Washington City, Dec. 6.—While it is true, as before stated in the Associated Press dispatches, that the administration is aware that Lord Salisbury's reply to Secretary Olney's note of July last, touching the Venezuela boundary dispute, is adverse to the proposition to arbitrate the title to the lands lying westward of the Schomburgk line, the fact that the reply itself has not yet reached Washington City precludes the idea of any speedy action by our government in this matter. When the reply is received by Sir Julian Pauncefote he may occupy himself several days, at least, in its careful consideration, in order that he make sure that he is transmitting to Secretary Olney the views of his government so far as it is proper for them to be communicated to the United States, without at the same time imparting any portion of the note that may be framed for his private guidance. Then the absence of the president from Washington City would operate further to delay proceedings at the state department, for Secretary Olney would not feel justified in making a forward movement at this stage of the case, which is now commonly regarded as at least approaching a critical point, without advising fully with the president. As the latter has promised congress to communicate in a special message the nature of Lord Salisbury's reply, further delay may be caused by the preparation of this message, so on the whole it is improbable that the next step can be taken before the latter part of the present month, if so early.

From what is gathered as to the nature of Lord Salisbury's note, it is assumed here that it is really calculated to make an issue, which, if allowed to fall into the course of treatment usual in diplomatic controversies, might drift along for an indefinite period of time, since, while there is no abatement of the assertion of Great Britain's right to the larger portion of the territory east of the Schomburgk line, arguments for the first time are submitted to justify this assertion. Heretofore all of the facts presented to our government concerning the rightful ownership of the disputed territory have come from Venezuelan sources. The British government, it is true, has been afforded frequent opportunities in recent years to present its case, but never heretofore has gone so far as to admit that there could be any doubt of its title, and therefore has gone on the theory that there was nothing to arbitrate. Diplomatically considered, therefore, this last move of Salisbury's may be regarded as very clever, for he can easily find precedents to justify his request that the British case be considered on its merits. As this is all new to our government, a compliance with the request would involve much patient research and comparison of authorities, maps and surveys. This is calculated to consume a good deal of time and carry the issue along to a period when, perhaps, Great Britain, being freed from her present embarrassing situation growing out of the Turkish complications, will be able to devote her entire energies to a settlement of the Venezuelan question.

There was a pretty general discussion of Venezuelan affairs among the members of the house today. The general opinion among those who will have the conduct of foreign affairs in the house is that Lord Salisbury's reply will be a diplomatic evasion of the main issue; that it will be couched in the most friendly terms, and, while expressing a willingness to arbitrate as to a portion of this disputed territory, will deny the right of the United States to ask Great Britain to arbitrate as to territory the ownership of which Great Britain claims as hers beyond dispute. In other words, it is believed that Great Britain's reply will temporize with the subject and simply open the way for further correspondence. "As the correspondence," said a prominent Republican member today, "will show that this has been England's position and policy for fifty years, she will seem to yield something, but she will stake off a line beyond which she will not go in the matter of arbitration. That was Lord Granville's policy; it was Salisbury's. Though Salisbury is imperious by inclination, he will be exceedingly cautious. The considerations involved in an open breach with England or anything approaching such are gigantic. Credits will be immediately shaken. The question of the tariff is of more importance to Great Britain than the ownership of a few gold mines in Venezuela. Above all things, depend upon it that England will not by any act of hers aggravate an anti-English feeling in this country or give cause, if the most delicate arts of diplomacy can prevent it, for a war agitation here. England dreads unfavorable tariff legislation. She knows that the first result of a bitter anti-English feeling will be retaliation upon her through a radical revision of the tariff. A tariff induced by hostility to England growing out of England's encroachments in this hemisphere, would send 2,000,000 Englishmen to bed without their suppers. Such material considerations England never overlooks. The loss of our commerce stopped the war of 1812."

WILL BE DELIVERED TODAY.

Pauncefote Has Lord Salisbury's Letter on Venezuela.

Washington City, Dec. 6.—Lord Salisbury's reply to Secretary Olney's letter requesting a final and definite statement as to Great Britain's purposes concerning Venezuela, is in Washington City, having been delivered to Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador. The answer was brought to Washington City by Donaldson, the special messenger of the embassy, who makes regular trips to New York for the purpose of carrying the official mail to and from Washington City. Donaldson received the reply from the steward of the steamship Britannic, on which it arrived at New York, at 9 o'clock this morning, and immediately left for Washington City. The greatest interest centers here as to the nature of the reply which Lord Salisbury has made to the American secretary of state. Ambassador Pauncefote said tonight that Lord Salisbury's letter would be presented to Secretary Olney tomorrow.

