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County and City Official Paper.

SEATTLE, MONDAY, APRIL 6.

JOLLYING US UP.

The Financial Chronicle says that the effect of the proposed reorganization of the Northern Pacific will be of substantial benefit not alone to the security holders, but to industrial and business interests. As part of the scheme of reorganization it is the purpose to spend a great many million dollars to put the property in the highest state of efficiency, so that the road may be able to render transportation service at a low cost, and yet derive a profit from the work. The expenditure of this money, it is pointed out, will mean employment to greatly increased numbers of men, and in turn will come expanding consumption and a gradually enlarging volume of business for all the local trade people. It is to be hoped this will prove true and that, if a reorganization is effected, substantial benefits may follow. But the Chronicle's views smack too much of the typical promoter's enthusiasm, and there is a faint suggestion of an attempt to "jolly up" the people along the line.

LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY.

There will soon, perhaps, be a real story of a little Lord Fauntleroy, with but slight changes from the famous story. Some years ago a Miss Work, of New York, was married to Hon. Bourke-Roche, of England. After a few years of unhappiness, during which time two boys were born, Mrs. Bourke-Roche fled from England and procured a divorce in Pennsylvania. By deaths in her husband's family he became the next in succession to the old Lord Fermoy, who is reported in the telegraph dispatches to be dying.

On his death the title will pass to the divorced husband. A question will arise as to whether the wife can return to England and resume her station, since the English laws do not recognize a divorce of British subjects in a court beyond that jurisdiction. There can be no doubt, however, that the elder of the two boys, who is now in New York, will become the little Lord Fauntleroy of the family, and if he outlive his father become Lord Fermoy.

It will puzzle his father and mother a little to determine just how much they are divorced. Should the title prove a temptation to the wife she may return, but meantime her husband might obtain a divorce in England on the ground of desertion. It is not so pretty a story as that by the American authoress, but it is much more like life.

THE NEED OF LIQUIDATION.

The process of liquidation through which all forms of property are now passing will result in a greatly improved condition of affairs. It may be that the lesson of prudence so forcibly given by the events of the past three years may not be learned by all, and there will follow spasmodic outbursts of speculation and inflation. It cannot be very widespread, however, for capital will be more wary.

A very notable instance of the recklessness with which people have been gambling on the future is afforded by the town of Anthony, Kan., which is only one of many. At one time the town had a population of 2,200, which has dwindled to less than half that number. But even in its best days it was not justified in incurring a bonded indebtedness of $179,000, a sum which is now larger than its entire property valuation. The citizens are utterly unable to pay even the interest, to say nothing of the principal, and they have asked the bondholders to agree to a compromise.

The valuation of much property in many boom towns was purely fictitious. People bought town lots recklessly, paying the full real value in the first installment, and giving a mortgage for the balance of the artificial value, which they have paid in part until they can no longer continue payments, and the land reverts to the mortgage companies which, in turn, are being bankrupted by being compelled to take it. Much of it will never bring the amount of the mortgage, and the holders of stock in those companies are as heavy losers as the nominal owners of the property.

The liquidation was inevitable; when it is complete, land and other property will have shrunk to actual values, and then traffic in them will begin again upon prices which will encourage buyers and enable business to be done with them in a normal way. In other places than Kansas the mischievous effects of undue and insubstantial inflation are being felt, but the water is reaching its level, and hereafter, at least for some years, we may expect a natural and gradual advance based upon intrinsic worth.

THE PORTLAND CONVENTION.

Such scenes as those which disgraced the Republican convention at Portland are exceedingly rare in the Northwest. Although similar troubles have arisen before in that city they were never so noticeably bad as on Friday and Saturday. It may, perhaps, remind the Republicans of King county that with all the talk of rings and machines, there has never been a convention at which any unruly conduct has marred the proceedings. There have been contests for supremacy such as there is in every political gathering in the country, and the minority always attributes the victory to some mysterious influence, which is, after all, only the majority of the votes.

At the Multnomah county convention, it turned out that one faction had seventy-five votes out of 124, leaving forty-nine to the other. Now, upon what rule of parliamentary practice, upon what Republican doctrine, or by what principle of common sense should the forty-nine dictate to the seventy-five? The right of majority rule is not a political one—it is common to every relation in life; and when the minority undertook by bulldozing, brute force, blows and uproar to deprive the majority of its advantage it placed itself outside the pale of consideration.

