TWELVE PAGES. THE SEATTLE POST-INTELLIGENCER. PAGES 9 TO 12.

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1896.

ATTACK ON MUNGER.

The Captain of the Corwin Accused of Drunkenness.

LIEUT. ROSS FILES CHARGES.

He Alleges That the Commander of the Bering Sea Fleet Ignored a Previous Complaint.

Port Townsend, Feb. 24.—It was learned here today that Lieut. Ross, formerly of the revenue cutter Corwin, has forwarded charges to the secretary of the treasury against Capt. Munger, of a very serious nature. The charges assert that Munger was drunk during most of the time the fleet was in Bering sea last season. Inquiry here in official revenue circles develops the fact that the charges have been expected ever since the return of the fleet. Lieut. Ross alleges in his complaint that he filed charges against Munger with Capt. Hooper, commander of the Bering sea fleet, and that Hooper utterly ignored them. When here recently, Capt. Hooper acknowledged that the complaint was made against Munger, but said no specific charges had been filed. It was Munger's appointment to the position of superintendent of construction of the new torpedo boat that precipitated the charges. Hooper was warned that if he did not withdraw his recommendation for Munger's appointment the charges would be filed. Capt. Hooper does not like to be dictated to, and refused to withdraw his recommendation. The result was that the charges were forwarded to Washington City on Saturday.

Capt. Munger was seen last night at his boarding house in this city and shown the above dispatch. He said: "These charges are old, and I had an idea that they were dead. Lieut. Ross, of the revenue cutter Perry, did make a report about me to Capt. Hooper, the senior officer, last spring, and Capt. Hooper made an investigation at the time and was so satisfied that he never took any further action. Moreover, he recommended me for the position of superintendent of construction of the boat the Morans are building. This is the first I have heard of these charges since last spring."

"Was your position as superintendent a promotion?"

"Oh, no. I had served my three years time on the Corwin. We are supposed to be three years on a station, and my time on the Alaska station was up last January. Capt. Hooper is superintendent of construction and repairs on this Coast, and I have been ordered to report to him for duty, and such duty is to superintend the construction of the government boat to be built at Moran's yards. The work has not begun yet because the builders are waiting for materials."

"And you have nothing to say as to these charges?"

"No, except, as I say, that they were made last spring and Capt. Hooper satisfied himself about them at the time."

"Was there any talk of Capt. Hooper withdrawing your recommendation to this work?"

"Not to my knowledge. Capt. Hooper could not withdraw a recommendation once made, no more could Lieut. Ross withdraw his charges. Those charges have been made and investigated."

Skagit Immigration Convention.

Mount Vernon, Feb. 24.—Special.—The different delegates appointed from the several towns in Skagit county to organize a permanent immigration association met in Burlington Saturday and completed their work. Nearly all sections of the county were represented, and after a number of speeches, setting out the aims and objects of the meeting and showing the advantages of an effective county organization, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Hon. H. S. Conner; vice president, F. L. Crampton; secretary, H. P. Downs; treasurer, R. O. Welts. These officers will also constitute the executive committee, and they will select district committeemen in the different sections of the county, whose business it will be to thoroughly post themselves on immigration matters in their own particular localities and aid as much as possible the work of the county organization. It will be the object of the association to invite only desirable immigrants, such as have capital and enterprise enough to insure success in this new country; and especially will it be the object of the association to bring to the attention of capable agriculturists the wealth and resources of Skagit county's agricultural lands. The county association will at once put itself in a position to furnish the state organization with all information about the resources of Skagit county whenever it is desired, and also to further the work of the state association in any way that may seem practicable. The executive committee is composed of men who are well acquainted with every part of the county, and are at the same time enterprising and energetic. It is hoped that much permanent good will result from the association's efforts, and that the resources and advantages of one of the wealthiest counties in the state will by this means be brought to the notice of those who are in search of desirable locations in which to build for themselves homes.

The Rails of the Abercorn.

Tacoma, Feb. 24.—Special.—The suit of the State Trust Company, of New York, against Chehalis county and Messrs. Weatherwax, Book and Lewis was on trial today in the Federal court before Judge Hanford. The plaintiff seeks to recover damages amounting to $42,000 on account of the sale by County Treasurer Lewis of 5,000 steel rails, which comprised the cargo of the ship Abercorn, which was wrecked at Gray's Harbor in 1888. At the time of the wreck the rails were the property of the Columbia Railway & Navigation Company. The latter company had executed a mortgage in the form of a bill of sale to the State Trust Company, of New York. On June 20, 1894, the property was sold for taxes amounting to $621, assessed to plaintiff company. It is alleged that the rails should have been assessed to the Columbia Railway & Navigation Company instead of the State Trust Company. Evidence has been introduced by plaintiff's attorney proving that the property was owned by the navigation company at the time of the assessment of taxes and sale. Witnesses to prove the value of the property were examined this afternoon, among whom was H. S. Huson. The case was continued till tomorrow.

