# THE SEATTLE POST-INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. XXIX. NO. 69. SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1896. EIGHT-PAGE EDITION.

Customer—How are you selling Dement's Best Flour?

30c per sack, $3 per barrel or $2.95 in lots of five barrels. It's a good buy at this price, and think it will go higher.

Customer—All right; send up one barrel, as I can't do without it.

Cooper & Levy,
GROCERS.
194-196 FIRST AV. SOUTH, ONE DOOR SOUTH OF YESLER WAY.

IMPERIAL

Hams, Bacon, Lard.

Ask Your Grocer for Them. Home Product

LUXURIES AT THE PRICE OF NECESSITIES

Dodson & Hill's.....
SUPERB CATSUP,
Pint Bottles 20c!

SEATTLE TRADING CO., GROCERS,
No. 111 Occidental Av.

Tomatoes are advancing. Better buy a case before they get any higher. We handle in 2½-lb, 3-lb and gallon tins, all San Jose pack. We also sell the J. H. Flickinger brand. Louch, Augustine & Co.

Now Moving.

We are moving to our new store, Gordon Hardware Building, First avenue, foot of Cherry street. We will not be ready for retail business for several days. Watch for further announcements.

M. SELLER & CO.
627-629 First Avenue, Foot of Cherry.

Wanted

1,000 pair small and narrow feet, sizes from 2 to 3½. Will sell above sizes for less than one-half the cost of such goods at the factory. :: ::

L. A. Treen & Co.

P. S.—If you don't believe it call and see.
707 Front Street

Albert Hansen... MANUFACTURING JEWELER
Dealer in Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Clocks, Etc.
RICH CUT GLASS. 706 FIRST AV., SEATTLE.

About Butter

We are handling the Avon, Stanwood, and Iowa Creamery Butter, and have just made arrangements with the Sumner Creamery, of Sumner, Wash., to handle their product in Seattle. All these brands are warranted by the creameries and ourselves. Prices no higher than other first-class butter.
CONNER BROS., Grocers, 720 Second Ave., Boston Blk.

SILVER WHITE

Quickly restores tarnished silver to its original whiteness. It is soft as velvet and contains no acids or other injurious substance. We sell it at the low price of
25 Cents a Box.
FRISCH BROS., Jewelers, 720 First Av.

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

MORAN BROS. CO.
Foundry, Machine and Boiler Works.
Irrigating and Drainage PUMPS In Stock or to Order.

WASHINGTON IRON WORKS CO.
J. M. VRINK, Supt.
WORKS—Grant St. Bridge, Bet. Norman and R. Sts.
FOUNDRY, MACHINE AND BOILER SHOPS.

LA FLORIDA 5¢
TAMPA FLORIDA
MADE BY THE FLORIDA CIGAR CO., TAMPA, FLORIDA


## MUCH TALK IN SENATE.

### Sherman Says the Country Has Repudiated Free Silver.

### TIME FOR VOTES, NOT SPEECHES

### The Free Coinage Orators Delaying Relief Bills, the Senator Says.

**Wolcott Condemns the President's Position on the Monroe Doctrine, and the Foreign Relations Committee Reports a Resolution on the Armenian Horrors.**

Washington City, Jan. 22.—In the senate Sherman reported adversely from the foreign relations committee the resolution of Call, Dem., Fla., directing the secretary of state to send to the senate the dispatches of United States consuls in Cuba. The resolution was about to be indefinitely postponed, but at Call's request it was placed on the calendar. Cullom, Rep., Ill., reported from the senate committee on foreign relations the following Armenian resolution:

"Whereas, The supplementary treaty of Berlin of July 13, 1878, between the Ottoman empire, Great Britain, Germany, Austria, France, Italy and Russia, contains the following provisions:

