HE HEALED NOBODY.

Schlatter an Ignorant Religious Monomaniac.

A COBBLER FROM EUROPE.

Not a Single Well Authenticated Case of Cure From Chronic Trouble—The "Healer" Simply Crazy.

Denver Correspondence St. Louis Republic.

Francis Schlatter, the healer, who set Denver in a turmoil of excitement for many weeks, having disappeared for a time from public view, can now be calmly and dispassionately judged. What virtue for good he may have had can be made known without injury either to himself or to those who believed or had hope in his power to cure diseases. At the time those who believed in him would not have listened to the disbelievers and would not permit allegations of cures to be doubted.

Francis Schlatter is not a fraud. He is not a fakir. He is simply a harmless monomaniac. He is illiterate. He had read but little before he left his native land on the border country between France and Germany. As a fresh emigrant he had landed in New York and had tried to make a living at various occupations on Long Island and the Sound country. He at that time was liked for his good nature and easy disposition.

He came to Denver and tried to make a living cobbling shoes, but neither for himself nor for his employers could he succeed in that, and finally he drifted away to wander about the country under the influence of his insane idea that he must obey the spirit that inwardly prompted him to profess to be a healer. Practicing first upon the superstitious and ignorant Indians of the territory, he wandered into Hot Springs, Ark., where he was placed in the county jail as a lunatic. He remained there all winter contented with his lot, doing odd jobs for the sheriff and submitting uncomplainingly to all the rough treatment accorded him by the other prisoners. He was permitted to escape in the spring and he wandered southward through Texas to El Paso, thence across the deserts to Southern California. Among the Mexicans in isolated villages he practiced his healing and accepted alms from the poor people who sought him out. He was robbed by companion tramps, and had many experiences which afterwards seemed to him to be humorous enough when he recalled them. He went to San Francisco by boat from San Diego, but did not remain long in the city, going southward again across the mountains into the Mojave desert, finally appearing to the astonished Mexicans of the dreary country about Albuquerque.

It was while down there that the newspapers, out of curiosity, first noticed him and gave him a kindly mention as a new variety of freak. Some credulous people, reading in a Denver paper of his reported cures, journeyed down there, became convinced of his powers and persuaded him through flattery to come to Denver. Here his reception was cordial and friendly. He took up his abode in a quiet section of the city, where he could not annoy nor disturb many people, and so it came about that his career here was unbroken by disturbance or annoyance. New converts further advertised the man, until he became a subject of such general attention that today every hamlet in the United States has heard of this mysterious stranger.

Schlatter has been abused and mistreated so much that a kindly display of sympathy and kindness warmed his whole being. Whenever he was surrounded by a group of sympathizers he was always laughing and chattering like a child. He was also extremely sensitive to flattery, while anything antagonistic to him made him instantly angry. The local reporters, who attempted to make fun of him, were refused audiences afterward. He easily withstood the fatigue of standing for six hours a day shaking the throngs by the hand so long as he had friends about to flatter him or so long as the crowds smiled upon him and filled his ears with words of praise and adulation. Finally, becoming frightened at the attention he was receiving and the crowds that continued to increase in numbers about him, he disappeared unexpectedly, leaving thousands to awake from their delirium of excitement to wonder and reflect.

During his stay in the city the medical profession, with one exception, left him unnoticed. They may have given their views in private to intimate friends and to patients who inquired for an opinion, but they waged no warfare upon the healer. They were wise enough to know that it was but a passing fancy of the deluded and credulous people. None of them ever anticipated that the interest in the ignorant man would spread throughout the city and permeate all classes of people. The most prominent men of the city became interested and believed in the strange man, in so far that they believed he was doing good and no harm to a living soul. The reports of cures and the testimony of friends seemed to be convincing enough.