There is no suggestion that the majority was obtained by fraud; and if it were, the means adopted by the minority were quite as unjustifiable. But suppose there had been fraud in the elections. The members of the minority were elected to perform a duty. That duty required that they should submit to the regular organization of the body and then submit their grievances. If political differences are to be settled by combat, why have elections at all? A calm discussion would have put before the people the claim of the minority to resent the domination of a majority obtained by unfair means. To fraud, no man owes submission; but the people would have an opportunity to judge for themselves of the rights of the parties, and if rebellion against fraud is the only way by which it can be overcome then rebellion is justified.

The minority which sought to capture the convention and after failing withdrew without giving good reasons therefor, would not, on the face of it, be entitled to party recognition. They may be able to offer such explanations as shall put a different phase on their action, but they are not in as good a position to make it as they would have been had they abided by the practice of political organizations and first sought by parliamentary means to obtain their rights.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE

The committee to solicit funds for the site for the army post will start out today. Another opportunity is offered to show what Seattle can do when called upon. The required amount must be raised; that is all there is to it. The post must be located at Magnolia bluff, and its location at that point will mean much to the business and social world of Seattle. Whatever a man gives will be returned one hundred fold. Other cities in the country would, in a moment, subscribe ten times the amount now asked, if they could be assured of the establishment in their neighborhood of such a military station. The peculiarly natural advantages possessed by the Magnolia bluff site made its selection easy, but there are certain conditions to be fulfilled by our citizens, and they are insignificant compared with what a score of other places would be willing to comply with. Let the first report of the local committee be such as will assure the early commencement of work on the new post. The tide is turning, and all these good things must be pushed along. Subscribe, and subscribe generously.

FUSION IN GEORGIA.

It is to be regretted that the Republicans of Georgia have decided to fuse with the Populists. It is difficult to conceive how any man believing in Republican principles can find it in his conscience to make any "trade" which shall consent to put legislative power into the hands of Populists by aiding to send one of them to the United States senate.

It is chiefly in legislative bodies that principles can be applied; and in every vote in congress upon questions of national policy the Populists have gone to the opposite extreme of Republicanism. The Populists have availed themselves of the votes of free-silver Republicans in an effort to carry out their views, but when it came to the tariff question, as to which most Republicans are agreed, the Populists refused to concede anything in return, and the nation is subjected to continuance of a calamitous condition.

Fusion such as that proposed in Georgia is a shameless traffic in office, it is a bartering away of a birthright for a mess of pottage. A Populist in executive office is not so objectionable, provided he be an honorable and capable man and administer his office in the interests of the people, without regard to political views. But in legislative office is the power and the opportunity to apply principles—it is the right place, and we can find no fault with the Populist who takes advantage of it. One is justified in denouncing the willful act of any Republican in connivance at such a surrender of principle as is involved in placing a Populist in a position where he can defeat Republicanism.

The Republican party should place itself on record as opposed to all "deals" or other unholy alliances by which legislation upon Republican principles shall be jeopardized or thwarted in order that men masking in its name shall procure the emoluments of office.

There is not one rule of moral conduct for the Democrats and another for Republicans. There are times when any man, irrespective of any party, may find himself compelled, for the public interest, to cast his vote for a political opponent who is a candidate for a merely ministerial office. No citizen is bound to abide by his party organization if it selects a notoriously unfit man for any office of public trust. But in the case of Georgia there is no such justification for abnegation of party loyalty. It is a mere scramble for office, in order to secure which all regard for national honor and national policy—as Republicans view them—are cast to the winds.

STRENGTH OF CANDIDATES.

There is no doubt that McKinley is the leading candidate just now for the presidential nomination to be made at St. Louis, and even Joseph H. Manley, who is a strong Reed man, concedes that McKinley's strength on March 27 was 150 to 210 anti-McKinley delegates. He divides the 210 up as follows: Reed 72, Morton 64, Allison 38, Quay 26, Cullom 10, and contested 36. Gov. McKinley is credited with 162 votes, but Manley says twelve should be deducted who are personally in favor of Mr. Reed. The New York Sun, which, although a Democratic paper, takes great interest in general politics, says it is very rare in the history of parties that a candidate for the presidency to be nominated in June is practically agreed upon in March, but, it adds, "it may sometimes happen."