" 'The sublime porte undertakes to carry out without further delay the ameliorations and reforms demanded by local requirements in the provinces inhabited by the Armenians, and to guarantee their security against the Circassians and Kurds; it will periodically make known the steps taken to this effect to the powers, and will superintend their application, the sublime porte having expressed the wish to maintain the principle of religious liberty. To give it the widest scope, the contracting parties take note of this spontaneous declaration: In no part of the Ottoman empire shall difference of religion be alleged against an individual as a ground for exclusion or incapacity as regards the discharge of civil and political rights, admission to the public service, functions and honors, and the exercise of the different professions and industries; all persons shall be admitted, without distinction of religion, to give evidence before the tribunals; liberty and the outward exercise of all forms of worship are assured to all, and no hindrance shall be offered to their hierarchal organization in various communions, or to the relation with their spiritual chiefs; the right of official protection by the diplomatic and consular agents of the powers in Turkey is recognized both as regards the above mentioned persons and their religions, charitable and other establishments in the holy places;' and

"Whereas, The extent and object of the above cited provisions of said treaty are to place the Christian subjects of the porte under the protection of the signatories thereto and to secure to such Christian subjects full liberty of religious worship and belief, the equal benefit of the laws and all privileges and immunities belonging to any subjects of the Turkish empire; and

"Whereas, By said treaty the Christian powers parties thereto established, under the consent of Turkey, their right to accomplish and secure the above recited objects; and

"Whereas, The American people, in common with all Christian people everywhere, have beheld with horror the appalling outrages and massacres of which the Christian population of Turkey has been made the victims.

"Resolved, By the senate of the United States, the house of representatives concurring, that it is an imperative duty in the interests of humanity to express the earnest hope that the European concert brought about by the treaty referred to may be speedily given its just effects in such decisive measures as shall stay the hand of fanaticism and lawless violence and as shall secure to the unoffending Christians of the Turkish empire all the rights belonging to them both as men and Christians, and as beneficiaries of the explicit provisions of the treaty above recited.

"Resolved, That the president be required to communicate these resolutions to the governments of Great Britain, German, Austria, France Italy and Russia.

"Resolved, further, That the senate of the United States, the house of representatives concurring, will support the president in the vigorous action he may take for the protection and security of American citizens in Turkey, and to obtain redress for injuries committed on the persons or property of such citizens."

Cullom said the resolution was reported by the unanimous vote of the committee, as it desired immediate action.

Gray, Dem., Del., said he did not anticipate any objection to the resolution, but it was of such importance that there should be time for consideration of the terms of the resolution. Cullom acceded to this suggestion, giving notice that he would ask for action tomorrow.

Wolcott was recognized for his speech on the Monroe doctrine. He spoke earnestly and was accorded close attention.

After referring to the message of President Cleveland on the Venezuelan question and the appointment of the commission to enlighten the country as to the true divisional line separating Venezuela and British Guiana, the senator said that under the circumstances it would ordinarily seem to be the part of wisdom to refrain at present from further public comment upon so sensitive and delicate a matter. The resolution which the committee on foreign relations had reported, the effect of which might be most far-reaching as affecting our policy and relations toward other friendly nations, required, he said, careful investigation. Continuing, he said:

"The few remarks I shall make will be chiefly to the effect that the so-called Monroe doctrine has been misapplied to the pending controversy; that so much of President Monroe's message as referred to the colonization of portions of America by European powers could have no applicability to any boundary dispute now existing in South America; that the hostility to the extension by European powers of their systems to any portion of this hemisphere, as expressed in that message, had especial reference to the systems of government which were based on the divine right of kings, and which were directed to the overthrow of all republics, wherever existing; that the Monroe doctrine was in nowise intended as insisting upon republican forms of government in this hemisphere or as committing this government to maintain the doctrine outside its own borders, or except as its own integrity might be affected; that this country is embarking upon a new and different policy from the one laid down by our fathers, and that from 1821 until now congress has uniformly declined to define the so-called Monroe doctrine, or to adopt it as a rule of action.

"There has been much tension for the past few weeks. The letter of the secretary of state to Mr. Bayard was, from a diplomatic standpoint, almost incendiary. The president's message glowed with the possibilities of war. Members of both houses of congress, not to be outdone, followed the president's suggestion as to the appointment of a commission with feverish haste. Just what the commission is to do, or how it is to do it, nobody knows, but we have created it and it stands, as yet more a menace than a guarantee of peace.