Army officers and graduates of West Point, physicians, lawyers, clergymen, public school teachers, railroad officials, bankers, brokers, merchants, in fact, every class of people, joined in admiration of the man, or in a belief that he was doing remarkable work as a healer. Though at first only the illiterate, ignorant and superstitious flocked to him, later on the class of supplicants improved, until the very best people in the city were standing in the long line for hours at a time awaiting their turn to be grasped by the big, fleshy, warm-blooded hands of this man suffering under a delusion of the mind. Schlatter was invited to dine on Sunday at some of the finest homes on Capitol Hill. When he disappeared men even shed tears because he had gone without warning. It is the most singular feature of this remarkable spectacle this power which Schlatter gained over the Denver public.

And not alone from the Denver public. A prominent railway official of Omaha was so greatly impressed with the man's abilities as a healer that he gratefully offered to grant passes to all employes of the road who wanted to go to Schlatter for treatment. People came from almost every town of the West, and visitors and tourists from all over the land testified publicly and privately to the man's powers to relieve the distressed. The story of the man from Ellsworth, Kan., who was lifted off the train and carried to Schlatter, and who left the healer cured so that he could walk unassisted back to the train flew about like wildfire during the last week of the healer's sojourn in Denver and convinced many who until that time had been skeptical.

The Ellsworth man believed that Schlatter was the cause of his sudden recovery to strength and the permanent use of his limbs, and it is probably true that he still continues to believe in the miraculous cure then and there effected. Similar cases of so many kinds were brought to the attention of the spectators that doubt began to give way to credulity and in many cases to absolute faith.

The conversation on streets, in private offices, in the markets, in church, society and homes turned upon this remarkable display of apparently superhuman powers. It was easy to convince the doubting mind by illustration, or if not to convince to mystify the disbeliever and cause him to suspend judgment.

And how was this man regarded by the best informed specialists of nervous or other diseases which tend toward insanity? A physician whose standing in this city is beyond cavil, and whose reputation in the subjects of nervous diseases and insanity has spread throughout the land, has kindly given his opinion since Schlatter disappeared, upon request. In substance he said:

"This man is harmlessly insane. Without entering into a review of the causes which might have brought about his condition as observed in this city, it is enough to say that he was in earnest about his belief in his power to heal the people. He believed he had obtained that power by divine interposition. He had let his thoughts run about that one idea until it was positively and perfectly fixed in his weakened mind. Wherever he is now, he still believes in that one idea, and will probably continue to so believe so long as life lasts. This belief in divine power to heal will grow upon him constantly, and he will in time be ready to assert positively that he is the Messiah, the Son of God. While here he evaded questions as to his divine birth and position, but admitted always that the Father gave him the power to heal. After a while he will no longer evade, but will be ready to assert with positiveness that he is the Messiah. His faith in his powers will grow until he will even attempt to arouse the dead. It is hard to say to what extent he will go in his insanity.

"Now, the next question you will ask me is whether it is possible for him to effect cures. I answer frankly that he can cure diseases which are the result of imagination. Chronic diseases he certainly cannot cure or alleviate. The blind, the deaf, the permanently lame he did not benefit, though thousands went to him. He always laid stress upon the faith which the person must exercise. To many people who had strong faith in him the currents of thought changed so that people were even able to throw away their crutches and walk off. It was only another form of hypnotism. I might cite illustrations by the score to prove this view of the whole matter. You know the familiar illustration of the person suffering with toothache, who, when he approaches the dentist's office, through fear of a yet greater pain and suffering, changes the nerve force to such an extent as to quite drive away the ache in the tooth. Yet the pain returns to plague the sufferer later.

"A woman of sensitive nerve complains of sleeplessness. She obtains a blessed handkerchief, lays it upon the pillow and instantly drops off into a sound sleep. A man by overwork or ill-health begins to find his eyesight growing dim and indistinct. He seeks an oculist and obtains some simple lenses and immediately his vision is improved. He takes a vacation, is restored to health and returns to his work a different man, yet he retains the glasses from habit. His eyes have become accustomed to them and they adjust themselves to the lenses. Now such a man going to Schlatter and securing the healing touch takes off the glasses and goes about his business, seeing as well as ever. He has gained confidence in his eyes through a hypnotic or imaginative influence. Every case which may be presented as an example of Schlatter's work can be accounted for in a similar manner.

