PATRIOTS IN CAMP.

Gomez and Maceo Have Sent East for Reinforcements.

MEANTIME THEY WATCH HAVANA

Campos Calling in His Men—Patriots Expect a Rising in Havana, Which Is Practically Besieged.

St. Louis, Jan. 8.—A special to the Republic from Key West, Fla., says: A cipher dispatch from Havana, received here tonight, says the advance column of Gomez' army is camped in the mountainous country in the province of Pinar del Rio, thirty-five miles west of the capital. The main body of the insurgent troops is in sight of Havana, and skirmishes with the Spanish soldiers are constantly being reported. It is said, however, that Gomez will not attack Havana. He is too wary for that. There are in the insurgent army, all told, less than 11,000 men. The Spanish in Havana number at least 70,000. Marshal Campos would welcome an attack under these circumstances, and Gen. Gomez is too shrewd to accommodate him. He has sent couriers to the eastern provinces for reinforcements, and will scarcely push the campaign until the recruits arrive and until the insurgents' sympathizers in Havana have perfected their plans.

Campos is apparently afraid to engage the insurgent army outside the city. Gomez has attempted several times to draw the enemy out, but thus far without avail. He will continue to harass Campos until a definite understanding with the people at Havana has been reached. Then the decisive battle will be fought. Gen. Gomez is counting upon an uprising in the capital, and he plans an attack on the city simultaneously with the outbreak. In the meantime Gomez will cover Havana both from the east and west, and prevent the exodus of any considerable body of Spanish troops, while the advance column in Pinar del Rio will subjugate that province.

Havana to all intents and purposes is in a state of siege. Martial law has been proclaimed, and a strict censorship is maintained over all avenues of communication with the outside world. Correspondents of American newspapers send word to Key West that it is impossible to forward accurate information by cable, except at rare intervals and by resorting to novel devices.

New York, Jan. 9.—A dispatch to the World from Havana says: An important conflict seems to be impending. The overpowering Spanish columns everywhere in the vicinity of the small bands of insurgents that have been hurrying over the country north of the railways have been called in. Gomez evidently is consolidating his forces. The insurgents are in two large bodies. One, under Maceo, is near Celba del Agua, on the boundary line between the Havana and Pinar del Rio provinces. The other, under Gomez, is west and south of Guanaja, over the border in the Pinar del Rio province. There appears to be no probability that Gomez has intentions on the Vuelta Abajo tobacco district. Havana is perfectly quiet. The volunteers have not been called out, although a general order issued gives full details of what is to be done in case of necessity.

Havana, Jan. 8.—It was announced in these dispatches last night that the sound of cannonading and rifle firing was heard yesterday in the neighborhood of Guaynaja, a town of 4,000 inhabitants, in the province of Pinar del Rio, forty-five miles south of this city. Details of the engagement just received show that Gen. Navarro, between Guaynaja and Celba de Agua, overtook a numerous insurgent force under Zayas and other leaders. During three hours of fighting the Spanish artillery was called into play. The insurgents were routed with the loss of twenty-three killed and forty-three wounded left on the field. The insurgents are said to have carried away many more wounded. Gen. Navarro pursued the insurgents, overtook their rear guard at Celba de Agua, and in a skirmish four insurgents were killed and three taken prisoners. On the government side, it is announced, only four officers and thirty privates were wounded in both engagements. After the engagement between the insurgents and Gen. Navarro the column of troops commanded by Gen. Suarez Valdez overtook the insurgents, who were in retreat, and, opening fire upon them with small arms and artillery, inflicted a heavy loss of killed and wounded. The insurgents lost 263 men. It is reported that one of the Nunez brothers, insurgent leaders, was so seriously wounded that he subsequently died.

A column of Spanish troops commanded by Maj. Sedano had a skirmish in the Colon district with a band of insurgents commanded by Mendenza. The insurgents left seven killed and three wounded on the field.

A dispatch from Matanzas says 400 insurgents recently tried to compel the garrison of Itabo, in the Cardenas district, to surrender. Upon the refusal of the troops to surrender the fort was attacked, but the insurgents were repulsed with a loss of six killed.