Bellingham Bay News.

Whatcom, Feb. 24.—Special.—The Blade complains of "unjust discrimination" against Whatcom and in favor of Seattle on the part of the steamers plying between here and the San Juan islands, especially the Lydia Thompson. As a matter of fact the Lydia Thompson's charges both for passengers and freight between Seattle and all points in San Juan county are considerably higher than they are from here, and her Seattle hours of arrival and departure are less convenient for the traveling public than they are here. The other island steamer, the Buckeye, ties up four nights in the week here, lies here over Sunday, and her captain resides here with his family.

George Gibbs, a well known Orcas island orchardist and experimentalist, made a very successful experiment in chicory culture the past season, obtaining 250 pounds of dried chickory root from one-twentieth of an acre, planted on the 4th of June. He considers the soil and climate of this section as well adapted to chicory culture as is that of any part of France, Holland, Belgium or Germany, where immense quantities of chicory are raised for use as a beverage, both without admixture with any other product and as an adulterant of coffee. The roots are also used as a salad and the tops make an excellent fodder plant for cattle.

One ton of Whatcom county flax has just been shipped by Dr. Thornton to Barbour Bros.' flax mill at Lisburn, Ireland, where it will be subjected to a thorough manufacturing test.

The Cain and Streeter shingle mills at Blaine, the property of the Blaine National bank, have been attached by the county treasurer for personal taxes and will be sold March 6 unless the taxes, penalty and costs are paid.

The Board of Trade, undaunted by the fact that the state of Washington already receives a larger portion of the annual Federal appropriation for the maintenance of the weather bureau and signal service than any other state in the Union, will endeavor to secure the establishment of a regular station here. The board has also interested itself in the construction of the state normal school building, and has appointed a committee to report to the board from time to time the progress and character of the work.

The Hibernians.

Tacoma, Feb. 24.—Special.—The state convention of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, which convened in this city Saturday, concluded its business this morning and adjourned. The officers elected are as follows: John Boyle, of Tacoma, state president; John Fogarty, of Sprague, vice president; M. J. Marsh, of Whatcom, secretary; P. D. Cunningham, of Seattle, treasurer. Yesterday the delegates attended St. Leo's Catholic church in a body. In the evening an entertainment was held at the hall of the Y. M. I., which ended with a banquet prepared by the Daughters of Erin. Addresses were made by President John M. Boyle and John Leo. The next annual meeting will be held in Seattle.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD DEBT.

Continuation of the Hearing Before the House Committee.

Washington City, Feb. 24.—The Pacific railway committee of the house today continued its hearing. Thomas H. Hubbard appeared to argue that, as far as the Central Pacific was concerned, it had fully performed its obligations to the government. He undertook to answer the allegations of the Anderson report. Whatever feeling existed in the minds of the public adverse to the road was embodied in that report. The difference between the two suggested methods of settlement in the report of the commission and the Frye bill was that the former proposed to extend the debt fifty years at 3 per cent., the latter 100 years at 2 per cent. Taking up the minority report of the commission made by Gov. Pattison, he characterized its statements as exaggerated, producing fabulous figures as to the profits of the constructors of the road, based on compound interest for thirty years. Applying the same method of reasoning to the advantages which had accrued to the government in the increase of its land values, etc., he said the result would be equally fabulous. The report placed the amount realized from bonds sold at $7,300,000, when in fact the last estimate was that but $3,000,000 was realized. He then took up the majority report and called attention to its conclusion regarding several requirements of the act. He said it was apparent the road had been built according to requirements and completed six years before the agreement. It had performed its obligations also in the transportation of troops and in payments from its earnings. In the light of these facts, he said, it seemed strange that the companies were constantly referred to as insolvent and the question was constantly asked: "Why not make the Pacific roads disgorge; why not make them make restitution?" The grounds upon which these questions were constantly reiterated were not that the obligations of the company had not been performed, but that the assets had been diverted by undue profits during construction. But unless the profits to contractors were limited by the provisions of the act, who was to measure what the profits should be. As a matter of fact, the profits had resulted from enhancement in the values of the stocks, which were entirely unsalable when the roads were completed. Several years afterward, however, much of this stock was sold abroad and its value increased until it was worth 80. It had since been as high as 90, and as low as 10 or 15.