THE BATTLE OF LA REFORMA.

Antonio Maceo Repulsed, With Loss of 300 Men.

Havana, Dec. 6.—A correspondent in Puerto Principe confirms the report of the engagement near La Reforma, in which Gen. Saurez Valdez diverted the advance of Antonio Maceo on Santa Clara. The insurgents were repulsed, their loss in killed and wounded being reported at 300.

The insurgent leader, Camille Ruiz, has been brought to Moro castle and sentenced to imprisonment for life.

Havana, Dec. 6.—Salvador Cisneros-Betancourt, the Cuban executive, better known as the Marquis of Santa Lucia, has issued a statement. He says:

"Ours is a republican form of government, based on broad democratic principles, and especially suited to the Cuban people. Our government was first organized by the election of four deputies from each of the five army corps, who gave the matter sound and careful consideration and decided upon all the details of the first form of organization. Upon this occasion Gen. Gomez exhibited his true patriotism and democratic ideas, giving over, as he did, all the extraordinary powers with which he had been invested upon his first landing in the country. This single patriotic act won for Gomez the unbounded respect and admiration of his fellow citizens. The officers of the present government were chosen by the assembly which first met for that purpose and for the adoption of a constitution, and it is this government that has appointed as diplomatic agent our delegate plenipotentiary, Thomas Estrada Palma, who is now in the United States. He has in turn appointed our sub-delegates to other countries.

"Our government will last, and the victory will be with us in the end. There is no chance for failure. We have the people of Cuba with us, and our treasury is by no means empty, for a large number of property owners of the island are paying taxes to us. Many Spaniards, wishing our respect and protection, are included in this list. I am well pleased with the progress of the revolution. When I first took up arms against the government, the Spanish regime tried to ridicule me by saying that any army of thirteen beardless youths would not injure the authorities much, but one month later a Spanish stronghold, the village of Alta Garcia, was captured and laid low. The garrison of 100 men at El-mulet was overpowered, a government contingent of 100 men was routed at La Larga, and the Spanish garrison at San Meronimeo was overturned. We were more powerful at the beginning of this war than we were at any period during that of 1868, while the enemy is all at sea concerning our movements and inside methods. Gen. Campos may have the idea that he can whip us, or perhaps he will attempt to deceive the Cubans as he did in 1878, but in each he will be wonderfully mistaken.

"Complete independence of Cuba is what we are struggling for, and on no other basis will terms of peace be arranged. If Spain would agree to withdraw her troops from the island and accept a money settlement, the amount to be paid by free Cuba, then all would be well. Otherwise the war will continue to rage, with all its attendant horrors. I expect that belligerent rights will be recognized by the United States and followed by every American republic. Ours is the cause of freedom, of justice and of right, and I hope at no distant day to see our flag floating in triumph over our beloved island."

THE STATE PENITENTIARY.

Jute Mill Unable to Compete With Hindostan's Cheap Labor.

Walla Walla, Dec. 6.—Special.—The board of directors of the penitentiary have made their sixth annual report to Gov. McGraw for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1895. Fifty closely typewritten pages include the reports of the warden, clerk and physicians, together with a detailed statement of receipts and disbursements. Regarding the jute mill the report says in part: "During past years the jute mill has been a source of profit to the state, but this season the directors disposed of only a small portion of the bags on hand. The entire output of the mill in 1894, 2,000,000 bags, was sold at 6½ cents per bag. Early this season the price was 5½ cents, but in order to meet the competition of dealers in imported bags, the directors made a further reduction to 4.9 cents per bag, being within a small fraction of the actual cost of manufacture. Of over 1,000,000 bags manufactured only a fraction over 500,000 were sold." The board calls attention to the fact that the cost of making bags during the fall of 1894 was 6.87 cents, while in September this year it was reduced to 3 4-5 cents. The cost of operating the jute mill approximated $1,410 per month, salaries included, not counting the cost of the jute.

In his report Warden Mosgrove gives a detailed statement of the affairs of the institution. During the year the output of the brickyard was 1,100,000 bricks. The average cost of maintaing each convict during the year was $46.04½, being $38.32½ for food and $7.72 for clothes. The warden recommends that the legislature make an appropriation for a new kitchen, dining hall and needed improvements. The clerk's report shows that the sale of jute mill and brickyard products brought in $35,099.61, of which jute fabrics yielded $31,683.03. The total inventory of the state penitentiary buildings, grounds, machinery and other property is $588,804.22. The estimated cost of maintaining the penitentiary for the two years ending April 1, 1897, is $11,000 more than appropriated by the last legislature.