In the Minneapolis convention of 1892, when Harrison was renominated on the first ballot, there were 884 votes cast, but of forty-four states there were only six which cast a solid vote for Harrison, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, South Dakota, Vermont and West Virginia. Four states, Colorado, Idaho, Nevada and Maine, were solid for Blaine. The next convention will have about 909 votes, and of these McKinley is said to be assured of Arkansas, Florida, Indiana, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, Wisconsin and West Virginia, although the last-named is said to be doubtful.

In 1892 McKinley received 183 votes, Ohio giving him 45 and Pennsylvania 43. Michigan gave him 19, Massachusetts 11, and New York 10. All the rest were scattering, although Alabama gave him 7 out of 22 and Connecticut 8 out of 12.

Taking the Harrison vote of 1892 as a basis of calculation, McKinley is credited with the votes of states which, if cast solid, will give him 252.

Morton will have New York with 72; Quay will hold Pennsylvania's 64, Allison has Iowa with 26, Illinois has made no choice, but will probably have 48 votes to hand over to somebody.

Reed's friends claim Maine 12, Rhode Island 8, New Hampshire 8; and probably all on first ballot of Massachusetts with 30, Vermont 8 and more or less of Connecticut's 12.

But while conceding that McKinley has the strongest aggregation, it is claimed that Reed or Morton may depend upon New York 72, Pennsylvania 50 (out of 64), Iowa 26, Illinois 30 (out of 46), New Jersey 20, which, together with the New England strength of 78, would afford him 276, or in a full convention of 909, 179 less than enough to nominate.

This leaves neither the McKinleyites nor anti-McKinleyites with a very assured victory, and the returns from the other states will be watched with the greater interest.

German beet sugar has come into this country in very large quantities since the war in Cuba has reduced the cane sugar output of the island from 1,000,000 tons to about 175,000 tons. There is no difficulty in raising all the cane and beet sugar this country can consume right on our own soil and if the Democrats had not checked the increase of our output by killing the sugar bounty law it would in ten years have made the country independent of foreign sugar.

The manufacturers of the national flag say that there never before was such an interest taken in it. They seem to think the explanation is a great revival of patriotism through the discussion of international questions in congress. At all events, the increase in the number of orders began along in January, and ever since that time the call for Old Glory has been loud and from all parts of the country.

The Spaniards say that they have 250,000 effective troops in Cuba alone, whereas the American army numbers but 25,000. Therefore Spain is more than a match for the United States. If the huge army which Spain should send against us is equal in efficiency to the force of 350,000 in Cuba, it is not probable that our present regular army would have to be increased.

It is said it is very likely that Gen. Harrison, when he today enters upon his new matrimonial duties, will effect a change of religious attachment. In other words, he is expected to become an Episcopalian instead of a Presbyterian, thus uniting with the church of which his bride is a member.

There will be a Grand Army parade in Washington City on May 1, when the statue of Gen. Hancock is unveiled. It is to be hoped that visitors may be able to hit two birds with one stone, and by remaining over a few hours witness an adjournment of congress.

The meeting of American lawyers in Saratoga next September will be unusually interesting on account of the expected presence of Lord Chief Justice Russell, of England, who has accepted an invitation to attend.

Pennoyer has evidently reached the zenith of his fame long since. He was elected governor and talked of for president in some sections. Now he is on the decline and will take the nomination for mayor.

The Post-Intelligencer has set the people guessing. There is some difference of opinion as to the number of people who will attend the opening baseball game of the new league.

The Republicans are alive, and all indications point to their having strong, active organizations everywhere, even if there isn't much of an enemy opposed to them.

If the committee soliciting subscriptions for the army post site calls, remember that every body is going to turn in and help.

The days are getting longer and the claims of the candidates are noticeably getting stronger.

Seattle should have a good many Bryggers, and if they all speak up, the army post is assured.