Gen. Hubbard thought the question of settlement should be considered as a business proposition, and the contract as one between individuals. The question of what profit each party to it made should not enter. The fundamental error in the minds of the public was that the men who built the road were treated as trustees. The government wanted a road across the continent and did not want to build it itself. It agreed to contribute bonds, the latter to be ultimately redeemed. The constructors were certainly not without expectation of profit.

Washington Postoffices.

Washington City, Feb. 24.—The commission of John A. Viets as postmaster at Chiwaukum, Wash., has just been signed. This is the new office in Kittitas county, application for which was made over a year ago, and which Mr. Hyde has succeeded in getting established since he came here. The nearest office is Leavenworth, eleven miles in a southeasterly direction, and the settlers throughout a large section of country will be benefited thereby. The commission of Ernest R. McKean as postmaster at Easton, Wash., has also been signed.

The postoffice at Walker's Prairie, Stevens county, has been discontinued, and also the star service between these two points, to take effect February 29. Mail for Walker's Prairie will hereafter be delivered at Springdale.

The site of the postoffice at Wenatchee, Kittitas county, has been moved seventy-five feet north, and that of Agate, Lewis county, one-half mile southwest, on route 71,253.

Representative Hyde has succeeded in securing an increase in the star service on route 71,149, from Chelan to Stehekin, to three times a week during the summer resort season, from June 1 to September 30. Stehekin and Moore postoffice, on this route, are both summer resorts, and many people spend the summer there, hence the demand for increased mail facilities. The summer schedule of mail service will be as follows: Leave Chelan Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays at 6 a. m.; arrive Stehekin 6 p. m.; leave Stehekin Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 6 a. m.; arrive at Chelan at 6 p. m.

The star service from East Clallam to Lapush will be increased March 4 to three times a week.

New York Lithographers Strike.

New York, Feb. 24.—Five hundred lithographers struck today to enforce recognition of their organization, abolition of the piecework system, payment of minimum wages of $18 per week of forty-four hours, pay for overtime and one apprentice to every five journeymen. The strikers were employed by 100 firms, who do show printing and general lithographing work. They are members of the International Lithographic Artists' and Engravers' Insurance and Protective Association. The action of the New York branch is expected to precipitate strikes in all the large cities.

No Trouble

To furnish information about splendid service offered via "The North-Western Line" from Minneapolis and St. Paul to Milwaukee and Chicago—it's a pleasure. If you contemplate a trip East, please drop a line to F. W. Parker, Puget Sound Agent, Seattle, and receive illustrated folder, free, with detailed information about the three superb trains leaving Minneapolis and St. Paul every day in the week, together with any special information you may desire. Your home agent will sell you tickets via this first-class line and reserve you sleeping car berths in advance, on application.

The Daily Post-Intelligencer is now on sale in Portland, Or., at Rich Bros.', 274 Morrison street, Portland Hotel news stand, and Northwest News Company, 150 First street.

MAKING OF BUTTER.

Phenomenal Growth of the State's Dairy Interests.

OVER ONE MILLION POUNDS

Produced in 1895, and the Business Is Only in Its Infancy—The First Creamery.

The manufacture of butter and the erection of creameries in this state during the past three years has been phenomenal. Five years ago there was not more than one creamery in Washington of capacity to deserve the name, while today there are fifty-five in active operation. Yet they do not supply the home market, nor is there any Washington butter shipped abroad, except the output of one creamery which goes to Portland and the occasional shipments to Alaska and to British Columbia.

In the meantime, with the enormous increase in the manufacture of Washington butter, its quality has attained a standard superior to any in America. The business therefore has some of the essential features of a newly discovered mine of wealth, from which there is bound to come forth an industry that will out-class any of its kind in the country.

The First Creamery.

The residents of Cheney claim that one of their creameries was the first one in the state. It began operation about five years ago. Then came the Bourbon creamery, of Ellensburg, which started doing business on a large scale. With the system of separators for removing the cream, which the Bourbon creamery added, came the novel feature of establishing "skimming stations" at intervals over the whole of the Kittitas valley. The creamery simply erected small station houses containing a limited space for storage of the cans from the wagons, and a separator to remove the butter fat, or cream. That removed, the product minus the great extra bulk and weight would be taken to the central creamery at Ellensburg. This system worked very well indeed, but consequent upon several changes in management the farmers became dissatisfied, and a number of organizations of them secured control of the fifteen or twenty skimming stations. With these as small beginnings the farmers have created fully a dozen full-fledged creameries, which have made the Kittitas valley famous and at the same time prosperous.

Output of Kittitas.

The output of creamery butter for that valley alone last year probably exceeded 300,000 pounds. Other sections of the state have followed Ellensburg's lead, and springing up on all sides is an industry that bids fair to become one of the most important in the state.