It is judged from the movements of the insurgents along the north coast in Pinar del Rio that they are now endeavoring to penetrate the rich district of sugar plantations about Canasas, by way of the Banes & Quanaja railroad. The authorities again announce that they have hopes of bringing on a general engagement, and that the troops are so placed at strategic points that the insurgents find their positions badly compromised, and will find it difficult to avoid a battle.

Along the line of the railway running south from Havana, it is learned, the insurgents have destroyed sixteen culverts, thus effectively cutting off communication for the time being.

Word received from Matanzas shows that the insurgents are still active in that province. The bands led by Clotilde Garcia and Roban attacked the town of Recreo, which is southeast of Cardenas, on the railroad. The garrison of the fort repelled the attack, but the insurgents returned to it and the marine battalion made a defensive stand in the streets. Meanwhile the insurgents burned and plundered several stores. The troops finally repelled the insurgents with loss.

Jose Maceo and Rabi are reported to be moving in the Trinidad district of Santa Clara, and an insurgent loss of seventeen is reported in the skirmishes that have taken place.

In the Cardenas district the insurgents also destroyed the station at Altamisal and tore up the railway at Yagaura.

Madrid, Jan. 8.—Persistent rumors are in circulation here that Capt. Gen. Campos will be succeeded by Gen. Polavieja or Gen. Weller in command of the Spanish forces in Cuba.

Havana, Jan. 1.—Honore F. Laney, a sugar planter whose place is near Narajas, arrived here today after the unusual experience of five days with the insurgents. Gomez' army approached his place and was about to burn his cane, when he protested and started to look for Brig. Gen. Zayas, with whom he was acquainted. He was made prisoner and taken before Maceo, who turned him over to Gomez. The rebel commander received him as a guest, but for certain reasons would not let him go home at once. The general questioned him and was questioned by him. During the five days of Laney's stay with the insurgents Gomez' army swung in a big circle, first along the line of the railroad, passing Pedroso, Torriente, Claudio and coming around south of Murga. They crossed over to the east, crossed another railroad line north of Quadra, and recrossed it on the western line near Corralitos.

This is where the big fight occurred, but Mr. Laney gives a very different account of it than that published. According to official reports, the insurgents lost 100 or more men, while the losses of the Spanish were put down as eighteen killed and sixty-four wounded. "I saw one of Maceo's men fall dead, and there were other casualties," says Mr. Laney, "but no more than eight men were killed. I saw seventeen dead Spanish soldiers on the field after the fight, when the Spaniards retreated. The battle started just as Gomez' men were hanging a negro, also of the command. He had assaulted a negress, and was condemned by court-martial. They were hanging him back of the buildings of a sugar plantation, when a volley was fired and one of the execution squad was killed. The rebel infantry dropped into the grass and began to answer the fire with great effect, while the cavalry came around and charged the Spaniards, who had formed in two squares. The first square was having a pretty hard time with the infantry, who, crawling in the cane, poured shots into it. I heard Gomez order a machete charge on the other square, and under that charge the square melted away, the soldiers finding shelter and protection in the cane. After the battle, when the insurgents had mustered up quite a number of Mausers, they came back to the buildings where their wounded were. Later, as the column moved away, the Spaniards opened fire with cannon, but did little damage. Gen. Navarro came up with more forces in our rear and fired. The insurgents did not fire after leaving the plantation. Later on in the march the rebel column was fired on by a train load of troops. Another man was killed, and there was a third engagement. This did little damage. From Calimete the march was northwest. The troops crossed the railroad just west of Baracoa, and recrossed it at Corralitos. Hence they marched to Nevajas, where I was released near home. There were, I should estimate, about 8,000 men with Gomez and Maceo. I understood there are a couple of thousand more to the north under Lacret, and probably an equal number in the south under Bandera." There was a story that Gomez was going to avenge the execution of Cabacillo Acebo on certain prisoners he had, and of this Mr. Laney said: "Nothing could be wider from the truth. Prisoners are nearly always released at once."

"Now, Mr. Laney, there are, according to your account, 10,000 or 12,000 insurgents in Matanzes. We know there are 30,000 or 40,000 Spanish soldiers in the province. Now, how can such armies, if they are in earnest, maneuver around in the way you describe and not have a battle? Is it that the insurgents hide so well?"

"The insurgent column is over a league long. How can you hide such an army?" That is the answer he made.

Olney Receives the Cuban Envoys.