Italy is a monarchy, but with some democratic institutions. The annual deficit is $12,000,000.

If Mr. Cleveland gets a third term nomination, it may be because nobody else wants it.

According to the New York liquor dealers R. R. R. now stands for rum, Raines and ruin.

It is no longer the war in Abyssinia, Cuba or the Soudan, but the war in Oregon.

There will be a large attendance at the funeral of fusion in Tacoma tomorrow.

After all it seems that Waller is slightly in evidence.

The G. A. R. was organized thirty years ago today.

You are expected to help on the army site.

Indian War Veterans.

Oregonian.

Mr. T. A. Wood, grand commander of the Indian war veterans for the North Pacific coast makes the following report to the Indian war veterans:

"I am glad to report through the columns of the Oregonian glad news regarding the condition of our pension bill. Some time ago Hon. Binger Hermann secured a favorable and unanimous report on his bill from the house committee on pensions, and now comes glorious news to the aged veteran who has waited these forty and fifty years, from Hon. J. H. Mitchell, in the following dispatch:

"'Washington City, March 21, 1896.—T. A. Wood, Grand Commander Indian War Veterans, Portland, Or.: My bill pensioning old survivors of Indian wars and widows of deceased veterans reported favorably unanimously from committee. The bill is the same as Hermann's in house. I feel confident of securing early passage through senate.

"'JOHN H. MITCHELL.'

"These men have worked hard for the veterans of 1846 and 1856, and all honor is due them for what they have accomplished. This news will awaken in the breast of every veteran a feeling of enthusiasm and gratitude, born doubly strong by the desperation of a long and patient waiting.

"The favorable reports from these committees is more than half the battle.

"T. A. WOOD,
"Grand Commander I. W. V."

ERRORS OF POPULISM.

The Credit Strengthening Act—The People Favored It—U. S. Grant Could Not Be Bribed.

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The first act of congress that became a law by the signature of President Grant was the credit strengthening act of March 18, 1869. The essential part of that act is as follows: "In order to remove any doubt as to the purpose of the government to discharge all just obligations to the public creditors, and to settle conflicting questions and interpretations of the laws by virtue of which such obligations have been contracted, it is hereby provided and declared that the faith of the United States is solemnly pledged to the payment in coin or its equivalent of all the obligations of the United States not bearing interest, known as United States notes, and of all the interest bearing obligations of the United States, except in cases where the law authorizing the issue of any such obligations has expressly provided that the same may be paid in lawful money or other currency than gold and silver. * * * * And the United States also solemnly pledges its faith to make provision at the earliest practicable period for the redemption of the United States notes in coin."

At that time gold was at a premium over greenbacks, and it was easier to pay the bonds in paper money than it was to pay them in coin. Populist writers assert that the credit strengthening act was the result of a gigantic conspiracy to swindle and rob the people for the benefit of the bondholders. They claim that with the presidency of the United States as a bribe the co-operation of Grant in this infamous crime was secured.

Heath (1) says that this arrangement between the bondholders on one side, and Grant and the leaders of the Republican party on the other side, was "one of the most damnable acts of political corruption, and the most villainous betrayal of public trust ever practiced upon an unsuspecting and confiding constituency; and, when fully understood, it will brand with eternal infamy every name in connection with the disreputable transaction." He declares "The Republican party nominated U. S. Grant on the urgent solicitation and petition of forty capitalists of New York city, who represented in the aggregate about $500,000,000."

Schilling (2) speaks of Grant as being subservient to the wishes of "the conspirators against the welfare of the country," and says, "A very conservatice estimate would be to say that this conspiracy of the money sharks cost the people of the United States $1,000,000,000."

Emery (3) agrees with Heath that the "steal" amounted to about $600,000,000, and says, "Further, we have undeniable proof that the act was secured through the most soulless strategy, and that Grant, Sherman and Morton were parties to it. * * * * Circumstantial evidence also proves beyond doubt that the election of Grant and the defeat of Seymour was a bargain and sale between the leaders of the old parties, and the most villainous betrayal of public trust ever practiced upon an unsuspecting people. * * * * The blood curdles to think of Washington and of that fratricidal conspirator at the head of the same government."