At the last session of the legislature the present dairy law was enacted. In substance it provides that oleomargarine must not contain coloring matter, that cheeses of different grades must be labeled to show their composition, and for a dairy commission consisting of a state dairy commissioner, the president of the state agricultural college, and the secretary of state. Before the enactment of this law nothing was known in a statistical way of the amount of butter made here or of the amount shipped in or out, but the establishment of creameries, which is the only means of production on anything like a respectable scale, is in reality of only a year's growth, for last summer the majority of the creameries came into existence. The law requires that the commission shall make a statistical report biennially the first to be next December, but State Dairy Commissioner P. J. Smith, upon a request from Secretary of State J. H. Price is just now preparing a partial report.

Creamery Statistics.

From the information already collected, the Post-Intelligencer is permitted to publish the following table showing the names of creameries, the postoffice addresses, and the number of pounds of butter and of cheese produced in 1895:

Name and Postoffice—	Lbs. of Butter.	Lbs. of Cheese.
Satsop, Satsop	26,482	.....
H. D. Cole, Pulla	1,490	.....
Lindley Bros., Ridgefield	11,000	.....
Usk, Newport	17,377	.....
Waterville, Waterville	9,372	.....
Stanwood, Stanwood	25,352	.....
Falls City, Falls City	3,987	.....
The Norman, Sylvania	7,400	.....
H. Betty, Toledo	.....	6,500
Spring Creek, Ellensburg	94,756	.....
Poplar Grove, Popl'r G've	14,209	.....
Reardon, Reardon	8,269	.....
Nannum, Ellensburg	10,188	.....
Cheney, Cheney	60,063	134,446
Montesano, Montesano	21,806	.....
Schnebley, Ellensburg	2,200	.....
Ole Uleon, Ellensburg	900	.....
Ohtaum, North Yakima	.....	36,875
Newman Hall, Ridgefield	6,400	.....
Chambers, Yelum	20,931	.....
Ellensburg, Ellensburg	90,000	.....
E. E. Jones, N. Yakima	5,055	.....
Nelloy & Curtis, Amboy	6,200	.....
Van Creamery Co., Vancouver	252,000	90,000
Frank Thrall, Davenport	.....	9,544
Henry Hertman, La Center	15,800	4,300
Wm. Bishop, Hadlock	13,506	58,800
John Galvin, Centralia	5,242	.....
Sumner, Sumner	3,850	.....
La Conner, La Conner	15,199	.....
Monroe, Monroe	20,000	.....
Olmstead, Ellensburg	12,256	.....
Palouse, Palouse	12,500	.....
J. M. Frazer, N. Yakima	5,907	.....
Fred Scouler, Centralia	.....	18,000
Izett Oak Harbor	4,437	.....
Duwamish, Seattle	22,723	.....
Elgin, Seattle	8,000	.....
J. Bowers, Ellensburg	3,600	.....
W. C. Williams, Port Williams	1,000	6,000
Avon, Avon	22,704	.....
Yakima, Yakima City	3,900	37,065
Elberton, Elberton	7,603	.....
Auburn, Auburn	53,567	28,550
Cloverdale, Thorp	65,000	.....
Spangle, Spangle	6,250	.....
Highwest, Hillhurst	2,328	.....
L. Schoek, Fall City	2,600	.....
Edwall, Edwall	20,000	.....
Lance Hill, Cheney	54,750	.....
Rosalia, Rosalia	58,400	.....
Winsor Butter Co., Seattle	8,956	.....
Medical Lake, Medical Lake	20,600	.....
Hazelwood, Spokane	110,000	.....
A. N. Davis, Dungeness	18,500	.....
Totals	1,302,585	429,980

Last Year's Imports.

In addition to this there was imported from other states during last year 777,354 pounds of butter and 87,000 pounds of cheese. Of the butter imported 335,017 pounds came from California; 45,187 pounds from Oregon, and 291,150 pounds from Eastern states, principally from Iowa. It is therefore safe to assume that new creameries will be established until the imports are nearly if not quite wiped out and the state begins exporting. The production of the ranch or dairy butter has of course fallen off to a considerable extent, but that is not in any sense to the disadvantage of the farmer. On the contrary, it is an immense benefit to him. In the first place, the quantity is quadrupled, the work is reduced one-third or more, and the profit is greatly increased, not to count the difference in the work. For instance, at the present time the farmer of the Kittitas valley gets 17 cents a pound net, for home-made butter, but for butter fat at skimming stations, or creameries, according to reliable authority, he gets 19¾ cents, a margin of 2¾ cents, with no labor after the milking is done.

