CRAZY BUT CLEVER.

Remarkable Case of Insanity From Issaquah..

ISLAND COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

Suit Begun to Perfect Title After Long Delay—Receiver for American Coal Mine Named.

Jane Legg, a naturally bright woman, aged 31 years and the mother of six children, ranging from 8 years of age down to 8 months, has been an object of more than passing notice in the town of Issaquah for about four weeks, and at last it became absolutely necessary to send her to the insane asylum.

It was indeed sad to see the poor woman sitting in Judge Langley's court room yesterday afternoon, her little baby clasped to her bosom and her cheeks stained with tears from big blue eyes. There could be no doubt from her utterances in court that she was insane, but at the same time she seemed possessed of almost supernatural keenness and was witty, sarcastic and emotional in turn. The marshal of Issaquah had gotten her to come to the city with him by promising to purchase her a ring. When she learned the real nature of the trip, she talked to the marshal in such a polite, ironical manner, even when tears were standing in her eyes, that one could not but admire as well as pity her.

She has been in the asylum twice before, once for three weeks and again for three months. That, however, was several years ago. About five years ago her brother was killed at the Newcastle mines. Her husband, Robert Legg, works in the coal mines at Issaquah, but as the family consists of eight persons, it has not been well supplied with the necessaries of life. The children are almost naked, and since Mrs. Legg began to lose her mind, about four weeks ago, she has not gone around any too well protected from the elements. She has been in the habit of running into the woods in the morning in her night clothes, and when dressed she would go down to the station to meet the train and talk in language that would not sound well in a parlor. Then she has some very peculiar habits, such as barking like a dog and walking along the streets with one shoe on the top of her head. She says that her mother brought her up to do this. She also says that a certain residence in Issaquah has been chosen to be the court house and that this county is the star county. Her opinion of people on the Pacific coast is not high, for she said it was a hard place to find out the truth of a matter.

After it was decided to send her to the asylum, she said she did not see why she ought to be crucified.

ISLAND COUNTY'S COURT HOUSE

Quarrel Over the Site at Last Likely to Be Adjudicated.

The Island county courthouse site, after being on the shelf for over a year, was actually entered on its way to adjudication yesterday afternoon, when Registering Clerk Herbert Smith took the mass of papers from a pigeon hole and affixed the official stamp. The case would not have been in statu quo so long a time if the fees had been paid.

Some people over in Island county thought there was so much prejudice over the site business that J. M. Babcock, Luther Clark, Thomas Cranney, James Gillespie and J. B. Libby, all defendants, said they could not have a fair trial, while others said they could. The upshot of the matter was a stipulation transferring the case to King county. The papers were sent over, but as the money for filing did not appear they were pigeon-holed.

The county claimed that the necessity arose for a courthouse, and on February 3, 1891, the board of county commissioners determined to provide for such a building to be erected at Coupeville. There were a large number of suitable sites, among which was block 23, in Thomas Coupe's plat of Coupeville. Two weeks later this block was selected, and an agreement was entered into whereby the defendants were to deed the site to the county without any expense. The courthouse was erected, and after that, February 11, 1893, a conveyance was demanded, but the defendants, in violation of their contract in writing, neglected and refused to keep their part of the agreement. The county also claimed in its amended complaint that the defendants never had or were in any manner seized of the block on which the courthouse stands, and at the time of the execution of the contract had no authority to convey it. It was claimed the breach of contract should give the county $1,000 damages.