Washington City, Jan. 8.—Secretary Olney has granted an informal hearing to President Palma and the officials of the Cuban junta, who have established headquarters here. So far as known, the secretary received them as he would any other callers, but with a special understanding that the visit was to be considered informal, and was not to be regarded as an official recognition of the visitors in their capacity as representatives of the Cuban revolutionary party.

Senator Call, of Florida, called on Mr. Olney today for the purpose of urging the secretary to extend to Mr. Palma and the other Cubans such courtesies of a hearing as were expedient. The secretary, however, had already granted the informal meeting. Mr. Call says everything indicates the success of the insurgent cause, and that he will urge as opportune his resolution, introduced some time ago, for recognizing the insurgents as belligerents. The resolution is before the senate committee on foreign relations.

Consul General Williams has cabled to the state department that there is no fear of mob violence against Gen. Julio Sanguilly, the insurgent suspect imprisoned for life in Moro castle, Havana.

HABEAS CORPUS FAILS.

A Story of the Work of Horse Rustling in Kittitas.

It took Judge Humes only a few minutes Tuesday morning to dispose of the application for a writ of habeas corpus on behalf of James Jackson and Lee Springer, accused of horse stealing in Kittitas county. He held the warrant issued out of Justice Caldwell's court Monday evening to be sufficient, and thereupon remanded the prisoners to jail. Sheriff Stimson, of Ellensburg, arrived in the city yesterday, and will return with Jackson, Springer and Wald today, after they have been formally brought before Justice Caldwell, who will transfer the case for trial to Kittitas county, where it rightfully belongs.

The manner in which these three, who are alleged to be part of an organized gang of horse thieves that has conducted large operations for nearly a year all over the state, and possibly adjoining states, were captured, is singular. It may be called an accident, but for which the gang might soon have developed into millaires. The ranchers about Ellensburg, for instance, have lost a great number of horses during the winter, but until they heard of these men having Ellensburg horses in their possession, they supposed their stock had been lost in the snow. Probably many of them were, but their owners now solemnly believe, of course, that they were all stolen.

Mrs. Saunders, who owns and manages a large ranch near Ellensburg, was on a visit to Tacoma, where she heard of a horse in this city the description of which resembled one she had lost. The latter was a thoroughly domesticated animal, and when it disappeared, although put down as lost, the Saunders family wondered that such an intelligent animal could have failed to find its way home. The horse described excited Mrs. Saunders' curiosity, and she came to Seattle to see. There were other horses with it that seemed to have a familiar look. She telegraphed to Ellensburg for her son, a boy of 15, and together they succeeded in identifying seven animals out of a batch of twelve as their property.

When Sheriff Stimson came down yesterday he identified two more as belonging to Mr. Kitchen, of Rossland; two others are branded with a box brand, which he has seen before, and the owner of which he can readily discover, he says, when he gets back to Ellensburg.

Willie Wald, one of the prisoners, is well connected, being the son of a large rancher of Ellensburg. How he was induced to associate with such a gang he has already told, and the case will not be pressed against him by Mrs. Saunders.

"Seems very foolish to steal horses in such times as these," said Sheriff Stimson, at the Butler last night. "They are so cheap. Most anybody'll give you a horse nowadays for the asking."

CONDENSED DISPATCHES.

New England Democrats are booming Secretary of State Olney for the presidency.

The Oregon Democratic convention will be held at Portland April 9. The election will take place June 2.

The prairie fires in Kansas are in a portion of the state, Pratt county, which has been abandoned as unfit for the habitation of man.

Both houses of the Kentucky legislature were organized Tuesday. The Republicans have full control in the house, and the Democrats in the senate.

The Western Baseball Association has selected these umpires: Allen, of Des Moines; Haskell, of Omaha; Carruthers, of Jacksonville; Donohue, of California.

It is said that Mrs. Samuel P. Colt, who acquired notoriety in the scandal that associated her with James J. Van Alen, is in Oklahoma acquiring residence, in order to obtain a divorce.

The American commission under the viceregal guard, on its way to Chungking, China, has passed through Souchow, heralded by trumpeters. The effect upon the people is most salutary.

F. D. Hathorn, white, and Thomas Wade, colored, were hanged at Augusta, Miss., Wednesday afternoon in the presence of 3,000 people. They had been convicted of the murder of Hathorn's wife in October last. Hathorn hired the negro to kill her.