"Now, again you will want another question answered. Do I think Schlatter's cures will be permanent? I answer that they will in some cases. Just so long as the individual imagines that he is free from a return of his weakness, which was affected greatly by the influence of mind over the body, so long will the trouble stay away. It will return to plague him whenever his mind runs back to his former complaints. All physicians know such cases where the patients do not exercise a mental power to assist in a cure. Convalescence is a fruitful time for the formation of mental impressions which retard or hasten cures. The woman who had scarlet fever and for two years afterward was unable to speak secured the return of speech by going to Schlatter. Some other mental impression could have caused her to speak if it could have firmly diverted her imagination from her ailment. So with the young child who was said to have been unable to see out of one eye, and of the totally blind, who, after Schlatter had treated him, imagined he saw objects as in shadowy outline. Schlatter benefited many persons by their faith in him causing their imaginations to alter their current."

Paralysis and rheumatic troubles seemed to be the most important troubles which this man cured, if the testimony of the patients is to be accepted in good faith. The Republic correspondent passed hours at the scene and conversed with many people. Never did he get a case with all previous symptoms definitely diagnosed. There was always an indefinite, vague and uncertain statement accompanying the patient's explanation of his previous conditions. Hypochondria in women was another fruitful field for this man to gain converts. Women who undoubtedly believed that they were ill of various disorders were relieved by going to this man, their normal health improved and their appetites returned, causing them to greatly rejoice in a renewal of spirits.

Out of the 50,000 people who were treated by this healer, there is not a single well-authenticated case of cure from any chronic trouble. No blind person was restored to sight, no totally deaf person was made to hear, no case of absolute lameness was relieved.

The fact that Schlatter continued to refuse tenders of money won his converts and added to the conviction of the medical world that he was crazy. He began at first to take great pleasure in answering the letters which came to him, but when the number increased to a thousand pieces a day he grew tired of the work and refused to answer any more, saying that the "Father" had blessed all those who had written, so that they could find relief if they had faith without having to await an answer. He even tired of blessing handkerchiefs at last and contented himself and his supplicants by saying that the "Father" had blessed them without his having touched them.

The Future of Prunes.

Northwest Horticulturist.

The prune crop of the Pacific coast has now reached a stage when a large share of the quantity of dried prunes as consumed in the United States during past years, can be supplied. California prune growers are becoming somewhat alarmed as to what will become of the small French prune ranging in size below the 80's. As the prune crop is now put on the market according to grade, the small sized fruit sells for prices almost below cost of production. It is the better quality of the fruit which the market demands and for which the market may be greatly increased.

But it now becomes our duty to give more attention and care to the matters of curing and packing. The sizes produced in the Pacific Northwest are those in greatest demand, viz: 30-40's, 40-50's, and a few 50-60's, but results of last year's operations show the need of more uniform curing. The leading growers are realizing the fact that evaporators, generally, should run at a lower degree of heat and have a stronger circulation of air. The fruit must be dried, not cooked. A drying heat, ranging perhaps from 120 to 140 degrees, and with tall hot air flues fifty feet or more over the driers, are the principles. The 40-50's grade, like good winter apples, is selling at fair prices in the Eastern markets now when well put up, and this year is surely an exceptional test. It is the exception to have staple products "move" at any price that gives a fair remuneration to the producer.

Besides the prospect of expanding the dried fruit market, the green prunes may find almost indefinite market as methods for distribution are improved. On account of the favorable conditions existing in the Pacific Northwest for producing prunes of the best quality and largest size, those who are planting with a determination to give their trees and crops proper and the best possible care, need not hesitate, it seems, to increase their prune acreage for several years to come.

A Potato House.

Practical Farmer.