Cranney, Gillespie and Libby claimed that the agreement was signed by Babcock as attorney in fact for Clark, believing that Clark could be jointly bound, but as a matter of fact it did not bind him and he repudiated the act. They also claimed that at the time of the execution of the instrument and for a reasonable time thereafter the defendants could have purchased the block for a sum not to exceed $300, and they expected and relied upon the fact that the county commissioners would accept or reject their proposition within a reasonable time and give them notice. They received no notice of acceptance until two years after it was made, and after the property had increased in value to $550, and after the transaction had passed from their minds. It was contended that the facts in the case ought to warrant the court in estopping any claim made under the agreement. A long time after the agreement just mentioned Thomas Cranney purchased the block, and the county commissioners, knowing that Cranney was a signer of the agreement, purchased the property from him. Clark denied having given Babcock authority to sign his name, and Babcock said he signed supposing he had authority, but since then Clark had repudiated the transaction. The county explains its action in purchasing from Cranney by saying that Cranney was Coupe's agent, and the purchase was necessary to preserve valuable improvements.

RECEIVER FOR A COAL MINE.

Coal Company Adopts Measures to Prevent Sacrifice of Property.

The American Coal Company went into the hands of a receiver yesterday in Judge Langley's court on application of Ostrander & Gregory, creditors. C. W. Thompson was placed in charge of the property, with 3,000 bonds. In the petition to the court it was said that the American Coal Company has been for about a year opening a mine near Palmer, and in this work and the construction of bunkers, tracks and trestles incurred debts amounting to $18,000, and has expended $5,000 more in developing the mine. The assets consist mostly of these improvements, and some significant accounts valued at not more than $1,500.

The premises upon which the personal property is located belongs to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, and the coal company pays a royalty of 25 cents per ton of coal mined. The coal company's property could not be converted into cash without great sacrifice, and has small value except as used upon the premises. Various creditors are attempting to collect obligations and to secure priority over one another, and in the course of such attempts have brought various suits. The coal company is unable to meet its obligations, and a receiver is proposed to prevent a sacrifice, as it is believed the property would ultimately sell for enough to pay all claims.

COMPARED WITH MULTNOMAH.

King County Stands Well, but Further Economy Will Be Practiced.

The county commissioners have just returned from a visit to Multnomah county, Oregon, where they investigated the workings of the county government. Chairman Gasch said yesterday afternoon that King county was ahead in its care of paupers. There it costs $7 a month for each person, while here the figures are only $3.95. Multnomah pays a large hospital bill every month in Portland, while King county does not. He thought King county was in good shape as to roads in comparison with Multnomah, but when it came down to the question of clerks in county departments, he thought King county had a larger force. The prevailing salaries were about equal, however.

The board will meet again January 6, when the question of further reduction in the number of employes of the county will be discussed.

Bilious colic can be quickly cured by taking Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. It is prompt and effectual.

In Cold Weather —USE— A VICTOR.

Z. C. MILES CO., Yesler Av., Bet. Front St. and Railroad Av. T. F. DAVIDSON, Receiver.

New Suits Filed.

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

Catherine Prillman vs. Walter S. Dundas, William Gottschalk, Ada Gottschalk and William Gilmer—$650, transcript of judgment from Skagit county.

Ostrander & Gregory vs. American Coal Company—$256, promissory note and account; receiver appointed.

Island County vs. J. M. Babcock, Luther Clark, Thomas Cranney, James Gillespie and J. B. Libby—$1,000, damages for breach of contract.

H. B. Lewis and M. E. Lewis vs. Benjamin and Mattie Macready—$8,615, promissory note, and to foreclose mortgage.

Frederick W. Ward vs. National Fire Insurance Company—$1,000, insurance policy.

Orient Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., vs. Mrs. Nellie Phinney, executrix of the estate of Guy C. Phinney, and the Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn.—$181, insurance premium.

Scottish Union and National Insurance Company vs. Mrs. Nellie Phinney, executrix of the estate of Guy C. Phinney, and the Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn.—$181, insurance premium.

D. B. Fowler vs. John Burns—$44, transcript of judgment from Justice McElwain's court.

Court and County Notes.

Judge Langley gave the Washington National bank judgment against Wesley Wilson for $105 on a promissory note.

Licenses to wed were issued yesterday for Capt. Harmon Leighton, of the steamer Delta, and Marion Hegaas, of Union; Charles B. Hedreen and Etta L. Stetson, both of Seattle.