Thomas C. Platt says that the official announcement of the candidacy of Gov. Morton for the presidency means business, and that there will be seventy-two delegates from New York for the governor. It is now said that Gov. Morton will be put forward as the representative of the gold sentiment in the party.

At the San Francisco races Wednesday the winners were: Five furlongs, selling, La Mascota, 1:01; seven furlongs, selling, Bueno, 1:28; about six furlongs, 3-year-olds (in 1896), Palo Alto stakes, Crescendo, 1:11¼; about one mile and a half, handicap, short steeplechase course, Gold Dust, 3:29¾; mile and a sixteenth, handicap, imp. Miss Brummell, 1:47¾; about six furlongs, selling, Hymn, 1:13.

Senator Pritchard, of North Carolina, gives notice of an intended amendment to the tariff bill for the restoration of the McKinley duty on various articles, including clays, lime, marble, stone, iron ore, timber, lumber, tobacco, live animals, agricultural products, fish, fruit, meats of all kinds, poultry, lard, hemp, wool, coke and coal, and increasing the duty on mica to 50 cents per pound.

ENGLAND SEEKS WAR

Guiana Police With Rifles and Cannon Invade Venezuela.

CARACAS GREATLY EXCITED.

England Gathering Coal at St. Lucia and Fomenting With Gold a Rebellion in Venezuela.

New York, Jan. 8.—A dispatch to the World from Caracas, dated January 8, says: News of grave import has just been received from the Guiana frontier. The government is notified that troops with rifles and cannon from Demarara have arrived at Guyina, a station at the extreme limit of the English claims in the disputed territory and the scene of the Uruan incident, where English officials were arrested by Venezuelans. The number of the invaders is uncertain. Some of the papers say there are over 1,000, but that is probably an exaggeration. There are possibly half a hundred Guiana police. The government gives no official notice as to what action it will take. There is joy here over the English defeat in the Transvaal.

A copyrighted cablegram from Colon, Colombia, to the World says: Cable communication between the isthmus and Cuba is interrupted. The Barbadoes Herald reports that supplies of coal are being poured into St. Lucia, where the British naval station is located. One or two coal ships are arriving there daily.

New York, Jan. 8.—The World will say tomorrow: Four Caracas special cable dispatches dated, respectively, January 4, 5, 6 and 7, in this morning's World, were delayed in Cuba, by reason of the disturbances in that island, the land wires having been destroyed by the insurgents. The Caracas dispatches to the World follow:

Caracas, Jan. 4.—Political arrests continue. They now number about 600. Ninety prisoners were removed to the military hospital. Olaveira, brother-in-law of ex-Minister Matros, and Simon Barcellos, editor of America, are among the sick. The belief is increasing that the enemies of the government are being aided by British gold. It is even rumored that England will furnish the rebels with a warship. The militia enlistments to date number 11,000. In the case of boys under 16 the authority of the parents is required. Among the applicants there are ten septuagenarians.

Caracas, Jan. 5.—Political arrests continue to be made daily. The government prisons are full, and the polytechnic school has been converted into a prison, the students being transferred to the Academy of Fine Arts. Admiral Rutowsky, of the Venezuelan navy, has sailed with his flagship, the Augusto, carrying war supplies to the seaports on the west coast. There was a grand banquet at the American legation tonight. President Crespo was to have presided, but illness prevented his attendance. He was represented by his secretary, Gen. Nunez, who spoke officially for him. The United States minister made a conservative reply, which was received with enthusiasm. The guests numbered over 200, among them being the members of the cabinet, the governors of the different states and other notables. The American and Venezuelan flags were conspicuous in the decorations, and the busts of Washington, Monroe, Cleveland and Bolivar were entwined with rare flowers. There were two bands of music. There will be a reception to the United States minister on Tuesday at the Union Club. The commissioners appointed by President Cleveland give general satisfaction.

Caracas, Jan. 6.—President Crespo has issued a remarkable decree officially recognizing the existence of the revolutionary movement. He says that in view of the fact that the country is on the verge of an international conflict, he regards it as not a revolution, but as treason. Then he cites the section of the penal code declaring treason. He asks the governors of the different states to ratify his action, and he will ask congress to act. It is believed Crespo's decree is aimed especially at Guzman Blanco or Rojas Paul, who are supposed to be treating with England in the interest of the rebellion. The penal code says any Venezuelan conniving with a foreign government against the independence, the institutions or the sovereignty of the republic is guilty of treason. It is reported that the leaders of the rebellion will be executed, as the decree asks for authority to inflict the death penalty, which is forbidden in Venezuela except in time of war or on occasions of imminent peril.