We grow almost 1,000 bushels of potatoes, sweet and Irish, each year, and after they are dug we keep them in a potato house which is made by digging a cellar at some convenient place in the field and building a house over it, the latter being used for storing hay, etc. Our old potato house had been keeping potatoes splendidly, and last year we built a new one, which we lined with brick, and built a new house over it. All known conveniences for rapid handling were included. The location chosen was convenient from the roads and from other parts of the farm, but was badly drained. Imagine our surprise one cold morning, after a night's hard rain, upon finding four feet of water standing in our potato house and several hundred bushels of potatoes ruined. We pumped the water out, removed the potatoes to the old house, then drained the new one and put in a cement floor six inches thick.

Free eye examinations. F. Wilzinski, Graduate Optician, 81 First avenue, corner Columbia, drug store.

THE OLIVE BRANCH.

England Appreciates Our Attitude Toward Transvaal.

THE PAPERS SHOW GRATITUDE.

Concessions Can Be Made, Says the Times—Favorable Official Letter on Venezuela Sent to Bayard.

London, Jan. 14.—The Globe says it thinks the pacific complexion of the Venezuelan situation is due to Emperor William, adding: "The moment the German sword rattled, Brother Jonathan ceased to finger his revolver. Secretary Olney's appeal regarding the Transvaal, coming from the author of the enlargement of the Monroe doctrine, is an olive branch. Nor has the reciprocity in friendship been lacking on our side."

An editorial in the Times repeats that the only point in the Venezuelan controversy upon which England can concede nothing is the retention of the bona fide settled districts under British sovereignty.

It is learned that an official communication was sent to the United States embassy today, indicating a much better state of affairs regarding Venezuela.

Sir John Lubbock presided at a meeting in London today, which passed a resolution in favor of a permanent arbitration court. The meeting appointed a committee to favor the proposed movement, including the Bishop of Durham, Canon Wilberforce, Cardinal Vaughan, Dean Farrar, Lady Henry Somerset, W. T. Stead and William R. Cremer, the member of parliament who went to the United States some time since with a petition for an arbitration treaty, signed by members of parliament and others.

THE TAKING OF ANTANANARIVO

Description of the French Victory by an Eye-Witness.

Correspondence Pall Mall Gazette.

After months of somewhat unnecessary procrastination and wearisome delay, the Franco-Malagasy so-called campaign was brought to a welcome, if not timely, finish this afternoon (September 30).