"The efforts of the government to fire the national heart have not been unavailing, nor was the work difficult. There is discontent, too, with existing conditions in many sections of the country, and men feel that any change, even war with a foreign country, could not make matters worse and might bring improvement. There are all over the West and South men working on their farms who find the grain they raise little more valuable for food than as fuel; who know that the railroads which charge them for the transportation of their products are largely owned in Great Britain, and, if insolvent, are fostered and protected and managed by the Federal courts. They also view with distrust the close financial relations existing between the bankers of the East and those of London, and they would welcome any event, even war, that would result, as they believe war would, in destroying these relations and leading us to rely upon our own resources alone and to embrace economic policies which would not be dependent on those of foreign countries. Thoughtless and weak and ignorant as these views may be, the person who denies their existence is not familiar with the conditions or opinions in many states of the Union.

"There has never been a doctrine more misunderstood or misapplied than the so-called Monroe doctrine. It is and ever has been without recognition by other countries, and has always been refused the approval of congress. Not only was the Monroe doctrine the direct outcome of English suggestion, but in all the wars for independence fought in the swamps and jungles and in the fever-infested districts of those tropical provinces of South Africa, and in the long struggles for liberty which drenched the Spanish colonies in America with the blood of patriots, British volunteers fought ever in the front of battle. Without Great Britain Venezuela might not have been free.

"President Monroe," the senator continued, "protested not against despotic government, but against its forcible extension by the dreadful holy alliance in this Western world, of which he stood in well-grounded fear. Congress had failed to give the Monroe doctrine official sanction, and when a congressional resolution respecting Panama was under discussion congress expressly refused to commit itself to the Monroe doctrine in any form."

In the course of further remarks Wolcott said in part: "The Monroe doctrine was essentially a doctrine of self-defense, promulgated for our own preservation and for no other purpose. Our country in 1823 was sparsely settled, and its boundaries but vaguely defined. Today our own borders are defined, our government eternally planted on the solid rock. No danger threatens us from without. We are menaced by no foreign foe.

"The passage of the resolutions reported by the committee at this time can do no good and perhaps little harm, but their introduction only adds another faggot to the fire which ought not to be permitted to burn. From the point of view which I am presenting the diplomatic correspondence was, on our side, unnecessarily irritating. The message of the president was ill-advised, and the creation of a commission with no facilities for investigation, not shared by us all, and without invitation by the parties in interest was hasty and premature. We have made it infinitely more difficult for Great Britain to accept arbitration by our demonstration of diplomacy and a volunteer commission; and we are drifting into a position where Great Britain's refusal to arbitrate, and she may lawfully refuse, will be considered as not demanding from us a dignified and earnest protest.

"In my opinion there will be no war. It will be avoided, not because our position toward Great Britain in her dispute with Venezuela is tenable, for I think I have shown its unsoundness, and it has been rejected by the press and public opinion of every first-class power in the world; not because by our moderation and wisdom we have averted the possibilities of war, but because Great Britain will yield the whole controversy rather than face the horrors of such a war over such a question.

"But whatever the cause of the uprising or the merits of the dispute, my attention at that crisis was diverted to another channel. France is a sister republic, and although most of her colonies have fewer rights than Cuba, she is yet entitled to our consideration and sympathy, because of her form of government. Germany has furnished us hundreds of thousands of worthy citizens, who are a credit to the republic. Russia was our friendly ally in the late war. And yet, Mr. President, when I read that all these governments, France, Germany and Russia, had allied themselves together against Great Britain and that the people of those little islands, compassed by the inviolate sea, in defense of what they deemed their rights, were marshaling their armies and assembling their navies, ready, undaunted, to face a world in arms, unyielding and unaffected, I thanked God that I was of the race. Mr. President, we will protect our country and our country's interest with our lives, but we wage no wars of conquest. This republic stands facing the dawn, secure in its liberties, conscious of its high destiny. Wherever in all the world the hand of the oppressed or the down-trodden is reached out to us we meet it in friendly grasp. Everywhere upon the earth it is our mission to ameliorate, to civilize, to Christianize, to loosen the bonds of captivity and point the souls of men to nobler heights.