Caracas, Jan. 7.—President Crespo's decree regarding the revolution has caused a profound sensation. Copies, in the shape of "flying sheets," are being distributed by the police. It is severely commented upon, and leading lawyers declare that it is illegal.

Another sensation has been created by the issue of an order prohibiting communication between ships and the shore. It is especially aimed at the American citizen Schimma, the agent of the Red D line at La Guayra. Capt. Delanoa, of the Red D steamer Philadelphia, made a protest to President Crespo this morning against the order. He said it stopped work on the vessel. The president replied that the order was necessary, but that he would try to except Americans. There is no official charge against Schimma. Something serious is brewing, but rumors are vague as to its character. The situation is alarming.

TROOPS MARCHING IN VENEZUELA

The American Flag, Carried in All Parades, Causes Enthusiasm.

New York, Jan. 8.—The steamer Venezuela, Capt. Hopkins, from Venezuelan ports, arrived at a late hour last night. She sailed from La Guayra on January 1. She brings news that the greatest excitement prevailed throughout the country over the attitude of the United States government on the boundary question. Demonstrations were numerous in all the principal cities. Troops were constantly marching through the cities of Porto Cabello, La Guayra and Caracas, and the American flag was carried in all the parades, causing the wildest enthusiasm among the populace. It was rumored at La Guayra that the sum of $100,000,000 was being raised by the United States government to aid the Venezuelans in case war should be declared against England.

London, Jan. 8.—Mr. Henry Norman, special commissioner of the Chronicle, cables to his paper from Washington City as follows: "There is a heroic way of settling the whole difficulty, fraught with honor to both governments and with results of priceless worth to both peoples. The present delay consists in the fact that the United States government considers itself in honor bound to insist upon a certain course, which the British government considers itself in honor bound to refuse to adopt. Every day spent here has convinced me strongly that it is impossible to exaggerate the seriousness of such an international battle. Now, the kernel of the dispute being the principle of arbitration, the solution may be found therein also. If Lord Salisbury will say that he must maintain his refusal to arbitrate with Venezuela by itself, but that he is preparing to conclude a treaty with the United States under which all questions failing of diplomatic settlement shall be submitted to arbitration and this, of course, would include Venezuela, as the greater includes the less, the American government, I know, will receive his communication with warm sympathy. Here is a dignified, and, indeed, the most simple and friendly escape from the deadlock. Remember that a resolution to this effect was adopted by congress on April 4, 1890, and responded to by a resolution of the house of commons, supported in their decision by Mr. Gladstone, on June 16, 1893. Two things block the way. First is that if any arbitration treaty was ever under discussion it was laid aside when congress by refusing that $450,000, temporarily invalidated the Paris Bering sea commission award. The second difficulty is the English feeling that any action taken now would appear to be due to American threats. In reply to this it is quite certain that neither the president nor Secretary Olney considers himself to be threatening England. They only desired, after years of fruitless diplomatic discussion, to make the attitude of their own country clear beyond the chance of further misunderstanding. If Lord Salisbury is aggrieved by the expression of the American government, the American government in its turn considers itself legitimately aggrieved by Lord Salisbury's tone and his virtual pooh-poohing a doctrine which they had formally declared they regarded as vital to the national welfare. Therefore these sentiments balance each other, and there is every ground for mutual agreemnt and assurances that no offense was intended. If Lord Salisbury is able to move diplomatically in the direction indicated, it is certain that the meeting of the Venezuelan commission would be instantly adjourned until the time was ripe for common discussion of the question when the treaty should become law.

"I will add, as if it were my last word, that it would be a lamentable mistake for England to believe there is any division of opinion worth considering in this country. Washington City, far more than New York, is the pulse of the United States, and I have been feeling that pulse for over a week, and I assert, despite criticism or contradiction, that America will speak with practically one voice in support of the cabinet in the Venezuelan matter. If Lord Salisbury decides that it is impossible to take any step, let him and England at least recognize what is the alternative."

English Papers Advocate Peace.