The sentiment of Populist writers, above quoted, is believed to be fairly representative of the sentiment of Populist leaders generally with reference to this matter.

It is the purpose of this article to show that the credit strengthening act was passed, not as the result of a conspiracy, but to carry out the will of the people as expressed at the polls after a full and thorough discussion of the question all over the land; and that after it was passed the people again expressed in unmistakable manner their approval of the party that passed it, and of the president by whose signature it became a law.

After the close of the war the question gradually grew in importance as to whether the 5-20 bonds were payable in lawful money, that is, in greenbacks, or in coin. It was a question upon which there could be an honest difference of opinion; the flaws under which the bonds were issued were silent as to the medium of payment.

According to Senator Jones, of Nevada, who now proudly claims to be a Populist, between 1862 and 1868 the government sold bonds to the amount of $2,049,975,700, for which it received in gold only $1,371,424,238, which is at the rate of 67 cents in coin on the dollar (4). It seemed hard that the government should have to pay the bonds at the rate of 100 cents in coin on the dollar.

Some, looking only to the very strictest letter of the law, thought the bonds should be paid in greenbacks. Others believed that by the implied contract and understanding between the government and those who purchased the bonds; by the uniform usage of the government before and during the war; by the declarations of our officials having charge of the loans; by the representations of agents duly authorized by the government to sell the bonds, we were in honor bound to pay the bonds in coin. In the early part of 1868 the question was taken up in congress and discussed at great length. John Sherman at that time took the position that the bonds should be paid in greenbacks; but also maintained that it was the duty of the government to advance the greenbacks to par in coin (5). Senator Morton from first to last favored the payment of the bonds in greenbacks. But, almost without further exception, the leading Republicans of the country believed that the bonds should be paid in coin.

The only question was with reference to the 5-20 bonds. Some of the bonds issued during the war were, in express terms, payable in coin; and no one, except some Populists of today, ever thought it right for them to be paid in anything but coin.

The Republican national convention which met in Chicago May 20, 1868, took the position that the bonds should be paid in coin. This was strongly urged by Gen. Hawley in his speech on taking the chair. He said: "For every dollar of the national debt the blood of a soldier is pledged. Every bond, in letter, in spirit, must be as sacred as a soldier's grave." The platform declared: "We denounce all forms of repudiation as a national crime; and the national honor requires the payment of the public indebtedness in the uttermost good faith to all creditors at home and abroad, not only according to the letter, but the spirit of the laws under which it was contracted."

On July 4, 1868, the national Democratic convention met in New York and nominated Seymour for president. The Democratic party had always been a "hard money" party. It had opposed most strongly the issuing of greenbacks; by its denunciation of them it had helped in some degree to depress their value. But at this time the party made a total change of front, and took the position that the bonds should be paid in greenbacks. The platform declared: "Where the obligations of the government do not expressly state upon their face, or the law under which they were issued does not provide that they shall be paid in coin, they ought, in right and in justice, to be paid in lawful money of the United States."

The people knew exactly the position of Grant and the Republican party with reference to this matter. It was one of the two main issues between the parties in the campaign of 1868. On the floors of congress, in the newspapers, and on the stump the question was discussed in all its phases. Any plan for getting out of debt easily finds ready support among a large class of people who look at the result rather than at the means employed to attain the result. With their campaign cry, "The same currency for the bondholder and the plowholder," the Democrats caught many votes.

But at the election Grant received an electoral majority over Seymour of 134, and a popular majority of over 300,000. The voters of that time—nearly thirty years ago—knew more about that question than do the voters of today. They knew the understanding with which purchasers had taken the bonds. Like a vast jury they considered the matter, and settled it in favor of coin payment of the bonds. They said to Grant and the Republican party, "The position that you have taken is the right one. The bonds should be paid in coin."

And so, it was in harmony with the declared position of the Republican party and in harmony with the expressed will of the people, that congress passed the credit strengthening act. It passed both houses of congress by a big majority.