Their Equipment.

The creameries of Washington are equipped with all of the modern improved methods for the taking of the cream and churning into butter. The processes are very simple. The separator, which takes the cream, even from fresh milk, is of French invention, which has been in use for about ten years. A quantity of milk is placed in a revolving basin with a stationary cylinder in the center. In the rotary motion the butter fat rises to the top, and flows out at an opening, while the heavier skimmed milk finds its way out through openings at the base. In the process the milk is generally at from 60 to 90 degrees in temperature. The butter fat ranges from 2½ to 5 per cent., according to the breed of cows and the kind of feed. The cream is then soured and churned by familiar processes. In every creamery is a Babcock tester. It is as necessary as scales in a grocery store. The milk from every individual farmer is tested frequently to guard against watered or skimmed milk, and as the farmer never knows when that is going to happen it is his safest plan to always be prepared with good pure milk.

At the College.

The process of butter manufacture is being taught at the Pullman state agricultural college. A number of farmers, as well as several young men, are availing themselves of the opportunity.

That Washington produces the best butter is no idle assertion. There is no grass which gives a bad flavor, so common in the South and East. The atmosphere is the most perfect and pure. While the butter from any one part of the state does not surpass that of any other part in quality, there is an opinion prevailing that the alfalfa feed of Kittitas, Yakima and Walla Walla valleys is the best. Yet the Stanwood creamery last year made as well flavored butter as any of those in Eastern Washington. In quality, the Vancouver creamery exceeded any other. Most of those above named were built during the year, and the figures given are only for the actual output for part of a year's operation. The Vancouver creamery gathers the bulk of its milk from the shores of the Columbia river by means of steam launches, of good carrying capacity.

MANHOOD RESTORED "CUPIDENE"

This great Vegetable Vitalizer, the prescription of a famous French physician, will quickly cure you of all nervous or diseases of the generative organs, such as Lost Manhood, Insomnia, Pains in the Back, Seminal Emissions, Nervous Debility, Pimples, Unfitness to Marry, Exhausting Drains, Varicocele and Consumption. It stops all losses by day or night. Prevents premature old age. CUPIDENE strengthens and restores small weak organs. The reason sufferers are not cured by Doctors is because ninety per cent are troubled with Prostatitis. CUPIDENE is the only known remedy to cure without an operation. 5000 testimonials. A written guarantee given and money returned if six boxes does not effect a permanent cure. $1.00 a box, six for $5.00, by mail. Send for FREE circular and testimonials.

For sale at Lang's drug store, Front and Columbia streets, Seattle, Wash.

LOST MANHOOD "NERVIA"

Cures any form of disorder caused by excessive use of Tobacco, Alcohol or Opium, or on account of youthful indiscretion or over indulgence. Cures Dizziness, Convulsions, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain, Weak Memory, Seminal Weakness, Hysteria, Nocturnal Emissions, Spermatorrhœa, Loss of Power and Impotency, which, if neglected, may lead to premature old age and insanity. Positively guaranteed. Price, $1.00 a box; 6 boxes for $5.00. Sent by mail on receipt of price. A written guarantee furnished with every $5.00 order received; to refund the money if a permanent cure is not effected. NERVIA MEDICINE CO., DETROIT, MICH.

G. O. Guy, Agent, Yesler Way and South Third Street.

OUR NARROWING MARKET.

Foreign Markets Are Taking Less of Our Breadstuffs.

Minneapolis Miller.

The report of the bureau of statistics for the eleven months ended November 30, showing the destinations of breadstuffs exports from this country, should afford plenty of food for thought among millers, especially with relation to the proposed reciprocity legislation. These figures show that for the eleven months under consideration we lost about 1,700,000 barrels from our exports of flour, as contrasted with the same time in 1894. In value, this represented a direct loss of $9,400,000 to the millers of the United States. To show where our losses and gains came in, we have compiled the following table from the statistics of the bureau:

To—	Barrels. Loss.	Barrels. Gain.
United Kingdom	1,241,198	.....
Germany	53,658	.....
France	2,275	.....
Other Europe	571,357	.....
British North America	.....	431,810
Mexico	6,254	.....
Central American states and British Honduras	.....	11,103
Cuba	271,798	.....
Puerto Rico	42,798	.....
Santo Domingo	2,687	.....
Other West Indies and Bermuda	.....	40,018
Brazil	135,700	.....
Colombia	24,200	.....
Other South America	19,257	.....
China	.....	10,205
British India and East Indies	.....	912
Other Asia and Oceanica	.....	107,293
Africa	4,269	.....
Other countries	.....	19
Totals	2,375,919	691,360