London, Jan. 9.—The Times publishes an editorial with reference to the New York World's Caracas dispatch telling of the British in Venezuela plotting to overthrow President Crespo, and pleads with the government, in the presence of the danger of further troubles, to publish the papers setting forth the British case on the Venezuela question without waiting for the meeting of parliament.

The Chronicle has a long article in advocacy of a permanent court of arbitration, and it says of this: "Naturally such a tribunal must be constituted subject to America's reasonable views upon the Monroe doctrine. Cardinal Vaughan, when approached upon this subject, gave the idea his warmest approval."

MACKENZIE BOWELL RESIGNS.

Canadian Cabinet Overthrown by the Manitoba School Question.

Toronto, Jan. 8.—Referring to the cabinet crisis at Ottawa, the Mail and Empire, the leading government organ, will say tomorrow: "It seems to be agreed at Ottawa that Sir Mackenzie Bowell has tendered his resignation, and that Lord Aberdeen is taking into consideration the selection of his successor. The crown has, of course, the choice of its chief adviser."

Emperor William Wrote the Message.

London, Jan. 8.—The Chronicle learns upon authority that the German council did not fully approve of Emperor William's telegraphing President Krueger, but the emperor insisted on having his own way and handed the message himself to the telegraph bureau, ordering that a copy of it be imparted to the semi-official journals.

The Urgent Need of Coast Defenses.

Washington City, Jan. 8.—A meeting of the senate committee on coast defenses was held this morning. Gen. Craighill, chief of engineers, and Capt. Black, of the engineer corps, his assistant, made important statements. Gen. Craighill explained to the committee the great need of additional appropriations for coast defenses, and stated the amount which could be economically and profitably expended by the bureau of engineers for that purpose during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896; also the large additional amount for each year thereafter until the completion of the project on the basis of the seacoast cities was explained, showing that the amounts proposed by Senator Squire's bill for coast defenses are none too large, and are not only justifiable but absolutely required. Gen. Craighill explained that if the bill shall be passed immediately the sum of $4,500,000 could be economically expended by the bureau of engineers during the present fiscal year. The committee then proceeded to investigate the question of torpedoes and the progress already made therefor, and what is contemplated in the plans of the government. The importance of the subject is such that the committee will continue its sessions daily during this week and next week, hoping to be able to report a bill at early date.

Weak and Weary

Because of a depleted condition of the blood. The remedy is to be found in purified, enriched and vitalized blood, which will be given by Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier. It will tone the stomach, create an appetite and give renewed strength. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the only true blood purifier prominently in the public eye today. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills cure habitual constipation. Price 25 cents

Newhall's

Store Closed Today and Tomorrow. Open Saturday morning.

The Pensions Appropriation.

Washington City, Jan. 8.—The sub-committee of the house appropriations committee having charge of the pension bill decided to increase the amount for next fiscal year from $138,000,000 to $140,000,000, the amount asked for by Commissioner Lochren in his estimates. Some of the most influential Republicans thought the congress should not put itself on record as allowing less money for pensions than the commissioner thought was needed.

Mrs. Davidson's Criminal Record.

San Francisco, Jan. 8.—If any doubt remained in the minds of the authorities as to the authenticity of the report that Mrs. Davidson had once served a term of imprisonment in an Eastern penal institution, it was removed today, when Capt. Lees received by mail a package from Chief Inspector William B. Watts, of Boston, containing a certified copy of the proceedings begun in Boston, January 24, 1887, against Mary A. Davidson, otherwise known as Mary P. Sturgis, and which resulted in her being tried and convicted of selling mortgaged property. The package also held a photograph of Mrs. Davidson, taken at the time of her arrest on the charge named. The picture is a fairly good likeness of the woman as she appears today.

A Bark Delayed by Storms.

The Forfarshire, a British bark which sailed from Los Angeles for Astoria forty-one days ago, has not yet arrived. On her trip up the Coast she encountered bad weather, and was blown far to the northward, being obliged on December 13 to put into Dallam bay and remain there four days. The tug Tyee has made three attempts to get out past Cape Flattery with the vessel in tow, but has been compelled to put back each time. The Forfarshire was chartered by the Portland Flour Mills Company to carry wheat or flour from Portland to the United Kingdom, Havre, Antwerp or Dunkirk, and since her charter expired at midnight on December 31, she has lost it.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Transactions Since January 1 and For Yesterday.