At daybreak a heavy mist, as usual, lay thick upon the valleys that surround Antananarivo. Away to the east, upon the summits of the distant ridge overlooking Ambatombe, one could discern officers of the French intelligence department taking ranges and other observations of the Hova lines. The French force appeared to have been drawn up in four columns on the side of the above-mentioned hill, each body of troops 800 to 1,000 strong. The artillery was drawn up in front, their mules and transport service in the rear. It was quite in accordance with all previous strategy emanating from Malagasy intellect that the Hovas should have chosen for their last stand a position directly commanded by the higher and strategically superior heights which the French had been allowed to occupy the previous day without the slightest opposition. It was, if possible, still more characteristic of the native authorities to postpone any and all attempts at fortifying their position until it was too late. The whole of the ridge from Tsoavinandriana and Andrainarivo to the Observatory was lined with Malagasy troops and guns. An undulating valley, 3,000 to 4,000 yards across, separated the French from the Malagasy position; a second, steeper and half its width, intervened between the latter and the capital. While the French staff were taking their observations the Malagasy, like Balbus of old, were intently busy building a wall to the north, for what object it would be hard for any European to say. As soon as the mist lifted the French artillery posted on the heights opened fire on the Malagasy batteries. The latter replied all down their line, and a pretty duel between guns of heavier caliber ensued, the din of battle being intensified by the mountain echoes that carried on the deafening roar. The French gunnery appeared fairly accurate, while that of the Malagasy, taking into consideration the inferior shells and ammunition used, was not far behind that of their opponents. Still, I am glad to say, not much damage to life was done to either party. Shells bursting in their neighborhood soon had the effect of clearing off the majority of the Malagasy troops, which consisted of a vast rabble mixture of soldiers, carriers, schoolboys and onlookers, all in their conspicuous white lambas, covering the hillside, without leaders, object or apparently the slightest organization. The European trained cadets alone seemed to make any attempt at resisting the attack. They served their guns steadily, and many of them in soldier-like manner worthy of the highest praise. At 9 a. m., the artillery fire having slackened off a little, the French infantry deployed, and the line of skirmishers descended the hillside into the valley, and advanced on Andrainarivo, the central portion of the Hova position. This firing line was followed at due intervals by the supports, and later on reserves, and so the attack proper had at last begun. The intervening ridge of hills occupied by the Malagasy now concealed the French from view from Antananarivo, but after a short suspense a clear report of well regulated volleys, with the whistling of bullets overhead, informed spectators, who had gathered in crowds throughout the city, that the French infantry, with their Lebel rifles, had come into play. The Malagasy riflemen again returned their fire, regardless of all aim and of the fact that the French were a long way out of range of Remington and Snider. Hordes of spearsmen rushed aimlessly about waving defiance, but always out of danger. The irregular, independent firing of the Malagasy, and the steady, controlled volleys of the French were kept up incessantly for several hours. At one time, about 11 o'clock, the defending force had thinned very much indeed by flight, not by casualties, and the majority of the soldiers hitherto left now ran away, but their plucky comrades, encouraged by a slight check the French received in trying to scale the steep Observatory hill, cheered and shouted and called them back. One little cadet bravely stuck to his gun on the hill behind the hospital when all else had left him, and fired away round after round at the French, notwithstanding that he had attracted the fire of several hostile batteries, and shells were falling all around him. The French force, leaving the Observatory hill steeper than they expected on the eastern front, ceased fire for a few minutes, while changing the direction to make a flank attack. This cessation of fire was misconstrued by the Malagasy as a signal that the French had been defeated, and so loud cries of triumph filled the air.

These shouts of exultation were taken up throughout the city, causing a vast rabble of previous deserters to return to their braver comrades on the ridge. The latter, hardier soldiers, were creeping about among the rocks and tombstones on Andrainarivo hill and south of it, firing away at, to spectators at Faravoahitra, an unseen enemy. Soon, however, the volleys of the disciplined troops could be heard again sharp and clear, and about 12:30 p. m. a body of French sharpshooters reached the summit of the hill behind the hospital and took the Malagasy in flank; another body of skirmishers appeared almost simultaneously at the foot of the dismantled observatory, and the Malagasy rout from their position was soon complete. A few minutes and the whole ridge was cleared—the Hovas scattering in all directions, and seeking refuge in the city. One shell burst in the rice fields close to Tsoavinandriana, a second just north of it, a third in the yard and a fourth on the roof of the hospital itself.

Fortunately, by what seemed a miracle, none of the European refugees collected there was injured, and, stranger still to say, despite the rabble horde that from time to time had been exposed to the fire of the French, wonderfully few casualties and but little damage to life had occurred throughout the day. Infantry fire was still being carried on from both extremities of the French line, but at 1:30 a gun from the palace yard opened fire on the observatory hill, where the French artillery had now drawn up a battery; other guns on Faravoahitra and throughout the city followed suit, while the French showed no less alacrity in replying; and soon the air was alive again with bullets and whistling shells. Three well-directed shots from the observatory struck the queen's palace, and a fourth, bursting in the courtyard, crowded with soldiers and schoolboys, killed or wounded several hundred people under the very eyes of the queen herself. This brought matters to a close, and convinced poor Ranavolana and the Malagasy at last that the native troops led by native talent were no match for European troops, and that despite their much-boasted generals—Hazo and Tazo—the despised foreigner had overcome all obstacles, and had crushed the Hovas in their own stronghold. At 8:30 a flag of truce was hoisted at the palace, and all firing ceased, and at the same time two Malagasy officers were dispatched across the rice fields to the opposite hills. Several French officers came down to meet them. A brief moment or two of consultation, and the delegates retired; the "Cease fire" and then the "Assemble" sounded down the French lines and proclaimed the unconditional surrender of Antananarivo.