Mary Wood Again Defeated.

Walla Walla, Dec. 6.—Special.—Judge Hanford has rendered an opinion on a motion to remand in the case of Mary Wood vs. United States Marshal Drake and Deputy Parker. This is a case in which plaintiff asked $15,000 damages for false imprisonment caused by her arrest by Deputy United States Marshal Parker. The arrest was made upon a request from the authorities of Los Angeles, Cal., where a woman of the same name had forged a name to a money order. Her description was sent to Postmaster Fallon, of this city, and he located the woman and informed Deputy Marshal Parker, who arrested her, taking her to Seattle via Spokane. When she appeared in court the prosecution frankly said she was not the guilty person. Suit was brought here in the superior court and defendant asked to be heard in the circuit court, which was allowed, and the case was won by the defendant. The attorneys for the plaintiff then asked Judge Hanford to remand to the superior court, which was denied by his opinion just rendered.

Thousands of Seal Babies Starved.

Portland, Dec. 6.—H. K. Nice, agent at Dutch Harbor, Unalaska, for the North American Commercial Company, which holds concessions from the United States government for killing seals on the islands of Bering sea, is in the city. He left Dutch Harbor after the close of the past sealing season, and is outspoken in his denunciation of the present international agreement, which, he says, privileges the wanton slaughter of seals, and means their extermination if some change is not made in the near future. Fully 20,000 baby seals starved to death during the past season, according to Mr. Nice, on the islands of St. George and St. Paul in Bering sea, through the willful slaughter of their mothers in the open sea by the roving sealing crews.

The Horse Butchers Arrested.

Portland, Dec. 6.—B. Selling, S. Kinsman and M. Sichel, partners in the horse-slaughtering and packing establishment near this city, have been indicted by the grand jury for maintaining a public nuisance by allowing refuse and garbage to accumulate on the public highway.

T. G. McDowell, of Ellensburg, Dead.

Ellensburg, Dec. 6.—Special.—Thomas G. Dowell, a pioneer of this place, died of cancer this morning. He was postmaster under Harrison, and had always been prominent in public affairs.

The Marysville Election.

Marysville, Dec. 6.—Special.—At the election Tuesday these officers were elected: Mayor, H. B. Myers; treasurer, H. A. Plate; councilmen, J. H. Tatham and E. M. Stephens.

A Preacher Acquitted.

Denver, Dec. 7.—At 1:30 o'clock this morning the committee before whom Rev. F. F. Passmore, the sensational Methodist preacher, was tried on a charge of uttering falsehood and disseminating dissension, rendered a verdict of not guilty.

If you are anxious to find the most reliable blood-purifier, read in Ayer's Almanac the testimonials of those who have been cured of such terrible diseases as catarrh, rheumatism, and scrofula, by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Then govern yourself accordingly.

Guaranteed strictly fresh ranch eggs, 30 cents per dozen. Cooper & Levy.

RESERVE FALLS AGAIN.

Exports Reduce It to Seventy-Six Million Dollars.

$2,800,000 TAKEN FOR EUROPE.

Business Is Still Sluggish, and Prices Generally Continue to Fall.

Iron and Its Products Lower—The President's Message Led Stock Speculators to Wait to See What Congress Will Do—The Wheat Exports Show a Material Increase.

Washington City, Dec. 6.—The treasury today was advised of the withdrawal of $2,400,000 in gold for export, leaving the true amount of the gold reserve $76,666,441.

New York, Dec. 6.—Lazard Freres & Co. will ship $1,500,000 of gold tomorrow, L. von Hoffman & Co. $1,100,000, and Baring, Magoun & Co. $200,000, all in gold bars.

Dun's Review of Trade.

New York, Dec. 6.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade tomorrow will say: Business is still sluggish, as if gorged by excessive indulgence of appetite for buying when prices were advancing. In nearly every branch stocks not yet distributed to consumers stand in the way of new orders, and the competition of a producing force largely exceeding the present demand puts down prices, retarding purchases yet more. After the holidays many look for a larger demand. For the present the springs of new business are running low, but enough is doing on old orders to keep most of the works employed in part and a good proportion fully. Financial influences have not hindered, and rarely has the opening of a session of congress affected business so little.

Wheat has advanced about a cent for the week, though Western receipts have been 7,014,911 bushels, against 3,727,788 last year, and Atlantic exports, flour included, again exceed last year, being 2,326,086, against 1,887,737 bushels in 1894. The best Western estimates of the crop have been raised again. Corn moves from farms less freely than a year ago, the low prices hindering.