Real estate transactions since January 1, 1896, are $251,119.15. There were filed for record yesterday nine deeds, the considerations aggregating $2,103.05. Following is a list furnished by the Daily Bulletin, room 13 Occidental block:

John Miller Turning to Andrew Anderson, lot 12, block 4, Sorenson's ad, April 16, 1895, $400.

John Johnsen to same, lots 1, 2, block 7, Salmon Bay 2d ad, Dec. 16, 1895, $70.

L. J. Pearson to Charles W. Jacobs, s½ lot 4, sec 32, tp 23, r 3, Dec. 30, 1895, $1.

Ira Bronson et ux. to John Schreiner, lots 3, 4, and s½ nw sec 2, tp 21, r 4, 147.15 acres, Dec. 14, 1895, $5.

Sheriff to Ellen K. Simison, block 2, Hiawatha Park 2d ad, Oct. 15, $724.05.

Isaac M. Dunn et ux. to Alexander M. Simpson, sw sec 8 and se sec 7, tp 22, r 5, Jan. 6, q. c., $1.

Horace Smith et ux. to George F. Kunze, n½ lot 4, block 42, Bell heirs' 2d ad, Jan. 8, q. c., $900.

James Dougan et ux to A. Cohn, lots 3, 4, block 7, Salmon Bay 2d ad, Aug. 28, 1891, $1.

John A. Campbell, executor, and Mary and Margaret A. Campbell, devisees under will of William Renton, deceased, to E. F. Sweeney, lots 7, 8, block 19, Renton ad, Dec. 24, 1895, $1.

Tuesday's Transfers.

Margaret Crockett to Ann Forrest, lot 4, block 14, Yesler's 1st ad, Oct. 2, 1895, $800.

Annie L. Woolery and husband, James H., to Adelaide Poor, lot 8, block 1, Syndicate ad, Feb. 26, 1892, s. w., $3,000.

Sarah M. Graham to Francis M. McCleary, lot 6, block 12, Frank Pontius' ad, Jan. 7, $500.

Ella H. Dunn and husband, Isaac M., to O. P. Anderson & Co., lots 9 to 11, block 4, Heutis' ad to Maple Leaf ad, Green Lake Circle, Dec. 13, 1893, $2.

James McNaught et ux., by J. F. McNaught, attorney, to Charles O'Donnell, lots 7 to 10, block 21, Northern ad, Dec. 30, 1895, q. c., $5.

Mary J. Ross to B. M. Burnett, lot 7, block 167, Gilman's ad, Dec. 10, 1895, $135.

Hugh T. Williams et ux. to William J. Henderson, 3 acres in se sw sec 21, tp 24, r 4, Sept. 27, 1895, $250.

Edward C. Hanson to Lillial A. Clancy, part lot 11 and part lot C, plat Alki Point, Jan. 6, $175.

Sheriff to Robert McMann, lots 5 to 8, block 17, Mercer's ad, North Seattle, Jan. 7, $5,000.

Maude Walker to Ella M. Pixlee, part tract 32, Sarah B. Yesler d. c., Oct. 4, 1895, q. c., $1.

D. R. Lewis et ux. to Preston Mill Co., 2 acres in sw sec 33, tp 24, r 7, Nov. 4, 1895, $20.

William J. Meers et ux. to Martha Ann Blauvelt, nw nw ne sec 32, tp 21, r 4, 10 acres, Aug. 26, 1895, $1.

REMEMBER

—THAT—

The Bargains Are Greater Than Ever

The goods we offer at these great reductions are the finer qualities. We must close out this stock without further delay. Do not put off securing some of these bargains.

Men's Suits

SACK SUITS, $7.50; FORMER PRICE, FROM $12 TO $15.

SACK SUITS, $10; FORMER PRICE FROM $15 TO $20.

MEN'S SACK SUITS, SIZES ONLY 33, 34 AND 35, PRICE, $10; FORMER PRICE, $25, $27.50 AND $30.

SACK SUITS, $12.50; FORMER PRICE, FROM $20 TO $25.

SACK SUITS, $15 AND $16. GOODS MADE ESPECIALLY FOR OUR FINE TRADE.

3-BUTTON CUTAWAY, $7.50; FORMER PRICE, $15.