In the case of William R. Rees, plaintiff, vs. Frank W. Cotterell, defendant, and C. J. Erickson, garnishee, Beriah Brown, jr., yesterday made a motion to dismiss certiorari proceedings.

In the case of George F. Gund vs. the city of Ballard the plaintiff filed a motion yesterday for a new trial, claiming error in assessment of the amount of recovery, insufficiency of the evidence and errors of law.

F. W. Ward commenced suit in the superior court yesterday afternoon to recover $1,000 from the National Fire Insurance Company on a policy. The case went to the supreme court once, and was thrown out on technical grounds without prejudice to proceeding again on the same claim.

The Scottish Union and National Insurance Company and the Orient Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., each instituted suit yesterday in the superior court against Nellie Phinney, executrix of the estate of Guy C. Phinney, and the Travelers' Insurance Company to collect $181 as a premium on the insurance on the Carleton block, 814 Front street.

Judgments were rendered by Judge Langley yesterday in favor of R. E. Anderson against R. P. Matthews and John McEachen for $820 on a foreclosure suit; in favor of Jacob Van Glider against John Siegel for $550 on a foreclosure suit; in favor of C. R. Oles against E. H. Alvord, Eugenie H. Alvord and T. M. Alvord for $5,512 on a foreclosure suit; in favor of M. Galley against William Johnson for $252 on a foreclosure suit.

William J. Larkin, whose suit against John Langston for an accounting and damages for injuring his business was knocked out December 11 by Judge Langley, wants a new trial. He says the judgment was contrary to law, and that the court erred in allowing Langston to testify, against his objections, touching a settlement of partnership affairs. Larkin also takes exceptions to the action of the court in allowing Langston to introduce papers in the case where Langston got judgment against Larkin.

KILLED BY HER HUSBAND.

Coroner's Jury Declares That Carey Murdered His Klootchman.

The coroner's jury impaneled yesterday to hear the facts regarding the death of Lucy Carey rendered a decision that the woman met her death by some blunt instrument in the hands of William Carey, with willful and felonious intent. The most damaging testimony against the accused man was that of J. W. Kerry, who saw Carey beating the woman on Christmas night, and of Garry Cotton, constable of Duwamish precinct, to whom Carey talked freely while being taken to jail. The large room of the Seattle Undertaking Company, in which the inquest was held, was filled with friends of the deceased and acquaintances of Carey.

Dr. G. M. Horton, who assisted in the autopsy, testified that there were several contusions on the left side of the face and head, caused by blows, and producing concussion of the brain.

The testimony of Joseph Tulip, the fisherman who lived next to Carey and who informed the authorities, and of Deputy Sheriff McCorry and Night Jailer King, to whom Carey told how the fatality happened and where he sank the woman, was about the same as appeared in Sunday's Post-Intelligencer, with the exception that Carey told King that the woman in attempting to get out of the boat onto the slip at Washington street fell back into the boat and killed herself.

Constable Cotton told of the threats Carey made to Tulip, and how he "wished he would rather be hung for killing such a —— than the woman," and like remarks.

J. W. Kerry, brother of A. S. Kerry, the lumberman, and engineer in the mill, was the best witness for the state. He was on the wharf about 9:30 on Christmas night and heard a woman screaming, the sound coming from the water. Running down to the end of the wharf, he saw two forms in a boat, one of them beating the other. He could hear the blows, but could not distinguish the people. He cried out, and the beating stopped, the boat moving off. Another man, attracted by the screaming, joined Kerry, and the two ran down to another wharf and again saw the man striking the woman, who screamed loudly. On seeing the two men on the wharf, the parties in the boat rowed off, and that was the last seen or heard of them.

The jury was composed of J. W. Sterns, J. K. Steel, Jesse Cochran, W. S. Hanks, M. Lyons, J. Gregg and T. J. McCusey.

THOUSANDS CAME.

The Business Offices of the Post-Intelligencer Jammed All Day.