Wool has been slightly strengthened by the London sales, but the average of quotations by Coates Bros. is only a tenth of 1 per cent. higher. Sales continue large, 6,463,100 pounds for the week, of which 60 per cent. was foreign.

Iron and its products are lower, plates at 3.5 cents and bars 1.3 cents, and Bessemer pig $12 at valley mills, with billets $16.50. The average of all quotations is 8½ per cent. below the highest point in September, but actual sales are frequently made below quotations. Rails have not changed, while Bessemer pig has declined $5 and billets $6 per ton, and a purchase of 10,000 tons for San Francisco from England is noticed, with a considerable portion of wire nails at Boston. Copper is weaker, at 14 cents for lake, with narrow demand, and tin is a quarter weaker, with the visible supply here and abroad 29,231 tons, against 22,445 tons a year ago. Anthracite coal is weaker, and is sold at $3.80 here, against $4.15 according to circular.

Failures in the United States for the week have been 324, against 385 last year, and fifty-two in Canada, against forty last year.

Bradstreet's Financial Review.

Bradstreet's financial review tomorrow will say: Congress has met, and the president's message has been published. The document agreed with previous anticipations, but no legislative action is probable till after the first of January, and the disposition in speculative circles is to wait. Very little indeed was done in the stock list, leading interests seeming inclined to wait until there is some more definite knowledge in regard to the attitude of congress toward the currency complications. Europe was also very inactive, though it would seem that the idea of the failure of congress to act on the currency question and the possibility of a revived agitation of the tariff question in this country has had an unfavorable effect on the standing of American securities abroad. The exchange market was very dull all week, and scarcely counted as a factor in speculation, though the shipment of $3,100,000 of gold to Europe had a slightly unfavorable influence at the close of the week.

Bradstreet's Review of Trade.

Bradstreet's tomorrow will say: General trade continues the features of preceding weeks—smaller volume, quiet in most lines, business being conducted conservatively, activity in woolens, clothing, shoes and hardware, and new orders generally of a filling-in character. The season has been a late one, mild weather having delayed orders until the Christmas demand and the belated autumn request came together. Notwithstanding almost uniform reports of quiet and unchanged conditions it should be noted that Jacksonville, Augusta and Birmingham at the South, and Milwaukee, Kansas City and St. Louis at the West prove exceptions to the rule by reporting gains in demand for wholesale staple goods compared with the preceding week.

Exports of wheat, flour included as wheat, from both coasts of the United States this week amount to 3,156,000 bushels, as compared with 2,460,000 last week and 3,011,000 in the week a year ago.

The total business failures in the United States as reported to Bradstreet's number 315, as against 288 last week, 322 in the first week of December last year, 336 in 1893 and 265 in 1892.

TO RAISE LAKE ERIE'S LEVEL.

The Construction of a Dam at Buffalo Declared to Be Feasible.

Cleveland, Dec. 6.—Col. Jared A. Smith, the United States engineer stationed at Cleveland, said today concerning the proposition of Senator Brice that the level of Lake Erie be raised by means of a dam at Buffalo: "The scheme is entirely practicable, and I have thought for some time that it ought to be carried into effect. I have not studied the matter, but there are no engineering difficulties in the way. This country and Canada would have to reach an agreement in the matter. The expense would be very small as compared with the widespread results, and the level could be raised three feet or fifteen feet, as desired."

The amount of loss last season owing to vessels running aground at the head of the lake was very large.

New Bills in Congress.

Washington City, Dec. 6.—Among the bills introduced in the house today were:

By Morse of Massachusetts—To repeal the interstate commerce law.

By Bowers of California—Prohibiting the appointment of aliens to office under the government.

By Southard of Ohio—To inclose and improve the sites of certain forts, battlefields and graves of American soldiers and marines in the Maumee valley.

By Flynn of Oklahoma—A resolution calling on the secretary of the interior for information why the Wichita Indian lands in Oklahoma have not been allotted.

By Hainer of Nebraska—Amending the act for the inspection of live cattle, etc., by giving the secretary of agriculture authority to have all carcasses condemned as unfit for food under the act of March 3, 1891, so disposed of as shall effectively prevent their use as human food; also a bill granting pensions to soldiers and sailors confined in Confederate prisons.

The Argentine senate rejected, by a vote of 15 to 10, Senor Romero's unification bill and passed Senor Pellegrini's bill. Senor Romero, Argentine minister of finance, will not resign on account of his bill.