3-BUTTON CUTAWAY, $10; FORMER PRICE, $20.

8-BUTTON CUTAWAY, BLACK AND BLUE, $12.50; FORMER PRICE $22.

3-BUTTON CUTAWAY, BLACK AND BLUE, $15; FORMER PRICE $25.

PRINCE ALBERT SUITS, $20; FORMER PRICE, $35.

PRINCE ALBERT SUITS, $25; FORMER PRICE, $40.

Overcoats

A GOOD ULSTER FOR $4; WORTH $8.

A FINE ULSTER FOR $5; WORTH $10.

A DRESS ULSTER FOR $7.50; WORTH $12.50.

A NOBBY ULSTER FOR $10; WORTH $16.50.

NEWEST STYLE ULSTERS, $12.50 AND $15; WORTH $20 TO $25.

A MEDIUM WEIGHT OVERCOAT FOR $6; WORTH $12.

A MEDIUM WEIGHT OVERCOAT FOR $7.50; WORTH $15.

A HEAVY OR MEDIUM WEIGHT OVERCOAT FOR $10; WORTH FROM $15 TO $18.

A HEAVY OR MEDIUM WEIGHT OVERCOAT FOR $12.50; WORTH $18 TO $20.

A HEAVY OR MEDIUM WEIGHT OVERCOAT FOR $15 TO $18; WORTH FROM $20 TO $30.

WE ARE POSITIVELY RETIRING FROM BUSINESS.

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St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Fargo, Grand Forks, Crookston, Winnipeg, Helena, And Butte.

Through Tickets to

Chicago, Philadelphia, Washington, New York, Boston and all points East and South.

TIME SCHEDULE.

In Effect November 10, 1895.

TRAINS LEAVE SEATTLE.

For St. Paul and East, 4:30 p. m.
For Portland, 12:20 and 10 p. m.
*For Gray's Harbor and South Bend, 12:20 p. m.
*For Olympia, 7:10 a. m.
For Tacoma, 7:10 and 9 a. m., 12:20, 2:5, 4:30 and 10 p. m.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT SEATTLE.

From St. Paul and East, 2:35 p. m.
From Portland, 8:40 a. m. and 6:50 p. m.
*From Gray's Harbor and South Bend, 6:50 p. m.
*From Olympia, 6:50 p. m.
From Tacoma, 8:40 and 11:30 a. m., 2:5, 4:20, 6:50 and 9:30 p. m.

*Daily except Sunday. All others daily.

Trains leaving Seattle at 9 a. m. and 10 p. m. make no stop between Seattle and Tacoma.

Trains leaving Tacoma at 10:30 a. m. and 3:30 p. m. make no stops between Tacoma and Seattle.

This card subject to change without notice.

For rates, routes and other information call on or address

I. A. NADEAU, General Agent, Seattle.

City Ticket Office, corner Yesler avenue and Front street.

Depot Ticket Office, corner West and Columbia streets.

A. D. CHARLTON, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent.

No. 255 Morrison street, corner Third, Portland, Or.

Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern Railway.

THOS. R. BROWN, JNO. H. BRYANT, } Receivers

Trains leave and arrive depot foot of Columbia street.

TIME CARD IN EFFECT DEC. 22, 1895.

† No. 8.	‡ No. 1.	Lv.	Ar.	‡ No. 2.	† No. 4.
4:50pm	9:00am	Seattle		5:25pm	10:40am
6:04pm	10:15am	Wood'ville		4:19pm	9:36am
6:19pm	.....	Redmond		.....	9:05am
6:53pm	.....	Issaquah		.....	8:22am
7:41pm	.....	Snoq'mie		.....	7:40am
7:56pm	.....	N. Bend		.....	7:25am
6:47pm	10:58am	Snohomish		3:41pm	8:20am
7:28pm	11:46am	Arlington		2:53pm	7:40am
8:45pm	12:51pm	Woolley		1:53pm	6:20am
.....	4:00pm	Anacortes		9:00am	.....
.....	.....	Hamilton		12:50pm	.....
.....	1:24pm	Wick'ham		1:24pm	.....
.....	2:55pm	Sumas		11:55am	.....
.....	5:40pm	N. West'r		9:10am	.....
.....	5:50pm	Vancouver		9:00am	.....

‡Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

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