During the past three days an advertisement has appeared in the Post-Intelligencer stating that on Monday and Tuesday a free distribution of samples of Munyon's Rheumatism Cure would be made at the business offices of this paper. Yesterday the people came by the hundreds, and between the hours of 9 a. m. and 5 p. m. over 4,000 vials of Munyon's Rheumatic Cure had been given out, one to each caller. Mr. T. G. Van Deusen, advertising representative, and F. W. Worcester, traveling salesman for the Munyon company, had their hands full attending to the calls in answer to the advertisements. Many people who called were already acquainted with the remedy and several voluntarily gave testimonials of its worth. Today the free distribution will be continued from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. All who suffer from rheumatism should avail themselves of this opportunity to test a remedy which is being highly indorsed throughout the United States. It was noticeable yesterday that the crowds were composed of people from all ranks of life, showing conclusively that the advertisements in the Post-Intelligencer are read by banker, mechanic and by all classes.

Eyes examined free. Miss F. Wilzinski, Graduate Optician, recently assistant New York eye hospitals, 801 First avenue, corner Columbia, drug store.

REFUSE TO CONDEMN.

Preachers Have a Field Day on the Sunday Newspaper.

ORTHODOX VIEW AT A DISCOUNT

A Pioneer Editor Among Them Defends Newspapers—Mr. Temple's Warm Words of Praise.

"The Sunday Newspaper" was the subject of an animated discussion at the ministers' meeting held in the Y. M. C. A. hall yesterday morning, and a motion condemning Sunday papers was finally tabled. Rev. W. T. Ford opened by stating his opposition not only to receiving the Sunday paper in his home, but also to the insertion of any advertisements relating to church work. This position was taken, he said, because he did not believe newspaper men should be compelled to work on the Lord's day. The matter contained in the Sunday issue was also objected to, the speaker citing an instance where two columns, side by side, contained church notices and an account of a prizefight. "I have no use for the Sunday newspaper," he exclaimed, "and consider it the greatest menace to our literature."

Rev. W. M. Howie indorsed Mr. Ford's stand and said he had never taken the Sunday paper nor read the church notices. He took radical exceptions, he said, to the report in Monday's Post-Intelligencer of Dr. Temple's Sunday sermon, believing the statements illogical and the comparisons inapt. He first took the following sentence: "He blew a trumpet blast against the violation of the Sabbath not so much in the actual printing of a paper on that day as the kind of a paper usually issued Sunday morning," and said he objected just as strongly to the work done in the issuance as to the matter issued. When he referred in a questioning tone to the little paper published each Saturday in the Congregational church, Mr. Temple exclaimed in a rather sharp tone:

A Religious Sunday Paper

"Yes, and I have some with me," taking as he spoke a bundle of the papers from his pocket and distributing them.

Mr. Howie answered Mr. Temple's statement that he could not subscribe for the daily without including the Sunday issue, though he never read anything but the church notices, by saying that if it was right to take the paper it was right to read it, and as for the other point, he managed to take the daily himself without the Sunday. He closed, exhorting the ministers to stand firmly against the "evil," since its existence would undermine all their endeavors at Sunday reform.

Rev. J. N. Smith did not take the orthodox view and drew a distinction between the sin of laboring on Sunday, which is the first day of the week, and Saturday, which is the seventh, on the technical ground that the old commandment "Thou shalt not labor, etc.," was directed against the latter, and is nowhere changed in the New Testament. He doubted very much whether their opposition would have much influence anyway.

Rev. M. A. Covington thought the moral attributes of the seventh day had been transferred to the Lord's day, which is now observed, and was amenable to the spirit of the Mosaic law. He said he had read a 42-page edition of the Sunday World and had the trash and useless matter been eliminated, not more than half a page would have remained. Both the labor done and the matter issued were objectionable to him.

A Recurring Question.