After a short time French troops filed down the hillsides and entered the city from various parts, and took possession of the two palaces, the telegraph offices, the residency, and other buildings throughout the city. Guards were posted and every precaution taken to enforce law and order. The whole occupation of the city was conducted in a manner that reflects the highest credit upon the general officer commanding, while the conduct of the troops, in face of the provocation they had recently received by the mutilation of their dead or captured comrades' bodies, was worthy of the best military traditions of the nation that had sent them on this, no doubt somewhat distasteful, expedition. Immediately after the cessation of hostilities all the British residents went out and assisted in bringing all the sick and wounded to the hospital, and so a good feeling was at once established between the French and the English.

Big Steers Not Wanted.

Breeder's Gazette.

Never before in the history of the American cattle trade has the big steer sold at such a discount as now. The simple fact is that the great, tallowy bullocks represent a pure waste of good feed. Repeated tests at the fat stock show have demonstrated that a nicely ripened long yearling or a fat two-year-old will cut up to infinitely greater advantage on the block than the 1,700-pound bullocks. One thing is sure, ripe, tidy, sappy young steers of the sort now preferred by the butchers cannot be produced except by the use of good blood. The sooner American cattle feeders abandon the big three and four-year-old cattle the better for all parties concerned. Baby beef has come to stay; and it can only be advantageously produced by securing well-bred calves to start with and forcing them rapidly forward. The older a steer grows the more feed required to produce a pound of gain. Good thrifty calves of the right type will make wonderful weighers at an early age if the "hey-dey of their youth" is not fritted away around empty feed troughs on barren pastures or in seeking shelter from winter storms alongside a wire fence.

The California Show.

The recent poultry show in San Francisco, Cal., was a grand success. About 200 exhibitors entered 2,500 birds, this being an increase of 1,000 over last year's entries. Buff was the fashionable color for chickens and California breeders were not behind in this respect. First of all buff Leghorns, buff Cochins, buff Plymouth Rocks and many others. The collection of buff Leghorns to the number of 182 is claimed to be the largest exhibit of this variety ever made at any show, those in Madison Square Garden and the Crystal Palace, London, not excepted. The exhibit of bronze turkeys by George H. Croley, of San Francisco, attracted considerable attention, some of these birds weighing fully fifty pounds. From Vermont came three specimens of a variety known as White Wonders. They made a great amount of tender flesh, are heavier than the white Plymouth Rock, and were originated by crossing the white Brahma with either the white Plymouth Rock or white Leghorn. There was a fine display of pet stock.

That She Is Away on a Visit.

Indianapolis Journal.

"When a man," said the cornfed philosopher, "when a man who is always talking about his happy home is observed to laugh appreciatively when he hears a mother-in-law joke, then, I ask, what is one to think?"

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GEN. CANBY.
Leaves Central wharf. Two round trips daily.
Leaves Seattle at 9:30 a. m. and 3:30 p. m., except the second Sunday in each month, then making one trip only, leaving at 7 p. m. Leaves Sundays at 9 a. m. and 7 p. m., touching at all intermediate points.
Returning, leaves Sidney at 6:45 a. m. and 12 noon; leaves Charleston at 7 a. m. and 12:10 p. m., leaves Bremerton at 7:15 a. m. and 12:20 p. m., arriving at Seattle at 9 a. m. and 2:15 p. m.

HOOD CANAL ROUTE.
STEAMER DELTA.
Leaves Harrington's dock, foot of Washington street, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock a. m. for Kingston, Port Gamble, Seabeck, Brennon, Holley, Dewatto, Lilliwaup Falls, Hoodsport and Union City. Returns alternate days.
Fare, 50c to all points.
A. C. U. BERRY, Agent.
D. TROUTMAN, Master.