These figures indicate that we have lost heavily in Great Britain, Germany and Europe generally, in Cuba (over 50 per cent.), Puerto Rico, Brazil and other South American countries. We have gained in British North America and, moderately, in portions of the West Indies and in Asia and Oceania. The dispartiy between our gains and our losses is very heavy, on the wrong side, and the figures demonstrate, better than any other argument can, that some vigorous steps must be taken to aid our flour makers. It is no great wonder that millers complain of hard times and small profits when their selling territory is contracted, in the short space of eleven months, by the enormous figures of 1,700,000 barrels of flour, representing $9,400,000 in value. Discriminating foreign tariffs, against which the American miller is absolutely without protection, are contributing more and more to this destructive work. There is no remedy for it except through retaliatory legislation. We again call the attention of readers of this paper to the Kerr reciprocity bill, No. 3,212, now before the ways and means committee of the house, and urge them, for their own good, to demand vigorously of their congressmen that they support this measure.

Need of Good Roads.

Astoria Astorian.

Immigration is harped upon by newspapers of the state, real estate owners and agents, and yet so far as Clatsop county is concerned, there is little to offer an immigrant. Many have come here in the past, and have even gone so far as to invest in farm lands, which, after investigation, they learned could not be profitably cultivated because of their inaccessibility and the high cost of transporting products to market. No doubt various kinds of manufacturing industries will be established here, a certain number of factory hands will be imported and domiciled within the city, and there will be also a large contingent of mercantile business established. Thousands of dollars will be monthly distributed on the various pay rolls, but where will the money find its final resting place? The necessities of life which this force of workingmen must consume, perforce, will be purchased elsewhere, while some of the richest land that ever lay out of doors is going to waste in Clatsop county. It might be utilized for producing butter, eggs, pork and vegetables of all kinds, for which Astoria would provide a lucrative market if we only have a few good county roads. It took New Jersey a long time to learn the lesson, and now, after having thousands of miles of railroads and canals, people have awakened to the fact that good county roads are an absolute necessity. Until intelligent action is taken in this matter and means provided to retain at home the money spent for daily living, it is impossible to develop to the full the resources of Clatsop county and the city of Astoria.

An Appeal To Weak Men.

WE POSITIVELY GUARANTEE IT to cure all forms of Nervous Debility, Spermatorrhea, Shrunken Parts, Nervousness, Forgetfulness, Confusion of Ideas, Languor, Dyspepsia, Lame Back, Rheumatism, Kidney and Bladder Complaint, and the many evils resulting from secret habits in youth or excesses in maturer years; we wish to say that the marvelous invention,

Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt,

Is an absolutely positive cure. It has cured thousands every year after all known medicines and other treatments have failed. The fact is that MEDICINES NEVER HAVE NOR NEVER WILL cure these troubles, as you well know if you are a sufferer and have tried them. ELECTRICITY—which is nerve force—is the element which was drained from the system, and to cure IT MUST BE REPLACED. We guarantee our Patent Improved Electric Suspensory to ENLARGE SHRUNKEN OR UNDEVELOPED ORGANS, or no pay. We faithfully promise to give every buyer the crowning triumph in medico-electrical science, and have placed the price within the means of every sufferer. A pocket edition of Dr. Sanden's celebrated American work, "Three Classes of Men," illustrated, is sent free, sealed, by mail, upon application. Every young, middle-aged or old man suffering the slightest weakness should read it. It will point out an EASY, SURE AND SPEEDY WAY TO REGAIN STRENGTH AND HEALTH WHEN EVERYTHING ELSE HAS FAILED. Call or address

SANDEN ELECTRIC CO.,
Cor. 3d and Washington Sts., Portland, Or.

BLOOD POISON

HAVE YOU Sore Throat, Pimples, Copper Colored Spots, Aches, Old Sores, Ulcers in Mouth, Hair Falling? Write COOK REMEDY CO., 307 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill., for proofs of cures. Capital, $500,000. Worst cases cured in 15 to 35 days. 100-page book free.

We send the marvelous French Remedy CALTHOS free, and a legal guarantee that CALTHOS will STOP Discharges & Emissions, CURE Spermatorrhœa, Varicocele and RESTORE Lost Vigor. Use it and pay if satisfied. Address, VON MOHL CO., Sole American Agents, Cincinnati, Ohio.

WILCOX COMPOUND TANSY PILLS

Safe and SURE. Always reliable. Take no substitute. For sale by all druggists, $2.00. Send 4c. for Women's Safeguard. WILCOX SPECIFIC CO., 228 South Eighth Street, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THE CHARTER OF THE CITY OF SEATTLE.