"Whatever of advancement and of progress for the human race the centuries shall bring us must largely come, in my opinion, through the spread of the religion of Christ and the dominance of the English-speaking peoples, and wherever you find both you find communities where freedom exists and law is obeyed. Blood is thicker than water, and until some just quarrel divides us, which heaven forbid, may these two great nations, of the same speech and lineage and traditions, stand as brothers, shoulder to shoulder, in the interest of humanity, by their union compelling peace and awaiting the coming of the day when 'nation shall not lift sword against nation; neither shall they learn war any more.'"

The first interruption came when Wolcott contrasted the condition of affairs in the past with those of today, adding: "We do not desire to acquire an additional share of land, either north or south or us."

Here Mitchell of Oregon asked what the United States would do in case Great Britain sought to control the Nicaragua canal. Would there be a protest in the name of the Monroe doctrine?

Wolcott replied: "We certainly would interfere in the case presented. We would interfere to an extent, not in the slightest because of the Monroe doctrine, but because of the undoubted and inalienable right we have to protect our interest, wherever anybody asserts to the contrary, in any portion of the earth." (Applause in the galleries.)

Again, when Wolcott spoke of our threatened war with Chile only a few years ago, Hoar remarked: "Yes, they showed their friendship for us by killing a few American sailors."

Pugh succeeded in having his resolution for silver payment of government bonds taken up, and Hill offered an amendment providing that if, for any reason, silver coin shall not be at a parity with gold coin, the United States bonds now payable in coin shall be paid in standard gold coin whenever demanded. Hill spoke briefly against the resolution. It was, he said, only a recital of ancient history, and he deprecated further confusion of financial conditions. Teller followed on the financial situation.

At 2 o'clock the Pugh resolution was displaced and the bond silver bill was taken up, Teller continuing his remarks. He arraigned the policy of issuing bonds, with a view, he said, to building up a permanent bonded debt to be borne by posterity.

Sherman arose as soon as Teller closed. The silver discussion, said Sherman, was purely a moot discussion. No doubt there was a silver majority in the senate. But the country had settled down to the idea that free silver coinage would bring us to a single standard of silver and was undesirable. State after state had taken this position. The use of both metals, the bi-metallic system, was being accepted as the best. Under the circumstances, continued Sherman, the thrusting of this worn out old question, which could not hope to succeed, in the present emergency of the treasury, was idle. It was absolutely certain that this silver bill, if pass-

Continued on Second Page.

## PLUNDER OF ASHANTEE.

### The Natives Submit Meekly to the British Army.

### NOT A SINGLE SHOT FIRED.

### King Prempeh Doffs Crown and Sandals, and Grovels in the Dust.

**The English Commander Orders Him to Give Up His Gold, and When He Asks Less Cruel Terms He Is Made a Prisoner—The Black People of Coomassie Terrified by the Soldiers and Maxim Guns—They Will Be Compelled to Pay the Cost of the Invasion, Which They Neither Requested Nor Resisted.**

(Copyrighted by the Associated Press.)

Cape Coast Castle, British West Africa, Jan. 22.—The following details of the palaver between Sir Francis Scott, commander of the British expeditionary force, and King Prempeh, of Ashantee, when the latter made his submission to Great Britain at Coomassie, have just been received from that capital:

**King Prempeh Before the Plunderers.**

The troops formed in the principal square of Coomassie at 7 o'clock on the morning of Monday last, preparatory to the grand palaver. Sir Francis Scott and his staff were seated in a semi-circle in the square. Shortly afterward an officer was sent to the palace with instructions to impress upon the mind of King Prempeh that if he did not appear before the British commander within five minutes after his summons he would be taken from his palace by force. The king made a show of resistance, but finally accompanied the officer, surrounded by an escort, to the square. Arriving there, the king took his seat upon the stool of state. After a few formal words had passed between the king and Sir Francis, through interpreters, the king descended from his stool and shook hands with the British commander.