Rev. Daniel Bagley caused much amusement by saying that the discussion of the Sunday newspaper came up every ten years, just as every other question had an agitation every decade. As far as the trash in the papers was concerned, he said, it was no worse than everything else, "you have to drink a gallon of water to get a pint of milk." He said he used to publish a religious paper and the ministers were so anxious to have their entire sermons printed each week that he had to send over to Olympia every Saturday and borrow a stock of "I's" and "We's." Hearty laughter greeted his assertion that he had "stolen Brother Davis' Sunday paper one morning and it wasn't very long before he made a row about it."

Rev. Clark Davis replied to this sally with a statement that he had not taken the paper for years, and thought the Sunday issue detracted from church attendance. He thought it contrary not only to religious law, but also to civil law and believed the sale of a paper on Sunday could be prohibited.

A Few Glass Houses Smashed.

Rev. W. H. G. Temple defended the article criticised by Mr. Howie, and praised the representative of the Post-Intelligencer who was present at his church Sunday night for the correctness of the report. "I saw him sitting at the table before me," he said, "and as I watched his flying pencil, I realized that I was the involuntary cause of his laboring on the Sabbath." As to the church notices, he said he would prefer paying to have them in Saturday than get them in free on Sunday. He thought they should be in some time, if only for the purpose of purifying the character of the reading matter. He asked why it was not just as much of a sin to take milk on Sunday as the paper, since the delivering must be done in the morning. In closing, he referred to the element of antagonism and distrust that had crept into the discussion and begged that more tolerance be shown for views that might conflict with their own.

A motion that it be recorded as the sense of the meeting that "the Sunday paper, as it now exists, meets with our condemnation," was heartily opposed by Mr. Davis, who thought if any action were taken at all, it should be against the publication of a paper of any kind whatsoever.

The motion was finally laid on the table by a unanimous vote.

A letter received by Chairman G. H. Lee from the well-known union evangelist, Maj. Hilton, proposing to hold union revival meetings here, was read, and after some discussion a committee was appointed to investigate and formulate a reply.

A number of visiting pastors were present yesterday, among them being Rev. B. F. Mills, of the Hoquiam Presbyterian church, and Dr. Sample, of Port Townsend.

Rules of Japanese Custom House.

After April 1 next no goods will be received at Japan ports unless the cargo is specified on the bill of lading, in accordance with the regulations of the Japanese customs. The government of Japan addressed a complaint to this government that shippers were in the habit of bunching their cargoes on the bill of lading as so many packages, without any specification of the various merchandise that might be contained in these packages. The custom house system of Japan is one of the best. It was arranged by E. P. Baldwin, who was specially engaged for the purpose. Mr. Baldwin is now auditor of the treasury department, and before this was chief expert of the Dockery commission appointed by congress to cut down the expenses of the red tape in the treasury department and to simplify its accounts.

The quintette of Sunnydale youths, Martin Harris, Frank Harris, D. Harris, Felix Riley and David Smith, none of them over 20 years of age, accused of stealing chickens, were discharged from custody yesterday by Justice McElwain, because of the insufficiency of evidence.

TO ELECT BY QUOTA.

Charter Revisers Discuss the Proportional System.

A DEMOCRAT CONVERTED TO IT

Library Commission to Be Abolished—Closing of Saloons at Night and on Sundays.

The question of proportional representation was the main one up for discussion before the charter commission yesterday. Stein and Joslin were the champions of the proposed innovation, and they were closely questioned by Preston, Trempe, Andrews and Hamlin. They were both asked if they thought the people would accept the revised charter with such a provision included, and both were firm in the belief that when the people understood the plan they would support it. Winsor raised the question as to possible conflict with the election laws, and the matter was referred to the committee on powers for investigation. The library committee reported a plan for the management of the public library, by a librarian to be appointed by the mayor with the consent of the council, and a library committee of five. The report was adopted and referred to committee for a bill.

The licensing and regulating of saloons came up on the resolution presented by the Anti-Saloon League, and the proposed amendment for Sunday closing, and the closing of saloons between the hours of 11 p. m. and 6 a. m. was voted down.