STRAITS STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
STRS. GARLAND AND EVANGEL.
Seattle and Townsend-Neah Bay Route. Steamer Garland leaves Yesler dock Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 12:15 a. m. for Port Townsend, Port Williams, Dungeness, Port Angeles, Port Crescent, Gettysburg, Pysht, Clallam Bay and Neah Bay; returning, arrives Seattle 2:30 p. m. on opposite days. Steamer Evangel leaves Yesler dock for Port Angeles and Victoria Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6:30 p. m.; arrives Seattle alternate days 3 p. m.

CUT RATES! CUT RATES!
SEATTLE-TACOMA ROUTE.
STEAMER CRICKET
Makes three round trips daily, as follows: Leaves Tacoma 7:30 a. m., 12 m. and 4:30 p. m.; leaves Seattle 9:40 a. m., 2:15 p. m. and 7:15 p. m.
Fare, 25c.
Sunday Excursions—Leave Tacoma 8:30 a. m. and 1:30 p. m.; leave Seattle 11 a. m. and 4:30 p. m. Fare, 25c.

PORT ORCHARD AND PORT WASHINGTON ROUTE.
Steamer A. R. Robinson, carrying U. S. mail, leaves City dock, foot of Main street, at 8:30 a. m.; arrives at Sidney at 10:15 a. m.; arrives at Silverdale at 12 m. Leaves Silverdale at 12:15 p. m., leaves Sidney on return at 2 p. m. Daily, except Sunday. Fare, 25c. E. N. Robinson, master. Lilly, Bogardus & Co., agents. Telephone, Main 87.

STEAMERS.

PUGET SOUND AND ALASKA STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
VICTORIA ROUTE.
STEAMSHIP CITY OF KINGSTON.
Between Tacoma and Victoria, B. C.

7:30pm	Lv	M'l...	*Tacoma ..	110 Ar	5:00pm
10:00pm	Lv	SS...	Seattle ..	82 Ar	3:00pm
1:15am	Lv	7S Pt.	Townsend	35 Ar	12:00 m
4:15am	Ar	110...	Victoria ..	0 Lv	9:00am

*Daily except Sunday.
This steamer furnishes first-class accommodations, carrying both freight and passengers, and leaves from Yesler wharf, Seattle.
For rates, etc., inquire of S. G. YERKES, Yesler Wharf, Seattle. I. A. NADEAU, General Agent N. P. R. R., Seattle.

PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.
Time Card in Effect June 1, 1895.
Seattle, Everett and Whatcom route—State of Washington leaves Seattle daily, except Saturday, at 10 p. m.
Seattle and La Conner route—Fairhaven leaves Seattle daily except Saturday, at 10 p. m.
Telephone, Main 278. Yesler Dock.

EVERETT ROUTE STR. GREYHOUND
Daily, except Sunday.
Leaves Everett 8:45 a. m., 2 p. m.
Leaves Seattle 11:30 a. m. and 4:30 p. m.
Sundays—Leaves Seattle 4:30 p. m.; leaves Everett 11 a. m.
Fare—Single trip, 75c; round trip, $1.25; connects with boats for Tacoma and Snohomish.
Landing—Colman dock, foot of Marion street.
SEATTLE AND TACOMA NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Claud Troup, Pres. F. W. Goodhue, Sec.

THE VANCOUVER ROUTE—A TRIP THROUGH THE ISLANDS.
Steamer Utopia. J. A. O'Brien, Master.
Leaves Tacoma, 12 noon; Seattle Yesler's wharf, 8 p. m., Mondays and Thursdays for Port Townsend, Anacortes, Fairhaven, New Whatcom, Blaine and Friday Harbor, and Vancouver, arriving Vancouver 4 p. m. following day.
Fare to Blaine, $2; fare to Vancouver, $3.
For further information apply to Yesler's wharf.