The latter was then introduced by the British governor, who stated the negotiations which have been conducted between the representatives of England and Ashantee, ending by informing the king that he must formally submit to Great Britain and give up immediately 50,000 ounces of gold as an indemnity for the expenses incurred by the British government in sending an expedition to bring his majesty to terms. The king was also informed that he must keep the streets clean, maintain order among the populace, and that he would be held responsible for any disturbances among the natives.

**The King Grovels in the Dust.**

King Prempeh was greatly impressed by the show of force in the square, the Maxim guns being conveniently posted and every yard being utilized by the British and their native allies. Finally the king replied that he was ready to submit to the British, took off his crown and sandals and advanced to the seats, formed by biscuit boxes, upon which Sir Francis Scott and the governor were seated, surrounded by their staffs. His majesty then placed his head between the feet of Sir Francis Scott and those of the British governor, clasping them with his hands and actually grovelling in the dust as a mark of his complete submission to the power of the queen of England. This display of helplessness on the part of the king greatly impressed the Ashantees present. They were greatly agitated and talked excitedly together, but they made no attempt at resistance, a step which would have been useless, in the face of the British expedition and the deadly rapid-firing guns.

**England Demands Gold.**

The governor finally made the king arise, and recalled to his majesty's mind that he had been requested to immediately pay 50,000 ounces of gold to the representatives of England. In reply, his majesty, who was greatly agitated, said he possessed only 1,800 ounces of gold, and that he had no means of collecting the 50,000 ounces demanded by the British. To this the governor replied that such a statement was merely child's play, and that the demands of the British must be complied with, as the king's ability to pay the amount demanded was too well known to admit of any discussion. King Prmepeh then asked for time, but the governor answered that upon a previous occasion the Ashantees had failed to keep their promises made to the British, and that the latter had no intention of giving them the opportunity of doing the same thing again.

**The Royal Family Made Prisoners.**

The governor then abruptly announced that the king, the queen, her mother, and the king's father, with the other chiefs of importance present, would be taken prisoners under escort to Cape Coast Castle. A strong guard of British troops then moved forward and surrounded the king, the queen's mother, the king's father, the prominent chiefs and the ambassadors, without any trouble, so suddenly was the movement made and so effectively was it carried out. The prisoners were quickly removed to a large house, which was surrounded by a guard, and then the Ashantees were quietly dispersed by the troops.

**Not a Shot Fired.**

From the moment the expedition was first organized until it reached Coomassie it has not been necessary to fire a single shot. It may be said that the submission and capture of King Prempeh will insure British supremacy in that part of Africa for many years to come. The Ashantee ambassadors who are accused of having misled their people will be tried, and, if found guilty, severely punished.

Near Coomassie the British discovered and burned the notorious sacrifice grove, full of human skulls and bones of the victims of the king. The making of human sacrifices was one of the leading complaints which the British had against King Prempeh and his predecessors, and this practice has now been stopped.

## CHOPPING OFF CHINESE HEADS.

### How a Lesson Was Taught to the Anti-Missionary Mob at Kucheng.

San Francisco, Jan. 21.—J. C. Oswald, of Chicago, who arrived on the steamer Coptic from the Orient, was an eye-witness of the execution of the five men charged with having been ringleaders in the massacre of missionaries at Kucheng. The execution occurred at Foochow, in the presence of a vast number of Chinese, only twenty-four Caucasians witnessing the death scene. Mr. Oswald said:

"At 9 o'clock the prisoners were brought on the ground in wooden cages. Each of them was conveyed to the tent where we were sitting, and to him was read the death warrant, after his identity had been established. The mandarin that read the warrant stuck an arrow through it and pinned the paper to the back of the prisoner's coat. After this the doomed men were led to the ground where they were to die. Five patches of turf had been cut, and in each indentation a man knelt.