Proportional Representation.

The majority report, signed by Stein and Joslin, on proportional representation in the election of members of the city council, says the committee favors the adoption of what is known as the quota system or proportional representation. The committee was impressed with its justice and its good policy, and thought a clear understanding of it would convince the commission of the wisdom of engrafting the principle of proportional representation upon the charter now building. An outline of the system is given, as follows:

Each party would have some representative in the council, if its vote reached a quota, which quota is ascertained as follows: The total number of votes cast at an election for councilmen, divided by the number of councilmen to be elected, will give the quota, or the number of votes required to elect one councilman. To ascertain the number of councilmen each party is entitled to, divide the number of votes cast by that party by this quota. In case of fractional quotas, the largest fractional quota will count as a full quota and elect one representative, if otherwise the full number of councilmen may not have been chosen.

The report says: "This method of electing councilmen will, of course, do away with ward elections, making all councilmen elected at large. This change has not seemed to your committee to argue strongly against the change the new method inaugurates. Proportional representation will give each and every party which is strong enough to poll a quota of votes a voice in the council of the city—not a controlling voice, of course, until they have won over to their side a safe majority of the people, but yet a vote in municipal affairs. It will also tend, we believe, to stability in public affairs. Public feeling culminating in an election is not liable to carry with it, under the safeguarding of the rights of a minority, as here proposed, the complete overthrow of city affairs, but rather tend to preserve in the councils a voice to call a halt on extravagance of action that a unanimous body would be prone to indulge."

How the System Would Work.

Stein made a speech supporting the plan. As an illustration of it, he supposed that the total vote cast for all the candidates is 13,000. The quota in that case would be 1,000, and the Republican party, if it had cast 6,000 votes, would have six councilmen; the Democrats, having 4,000 votes, would have four councilmen, and the Populists, having 3,000 votes, would have three councilmen. Each party would have as many votes in the city council as it has quotas, ascertained by their total vote.

Hamlin presented a minority report opposing the scheme, and judging from the remarks made by other members his opinions were shared by a good many of the commissioners.

Andrews did not feel like assuming the responsibility of including the proportional representation provision in the charter as revised, and perhaps thereby endangering the adoption of the entire charter. He moved that it be submitted to the people as a separate article.

Joslin a New Convert.

Joslin said that there was no member of the commission more timid than himself in regard to taking up pet theories and untried experiments, but he had studied this matter thoroughly and had become entirely convinced that proportional representation was just and right. Preston asked him if his reading had been on both sides of the question, or just in favor of it. Joslin admitted that his reading had been only on the favorable side.

Winsor was opposed to plurality government, as at present. He did believe in majority government, and proportional representation would result in a majority government. He believed that proportional representation, if understood by the people, would be adopted by them. He suggested that the matter go over till today, so that the members can investigate as to whether the adoption of the provision would conflict with the general laws.

The entire matter was finally referred to the committee on powers.

The Public Library.

The committee on the library department made a report, which was adopted, in the form of a bill covering a plan for the management and support of the library, as follows:

A library fund is established which shall consist of such gifts as may be presented to the city for the uses of the library; of 10 per cent. of the gross receipts of the city from all fines, penalties and licenses; of the rents and profits that may be derived by the city from any property owned by the library, and of any appropriation that the city council may make from time to time, including such annual tax levy as may be provided by the council, not exceeding one mill on the dollar of the assessed valuation of the city's taxable property.

It shall be the duty of the mayor, with the consent of the council, to appoint a librarian, whose term of office shall be for four years, unless sooner removed, and who shall hold office until his successor is appointed and qualified. The mayor shall also, with the consent of the council, appoint a library committee of five, who shall hold office until their successors are appointed and qualified, and who shall receive no compensation for their work, either direct or indirect. Under the control of the council, the librarian shall have the control and management of the library, and under such civil service rules as may be adopted the librarian shall have the appointment and removal of such employes as may be necessary.