ARTICLE I.

General Rights and Liabilities.

Section 1. The municipal corporation now existing and known as the City of Seattle, shall remain and continue a body politic and corporate in name and in fact by the name of "The City of Seattle," and by that name shall have perpetual succession, may sue and defend in all courts and places, and in all matters and proceedings whatever, and may have and use a common seal, and alter the same at pleasure, and may purchase, receive, hold and enjoy real and personal property within and without the corporate limits of the City of Seattle, and may sell, convey, mortgage and dispose of the same for the common benefit, and may receive bequests, devises, gifts and donations of all kinds of property within and without the city for its own use and benefit, or in trust for charitable or other public purposes, and do all acts necessary to carry out the purposes of such gifts, bequests, devises and donations, with power to manage, sell, lease or otherwise dispose of the same in accordance with the terms of the gift, bequest, devise or trust.

Sec. 2. The public buildings, lands and property, all rights of property and rights of action, all moneys, revenues and income belonging or appertaining to the City of Seattle, are hereby declared to be vested in the said City of Seattle.

Sec. 3. The City of Seattle shall continue to have, hold and enjoy all public buildings, lands, wharves, waters, property real and personal, streets, alleys and other public places, rights of property, rights of action, suits, actions, moneys, revenues, taxes, licenses, income, books, documents, records, archives, claims, demands, and generally all things in possession and action of every nature and description, and shall be subject to all obligations, debts, liabilities, dues and duties, of the existing municipality.

Sec. 4. Suits, actions and proceedings may be brought in the name of the City of Seattle for the recovery of any property, money or thing belonging thereto, in law or in equity, or dedicated to public use therein, or for the enforcement of any rights of or contracts with said city, whether made or arising or accruing before or after the adoption of this charter; and the adoption of this charter shall not operate to abate or discontinue any existing suit, action or proceeding in court or elsewhere, to which said city is a party.

Sec. 5. All contracts of every description heretofore duly and legally made and entered into by the City of Seattle, by virtue of any existing law, shall remain valid and be binding upon the City of Seattle, to the extent only that they are now valid and binding upon the City of Seattle.

Sec. 6. The adoption of this charter shall not affect any special or local assessment, re-assessment or proceeding relating thereto, which may be wholly or partly completed or pending before the city council, or any board or officer at the time of such adoption, but all such assessments, reassessments and proceedings may be completed under the provisions of this charter; and all things done prior to the adoption of this charter, relating to any such assessment, re-assessment or proceeding now pending or remaining uncompleted, shall be held to be a compliance with the provisions of this charter relating thereto, in so far as such provisions are substantially the same as the provisions of the charter superseded hereby, relating to the same matter, or all such assessments, reassessments and proceedings may be completed under the provisions of the charter which is superseded by this charter or under the provisions of general laws applicable thereto.

Sec. 7. All the provisions of this charter which are substantially identical with provisions of the charter superseded hereby, shall be construed as continuations of such former provisions and not as new enactments.

In all cases of claims for damages against the city, on which part of the time allowed for presenting such claims to the city council and filing the same with the city clerk has already elapsed at the time of the adoption of this charter, the portion of time already elapsed shall be counted as a part of the six months fixed by this charter for presenting and filing such claims.

ARTICLE II.

Boundaries, Wards and Precincts.

Section 1. The City of Seattle shall include within its limits the following lands and territory, to wit: The north half of section 17, all of sections 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, and 10, in township 24 north, of range 4 east, and the south half of sections 19 and 20, and all of sections 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33 and 34, in township 25 north, of range 4 east, and the south half of section 24, and all of sections 25 and 36, in township 25 north, of range 3 east, and including also the water frontage said above described lands westward to the center of Elliott Bay and the Duwamish River, and eastward to the middle of Lake Washington, and all the water of Lake Union south of a line running east and west through the center of sections 19 and 20, in township 25 north, of range 4 east, beginning at a point in the center of Lake Washington, which is the northeast corner of the limits of the City of Seattle on the 10th day of October, A. D. 1890; thence northerly along the center of Lake Washington to an intersection with the center line of section 16, in township 25 north, range 4 east, W. M., produced eastwardly; thence west in the waters of Lake Washington and Union Bay along said south line produced, to an intersection with the east line of said section 16, produced southerly; thence north in the waters of Union Bay along said east line produced to the shore of said Union Bay, and thence north along the east line of said section 16 and of section 9 in said township and range to the quarter section corner on the east line of said section 9; thence west along the center line of said section 9 to the quarter section corner in the west line thereof; thence north along the east lines of sections 8 and 5 in said township and range to the north line of said township 25 north; thence west along said township line to the quarter section corner in the north line of section 1, in township 25 north, range 3, which latter point is the northeast corner of the present corporate limits of the town (now city) of Ballard; thence south along the center line of said section 1, and sections 12 and 13 in said township 25 north, range 3 east, to the southeast corner of government lot 2, in said section 13, said last named line being also the easterly boundary of said city of Ballard; thence west along the south boundary of said city of Ballard to the center of Salmon Bay; thence northwesterly following the present corporate limits of the city of Ballard to deep water in Puget sound or Admiralty inlet; thence southerly along said main channel of Puget sound or Admiralty inlet, to a point in Puget sound opposite the center line of Elliott bay; thence easterly and southeasterly along the main channel of Elliott bay to a point in the center of Elliott bay, in a line with the westerly line of section 24, township 25 north, range 3 east, produced south; thence north along the west line of section 24 produced to the quarter section corner in the west line of said section 24, township 25 north, range 3 east; thence east along the center line of said sections 24 and 19 to the center of Lake Union, which said line produced eastward will intersect and which is the place of beginning.