"When all was in readiness the court of mandarins, accompanied by the British naval contingent and the foreign consular officials, emerged from the tent and took up a position in front of the canvas. Then, amid an impressive silence, the crimes of the condemned men were recited to the crowd and the penalty was proclaimed. Two soldiers, splendid examples of physical development, acted as executioners. They stood behind the five men, each prisoner having his head on a block. At a given word the executioners advanced. Not the least sign of fear was visible on the faces of the wretched Chinese whose heads were so soon to fall.

"The work of the executioners was very rapidly performed. With one stroke of the ax the head was severed from the body, and in just twenty-three seconds the task was consummated. The blood pulsed from the neck of one man for twelve and a half minutes after the fatal blow had been dealt. After the execution the crowds behind the soldiery pressed forward and threw millions of bits of biscuits into the square. This was following out a superstition of the country to the effect that the departed spirits are likely to grow hungry on their long journey unless properly supplied with food at the start.

"The heads of the five ringleaders were placed in buckets which were cut so as to give a full view of their ghastly contents, and the buckets were hung on the Foochow bridge, where they remained on exhibition for two days. Then they were taken to Kucheng, the scene of the massacre of the ten Christian girls, and were there hung on trees, where they are probably still hanging. To remove one of the heads means immediate death to the offender. The execution has had a great moral effect on the Chinese, and I think it will be a long time before there will be murderous interference with the missionaries. The mission where the massacre occurred is still closed, but it is said that it will be reopened in the spring."

## TO MARK ALASKAN BOUNDARY.

### The State Department Urges Congress to Make an Appropriation.

Washington City, Jan. 22.—Assistant Secretary of State Adee and Gen. Duffield, superintendent of the coast and geodetic survey, today explained to the committee on ways and means the desirability of an appropriation for the expenses for a convention with England for marking the Alaskan boundary along the 141st meridian of west longitude. A joint resolution to appropriate $75,000 for the purpose is before the committee. By independent surveys by the United States and Canadian engineers this meridian has been marked at three important points. Mr. Adee represented that there would probably be little difficulty in reaching a settlement of these slight difficulties. The great question to be decided is the method for delimiting the boundary. The Canadian authorities, it was developed, desire the meridian to be established by an astronomical survey to be made by a joint scientific party of the two governments. It was developed that the state department would probably suggest making a survey based on the three points already established, as a less intricate and difficult method.

In the course of the discussion it was said that the Canadians have established military posts and settlements on ground which has not yet been decided to be a part of the British territory, and that heavy duties are being levied on goods transported from British America into Alaska. For these and other reasons the state department is anxious to adopt the most practical and speedy plan for marking the meridian.

## THE CHEAP LABOR OF JAPAN.

### Manufacturers Alarmed by the Menace to Our Industries.

Chicago, Jan. 22.—The national convention of manufacturers adopted resolutions today favoring development of reciprocal trade relations with foreign countries, a judicious system of subsidies to American shipping, and construction and operation of the Nicaraguan canal under control of the United States Federal government.

A petition that congress be requested to appoint a commission of inquiry respecting the invasion of our market by products of cheap Oriental labor and to determine the cause of this menace and what means should be adopted to avert injury to American producers was adopted without a dissenting voice.

Charles Heber Clark then read the report of his special committee on the Oriental manufacturing industry. It showed the wonderful increase in manufacturing in the Orient, and especially in Japan, in the past ten years, and predicted a still more rapid increase in the near future.

**Cheap Rates to National Conventions.**

Minneapolis, Jan. 22.—The local Knights of Pythias played a trump card in their game for a cent a mile for the national encampment next summer, by the announcement that the Soo line and its connections had agreed to grant the much wanted rate. Inasmuch as this means a cent a mile rate not only in the territory of the Soo and the Canadian Pacific, but Boston, New York, Detroit, Buffalo and other competitive points, the committee feels that the Western Passenger Association, which has hitherto refused the rate, will be compelled to grant it. The Pythians contended that as the rate had been granted to the G. A. R. encampment at St. Paul the week following, they were entitled to the same privilege. Developments will now be eagerly watched. It is understood that the St. Paul & Duluth and the Grand Rapids & Indiana will join in the cent a mile rate, thus tapping all Western business as well as the territory to the east of Chicago. The Central Passenger Association is said to be ready to grant the desired rate.