The library committee shall have the right to visit the library, and it shall be its duty to make such recommendations to the mayor and council as it may think proper concerning the management of the library and the purchase of books.

City Ownership of Railways.

The committee on legislation reported, by Andrews, that it was unable to agree on the proposition for municipal ownership of street railways, and the regulation of fares on railways not owned by the city, but a majority report, signed by Joslin, Preston and Allen, adverse to the plan, was presented. The reasons given were that the city is in no condition, financially, at present, to purchase railroads; that it would be most unwise from a business standpoint for the city at this time or for years, to undertake to acquire the ownership of the street railroads within it, insomuch as the city is already overburdened with debt. If it should occur that the city would be able to own these railroads, ample time will remain for the amendment of the charter so as to empower the council to make the necessary purchases. The report also says that when that time comes, it will be wiser and fairer, insomuch as there is a division of opinion among the people as to the propriety of such action; that the people be permitted to vote upon the question, as a single question, by a single amendment at the time.

It is said that some existing franchises of the street railway companies contain such provisions, that as soon as the properties become dividend-earning the city begins to receive from the companies a certain percentage of their gross receipts, which, the committee believes, will return to the city greater revenues than the city could earn by its own operation of the street railway lines.

Andrews, who introduced the resolution, said he could not agree with the majority, and would present later a minority report.

Regulating the Saloons.

The Anti-Saloon League had presented three proposed changes, the first, which is not important, simply changed the phraseology of the existing ordinance, and the commission adopted it. The second provision was "that no license shall be granted for a period continuing more than thirty days beyond the expiration of the official term of those members of the city council granting such license, then having the shortest time to serve. This was defeated by a unanimous vote, Andrews opposing it because he believed it would array the liquor interests at every election for one party or another, so that a council favorable to them might be elected, as all licenses would be renewed by every incoming council.

The third proposition, for Sunday closing and for closed doors between 11 p. m. and 6 a. m., was divided and voted upon separately. The first was voted down without discussion, DeWolfe saying that there was now a state law for the closing of saloons on Sunday. Andrews favored the amendment for closing saloons at night, because he believed most of the mischief came from open night saloons. Joslin opposed it, because he did not think the commission was elected to voice the opinions of the people on such questions. The motion was lost.

Alternative Propositions.

The committee on powers reported that it was lawful for the commission to submit to the people alternative propositions, as to the election or appointment of the comptroller, chief of police and corporation counsel, but advised against the policy; indefinitely postponed.

City Street Lighting System.

A resolution by Crane, providing that within one year after the completion of the gravity system the city shall establish its own street lighting system, was carried and referred for bill.

A revision committee was appointed on motion of Andrews to revise and get in shape the mass of matter that has come up before the commission. The committee is composed of Bausman, Winsor and Joslin.

Eating is a necessity. To the healthy, it is a pleasure; to the dyspeptic, a torture. By the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, the weakest and most disordered stomach is restored to its natural condition, and food is once more partaken of with youthful relish and satisfaction.

Change of Schedule.

The steamer Rosalie will leave for Port Townsend and Victoria daily except Sunday at 10 a. m.; returning, leaves Victoria at 8:30 p. m. The George E. Starr will leave for Port Gamble and way points, also Port Townsend, daily except Saturday, at 9 p. m.; leaves Port Townsend daily except Sunday at 8 a. m. Both steamers leave from Arlington dock. Telephone, Pike 79. H. F. Jackson, Manager.

Mackintosh Sale.

Here's your chance. The Washington Rubber Company, 714 Front street, is offering their entire stock of mackintoshes and rain coats at greatly reduced prices. Store open evenings.

Headquarters for Munyon's Remedies at Smith & Kennedy's drug store, Butler block, Second and James.

The average yield of hay in the United States this year was only 1.06 tons per acre as against 1.15 tons in 1894. The average yield in Oregon was 1.78; in California, 1.66; Washington, 1.85; and Idaho, 2.57.