Sec. 3. The city council shall have power in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, and in every fourth year thereafter, to re-district the city into wards, and also to create additional wards out of existing wards. There shall never be more than one ward to each seven thousand of population as shown by any official census last preceding, and by any less than nine wards at any time. The wards shall be made as nearly equal in population and as geographically compact as possible, nor shall any ordinance re-districting the city into wards or creating new wards out of old take effect within sixty days preceding any election held in the city for municipal, county, district or state officers.

Sec. 4. Whenever any new territory is added to the city, the same shall be attached to and be a part of the ward adjoining thereto; and if such territory shall adjoin more than one ward it shall be added to and be a part of the said ward adjoining thereto which shall have cast the smallest vote at the regular municipal election last preceding such annexation: provided, that if the city council shall deem the population of such territory to be sufficiently large to constitute a separate ward, it may, by ordinance, declare such territory a distinct ward and assign a number thereto; and the same shall remain a distinct ward until the city is re-districted, as provided in section 3 of this article. No new ward shall be thus created in excess of the number of wards allowed by the provisions of said section 3.

Sec. 5. The city council shall, by ordinance, as often as may be necessary, divide each ward into two or more election precincts, so that each precinct shall contain as nearly as may be 250 voters, and in such manner as will best subserve the convenience in voting and will conform to the general laws of the state; provided, that no alteration of such precincts shall take effect within sixty days next preceding any election held in the city for

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boundary, thence east in a straight line along the center line of Yesler Way produced and Yesler Way to the point of beginning.

The Second Ward shall include all that part of the city situated south of the center line of Yesler Way and Yesler Way produced, and lying east of the First ward.

The Third Ward shall include all that part of the city within the following boundaries, to wit: Commencing at the intersection of the center line of Yesler Way with the center line of Broadway and running thence north along the center line of Broadway to the center line of Madison street; thence northeasterly along the center line of East Madison street and East Madison street produced to the point in Lake Washington where East Madison street so produced would intersect the section line between sections 16 and 21, township 25 north, range 4 east, produced eastward; thence east to the east boundary of the city; thence south along the east boundary of the city to the north boundary of the Second ward; thence west in a straight line along the center line of Yesler Way produced and Yesler Way to the point of beginning.

The Fourth Ward shall include all that part of the city within the following boundaries, to wit: Commencing at the intersection of the center line of Yesler Way with the center line of Broadway, and running thence north along the center line of Broadway to the center line of Madison street, thence southwesterly along the center line of Madison street and Madison street produced, to the point of intersection with the center line of Yesler Way produced, thence east in a straight line along the center line of Yesler Way produced and Yesler Way to the point of beginning.

The Fifth Ward shall include all that part of the city within the following boundaries, to wit: Commencing on the center line of Madison street at the point where the same is intersected by the center line of Minor Avenue, and running thence northerly along the center line of Minor Avenue to the center line of Olive street, thence westerly along the center line of Olive street to the center line of Stewart street, thence westerly along the center line of Stewart street to the north boundary of the First ward, thence east along said north boundary to the point of intersection with the center line of Madison street produced, thence easterly in a straight line along the center line of Madison street to the point of beginning.

The Sixth Ward shall include all that part of the city within the following boundaries, to wit: Commencing at a point on the west boundary of the city where the same is intersected by the center line of Denny Way produced, and running thence east in a straight line along the center line of Denny Way produced and Denny Way to the center line of Ninth avenue, thence southerly along the center line of Ninth Avenue to the center line of Olive street; thence westerly along the center line of Olive street to the center line of