**The Trial of Capt. Healy.**

San Francisco, Jan. 22.—The investigation of the charges preferred against Capt. Healy, of the revenue cutter Bear, commenced today. The court was formally organized, the members sworn to secrecy and the charges read to Capt. Healy. By the advice of his attorneys he refused to plead, claiming that the charges were not specific, and that they were not drawn under the regulations of the service. The court took a recess until tomorrow, when it will decide this point. If the court decides to proceed with the case, Capt. Healy will attempt to prove that he is, to a certain extent, the victim of spite. As to the other charges of intoxication on shipboard Capt. Healy will enter an emphatic denial, and in refutation will offer the evidence of First Lieut. F. A. Buhner, the executive officer of the Bear, and every member of the crew. There are a number of witnesses on each side, and it will take many days to pursue the inquiry.

## CONDENSED DISPATCHES.

Fire in the Hotchkiss rapid-fire gun manufactory at St. Denis, France, has caused damage of 1,000,000 francs.

At the San Francisco races Wednesday the winners were: Five and one-half furlongs, selling, Pat Murphy, 1:11¼; five and one-half furlongs, selling, Clara Wilson, 1:12½; two miles, selling, Cadmus, 3:43¾; one mile, selling, Strathmeath, 1:47; six furlongs, selling, Alvarado, 1:18¼; seven furlongs, selling, Olive, 1:33.

A hoisting machine in the converting department of the Ohio Steel Company, at Youngstown, O., went wrong Wednesday morning, and the two cages went up and down at a terrible rate. Charles Harmaski was carried to the top of the hoist, and brought back with such force that his hips were both broken, his skull fractured, his neck broken. He expired instantly.

United States Consul Viñquain, at Panama, has cabled to the state department that the schooner Goldin, which is reported to have left San Francisco with Antonio Ezeta aboard, bound on a filibustering expedition against Salvador, has been detained at Panama on a charge of violating the neutrality laws. The vessel is reported to have a store of arms aboard, intended for the use of the rebels in Salvador.


Read Ayer's Almanac, which your druggist will gladly hand you, and note the wonderful cures of rheumatism, catarrh, scrofula, dyspepsia, eczema, debility, humors and sores by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, the only Sarsaparilla admitted at the World's fair.

Do you want Munyon's Remedies? Order them through the mail of Stewart & Holmes Drug Company.

When you want coal free from rock, dirt and soot, order Newcastle.

The Pacific Coast Steamship Company's steamer Walla Walla, sailing from San Francisco on January 25 will carry general merchandise at $1 per ton and salt at 50c per ton to Seattle.


## QUEEN VICTORIA'S WOE

### Prostrated by the Death of Her Favorite Son-in-Law,

### PRINCE HENRY OF BATTENBERG

### He Was Stricken by Fever While on the March in Ashantee.

**Sent Back to the Coast at Once and Put on Board a British Warship for Conveyance to Madeira, but Unable to Withstand the Disease—Official England in Mourning.**

London, Jan. 22.—News of the death of Prince Henry of Battenberg was received at Osborne, Isle of Wight, early today. The queen and princes are prostrated with grief. It appears that the prince had a relapse yesterday on board the British cruiser Blonde, on the way to Madeira, and died at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. The Blonde then returned to Sierra Leone, west coast of Africa, from which place the news was cabled.

Dispatches received from Sierra Leone later in the day, contained further details.

PRINCE HENRY OF BATTENBERG.

The prince arrived at Mansu, Ashantee, in company with Sir Francis Scott and staff and Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, from Akrofut, on the evening of December 28, after an arduous march of twenty-one miles. The road for a great part lay through forest and bush, and the heat was very oppressive. But Prince Henry accomplished the journey in safety, although he complained of the heat. The next morning, in order to avoid the heat as much as possible, Prince Henry started in advance of the staff with Prince Christian, but otherwise the two were treated exactly as the other officers, all of whom traveled in hammocks, each carried by four men, the bearers being changed at intervals. The prince, it appears, was greatly upset at the speedy death of his friend, Major Ferguson, who was attacked with the fever while out walking with the prince.