THE ALASKA STEAMSHIP CO.'S STEAMER WILLAPA,
Captain George Roberts.
Leaving Seattle for Alaska January 28th, 1896, and every fifteen days thereafter.
For freight and passenger rates apply to J. G. CARROLL, Agent, Schwabacher Dock. Tel. Pike 85.
CHAS. E. PEABODY, General Manager, Seattle.

WHATCOM AND SEATTLE ROUTE.
STEAMER BAY CITY.
Leaves City dock, foot of Main street, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 p. m. for Anacortes, Fairhaven and Whatcom. Returning, leaves Whatcom Sunday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 p. m. Fare, $1.
Lilly, Bogardus & Co., City Dock, Agents. Phone, Main 87.
W. H. ELLIS, Owner.

VICTORIA ROUTE.
STEAMER ROSALIE.
Arlington dock, leaves for Victoria and Port Townsend daily, except Sunday, at 10 a. m.; returning, leaves Victoria at 9 p. m. Steamer Geo. E. Starr leaves for Port Townsend and way points daily, except Saturday, at 9 p. m.; Sunday, direct, at 9 a. m.; returning direct, leaves Port Townsend at 4 p. m. Phone, Pike 79.

SKAGIT RIVER ROUTE.
STEAMER W. K. MERWIN
Will leave Yesler wharf for Skagit river and way landings
SUNDAY at 6 a. m.; TUESDAY AND THURSDAY at 7 a. m.

BANKS.

DEXTER HORTON & CO., BANKERS.
Incorporated 1887.
Capital $200,000
Surplus 100,000
President.....A. A. Denny.
Vice President.....W. M. Ladd.
Manager.....N. H. Latimer.
Cashier.....F. R. Van Tuyl.
Sight exchange and telegraphic transfers on New York, Chicago, St. Paul, San Francisco, Portland and various points in Oregon and British Columbia.
Sight bills of exchange on London available elsewhere in Europe.
Collections made at all points on favorable terms.
Bonds, stocks and other valuables received on deposit for safe-keeping.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.
Paid up capital, $3,000,000; reserve, $1,175,000. Head office, 60 Lombard street, London. Branches, Portland, San Francisco, Seattle, Victoria, Tacoma, New Westminster, Nanaimo, Kamloops, Nelson, Vancouver, B. C. A general banking and exchange business transacted. Loans made. Bills discounted. Commercial Credits granted. Deposits received on current account subject to check.
R. LEA BARNES, Manager

THE GUARANTEE LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.
Incorporated 1887. Capital, $200,000.
Bailey Building, Second and Cherry Sts.
—Transacts a—
GENERAL BANKING AND SAVINGS BUSINESS.
Deposits received in any amount from $1 upwards and interest allowed thereon.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.
Corner Commercial and Yesler ave.
Paid up capital.....$300,000
Transacts a general banking business.
M. D. Ballard.....President
J. C. Henry.....Vice President
R. R. Spencer .....Cashier

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK.
Occidental block, Seattle, Wash.
Capital $100,000
—OFFICERS AND TRUSTEES—
Jacob Furth.....President
Arthur A. Denny.....Vice President
John Leary.....Second Vice President
James R. Hayden..Manager, Cash'r, Sec'y
Frank L. Blodgett.....Assistant Cashier
Sigmund Schwabacher, John Collins.
E. C. Neufelder, J. T. Greenleaf.
Transacts a savings bank business exclusively.
Deposits received from $1 to $10,000.
Interest allowed per annum: Six per cent. on term deposits; 4 per cent. on ordinary deposits.
Dividends declared last days of May and November. Loans made on real estate or approved collaterals only.

THE PUGET SOUND NATIONAL BANK OF SEATTLE.
Capital stock paid in.....$500,000
Surplus 150,000
Jacob Furth .....President
E. C. Neufelder .....Vice President
R. V. Ankeny.....Cashier
DIRECTORS:
E. C. Neufelder, J. R. Hayden,
S. Frauenthal, Jacob Furth,
Sigmund Schwabacher.
Correspondence in all the principal cities in the United States and Europe.

THE FIRST NAT