STORE FOR RENT

Three Stories and Basement

On Commercial street, now occupied by Rothchild Bros.; freight elevator and vault; $100 per month first year, and another tenant will pay $20 for office space; possession January 1. CRAWFORD & CONOVER, Collins building.

Rochester Clothing Co.

TODAY —IS— Our Great Special Sale —ON— MEN'S —FINE— FEDORA HATS!

All the latest styles and well made, only

CENTS 99 CENTS EACH.

There won't be one left by tonight. Call early and get your size. Only 99c each.

Rochester Clothing Co.

GOLDENSON & SONDHEIM, Props.

No. 805 First Avenue, Colman Block.

We are the only up-to-date clothing house in the city.

PHOTO SUPPLIES.

We have the latest KODAK at... $5.

Washington Dental and Photographic Supply Co.

211 Columbia St.

THE RAINIER-GRAND HOTEL

DeL. HARBAUGH, Prop.

The Only Strictly First-Class Hotel in Seattle

Located on Front St., Between Madison and Marion.

Just Before

Stock taking is the time to keep posted on the store offerings. Many a bargain comes up quickly and is as quickly gone. All the broken lines are cleared out about this time.

Children's Short Coats.

A complete stock of children's wearing apparel to select from:

Elderdown trimmed with angora fur, cream, only $2.50.

Elderdown, brown and red striped, $3.98.

Fancy cheviot weave, with large collar, trimmed with fur, $4.98.

Also a full line of novelties at $5.98, $6, $7.50 and $9.

Corsets.

The largest stock in the city and the most reliable makes will be found here at moderate prices:

W. C. C. or Royal Worcester, $1, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2, $2.50, $3, to $6.

P. D., black, only $3, $3.50, $4, $6 and $7.50.

Warner Bros.', $1, $1.25, $1.50, $2, $2.25, $3.50.

Langdon, Batchellor's, Thompson glove fitting, $1.25, $1.75 and $2.50.

Crisp Linen Values.

Now is the time to replenish your linen stock. We offer extra values throughout this department:

⅝ size damask napkins, full bleached, all linen, 75c, $1 and $1.25 per doz.

¾ size full bleached damask napkins, pure linen, beautiful designs, $1.25, $1.50 and $1.75 per doz.

Fringed doylies, all sizes, full bleached, 75c, $1, $1.25, $1.50 and $1.75 dozen.

Damask towels, full bleached, knotted fringe, large size, 25c each.

Full bleached damask table sets, knotted fringe, including 4 dozen napkins, $5.50.

Hemstitched damask table sets, all linen, handsome patterns, including 1 dozen napkins, $7 and $10.

Tray cloths, fringed and hemstitched, all sizes and prices, 25c, 35c, 45c, 50c, 75c and $1.

58-inch full bleached table damask, all linen, 50c.

60-inch table damask, all linen, extra heavy, full bleached, 75c per yard.

66-inch table damask, German and Irish makes, full bleached and very fine, 90c and $1 per yard.

Men's Odd Suits Marked Down.

$6.50.

We offer lot of excellent odd suits, sacks and cutaways; regular prices $10, $12.50, $15, at $6.50 each,

$6.50.

Men's mackintoshes.

$6.50.

Men's mackintoshes, in blues and black, lined with plaid cloth, capes and double-breasted Marlboro's, at $8.50. Every coat guaranteed.

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being recommended me, I began to take it, and inside of 24 hours I was relieved. That one bottle cured me, and I cannot speak too highly of its excellence."—Mrs. E. E. Bosch, Eaton, Ohio.

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THIRTY years' observation of Castoria with the patronage of millions of persons, permit us to speak of it without guessing. It is unquestionably the best remedy for Infants and Children the world has ever known. It is harmless. Children like it. It gives them health. It will save their lives. In it Mothers have something which is absolutely safe and practically perfect as a child's medicine.

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