The prince continued on the march until within thirty miles of Coomassie, where he became seriously ill of a sudden, and the officer in command insisted that he should be immediately conveyed back to Pronsu. When the prince reached there his condition was desperate, and the doctors almost despaired of being able to get him back to the coast. Prince Henry, however, rallied slightly before reaching Cape Coast Castle. Once there, though sick unto death, the prince did everything possible to prevail upon his medical attendants and the commanding officers to allow him to remain until the news reached Cape Coast of the entry by the British of Coomassie. But his condition was so desperate that all his appeals were in vain, and he was finally induced, very much against his will, to consent to embark on board the Blonde for the island of Madeira. This, it now appears, was on Friday last. The prince was in a very weak condition when he went on board the cruiser, but the cooler sea air had an invigorating effect upon him, and he again rallied. In fact, on Saturday he became quite cheerful, and hopes were entertained of his recovery. On Sunday, however, there was a decided change for the worse.

The prince grew weaker and weaker until he expired on Monday at 8:40 p. m. The Blonde thereupon put about for Sierra Leone, and the news of the prince's death was cabled to England. The Princess Beatrice, his wife, was upon the point of starting for the island of Madeira in order to nurse her husband, when the news of the death reached Osborne house.

The first lord of the admiralty, after consulting with the queen, gave instructions to the Blonde to bring the princes body to England. Sorrow is manifested throughout the Isle of Wight, and flags everywhere are at half mast.

The death of Prince Henry of Battenberg is the one great topic of comment in the press and among the public today. The review of the lying squadron, now at Spithead, which was to have taken place off Osborne, has been postponed. All the royal navy and military stations are flying flags at half mast. The ambassadors and ministers and all of the representative bodies of London and other cities sent messages of sympathy to Osborne house. The death of Prince Henry will make a decided difference in the court plans. The period of mourning for the late prince will extend over the coming season, and all drawing rooms have been abandoned.

The court circular says of Prince Henry's death: "The queen is most deeply affected at seeing her beloved daughter's happy life crushed and in losing a most amiable and affectionate son-in-law, to whom she was much devoted."

The Chronicle says: Emperor William has telegraphed his kindest condolences upon the death of Prince Henry to the queen and to Princess Beatrice.

Sierra Leone, Jan. 23.—The British cruiser Blonde, with the embalmed body of Prince Henry of Battenberg on board, has sailed for England.

Princess Beatrice, the youngest child of Queen Victoria, was born April 14, 1857, and was married July 13, 1885, to Prince Henry, third son of Prince Alexander of Battenberg, uncle of Ludwig IV., Grand Duke of Hesse. Prince Henry was born October 5, 1858. To them were born three sons and a daughter. The prince was a mild and inoffensive German, who was the continual butt of ridicule and abuse by the British Radicals. The aristocracy of England did not take kindly to the queen's son-in-law, either, but his unpopularity seemed to make Victoria think still more of him, and she treated him with much affection, making him governor of the Isle of Wight. When it was decided to allow the prince to accompany the Ashantee expedition, the Radicals made inquiry and found out that he was arranging to travel in luxurious style. They raised a great uproar, insisting that he should fare as a soldier. The English people thought so, too, and the war office was compelled to curtail his privileges. It was stated in the press that the prince was going to travel in a specially prepared salon carriage and have an especially prepared cabin on board a special steamer. The prince was compelled to embark like any other officer, on board an ordinary troopship, and was not treated with any more consideration than would be accorded to an ordinary officer. He ranked as colonel of an Isle of Wight volunteer regiment, and was attached to the expedition in a special capacity. He was an athletic-looking man, a good sportsman, and sailed his own yacht skillfully.


Weak women are often benefited by the use in moderate quantities of good whisky. For such the famous old Jesse Moore is the best. Moore, Hunt & Co., sole agents for the Pacific Coast.