John A. Logan, in discussing the question, said: "The question as to the currency in which our bonds shall be paid, which has been so much discussed in this hall and throughout the country during the last two or three years, can be as well settled now as at any other time. I presume that no wise man in the country believes at the present day that the policy of the government will be to discharge its indebtedness by the issue of new obligations. * * * * Sir, it appears to me it is nonsense for us to discuss this question any longer. It is nonsense for us to talk of paying $2,000,000,000 of bonds with $2,000,000,000 of greenbacks. * * * * It is highly befitting that we should proclaim to the world that we intend to pay our obligations in the currency of the world; that we do not intend that hereafter the bonds of our government shall be worth in London but 80 cents on the dollar while the bonds of the state of Massachusetts are worth 105. There is no reason for this depreciation of our bonds in the markets of the world except that the discussions we have had on the question have raised a doubt as to the currency in which we intend to discharge our national obligations" (6).

Again, in 1872, after passing the credit strengthening act, Grant and the Republican party, upon their record, asked to be continued in power. And the voters of the nation, by a majority of over 750,000—the largest ever received by any president—re-elected Grant, and put the stamp of their approval upon the acts of the party. If the credit strengthening act was "one of the most damnable acts of political corruption," and a "most villainous betrayal of public trust;" if by it the people were robbed of hundreds of millions of dollars, why was it that the voters of the country, in numbers absolutely overwhelming, approved and ratified the villainy? Why did they not, at the polls in 1872, administer a stinging and effective rebuke to the president and the party that had thus betrayed the people?

It cannot be successfully contradicted that if, as Populists say, Grant and the leaders of the Republican party were guilty of a great crime, the greater part of the intelligent voters of the country were aiders and abettors of the crime.

Was Grant nominated at the dictation of capitalists? From the intelligence of the country comes the answer, No.

Could he have been bribed either with office or with money to enter into any conspiracy to rob his countrymen and betray their interests? From the loyalty of the nation that he led to victory; from those who went down in defeat before him, comes the answer, No. And the men who seek, by vilification of such men as Grant, to build up a political party will never build it up.

It is doubtless true that many capitalists desired the nomination of Grant—and this is to Grant's credit. It was felt that with him at the head of the government property interests would be safe. It will be a long, long time before men who have investments that may be ruined by wild legislation, and property that may be destroyed by lawlessness, will be in favor of intrusting the great business interests of this country into the keeping of men like those who now lead the Populist party. At the Chicago convention of 1868, and for many months before, among Republicans, no name but Grant's was mentioned in connection with the presidency. No other name was presented to the convention. He was not so much the choice of Eastern capitalists as he was of the million farmers on the Western prairies. He was unanimously nominated by acclamation amidst the greatest enthusiasm.

Far away to the East, in the great metropolis of the nation he preserved, in Riverside Park, his name and fame forever secure from the venomous attacks of slander, his memory and the grateful appreciation of his services as sure and as constant in the hearts of the people as the tides that ebb and flow at his feet, let the dead hero sleep.

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1. "Labor and Finance Revolution," pp. 296, 295. 2. "The Silver Question," pp. 7, 8. 3. "Seven Financial Conspiracies," pp. 43, 46. 4. Congressional Record, Fifty-third Congress, first session, part 3, appendix, p. 665. 5. Sherman's "Forty Years in the House, Senate and Cabinet," Vol. I., p. 438. Blaine's "Twenty Years of Congress," Vol. II., p. 387. 6. Congressional Globe, February 24, 1869, p. 1,538.

HERMON W. CRAVEN.

THE STATE PRESS.

Spokane Review: Every man and woman having a home in this city and section ought to plant a tree on Arbor day. The cost is trifling, the labor a pleasure, and the reward is perpetual.

Spokane Chronicle: If the transcontinental railways want to run races and cut ten or twelve hours off the time it takes to go to St. Paul, just let 'em. Nobody in the Northwest has the least objection. It is just bringing the East and West that much closer together, and that is good for both.

Tacoma News: The News is supporting the Orr administration because it knows it to have honestly and economically handled the city government, and because it knows that the statements being made against it by the speakers supporting the Fawcett ticket are not true, and are being made to deceive the people.

Olympian: Under these conditions the organized immigration machinery of this state, catching these Eastern people of the North in a hesitating mood as to the direction in which they shall move, should easily be able to turn their faces to the West, to take advantage of the resources to be found in the state of Washington.

NOTABLE PEOPLE.

Like Hall Caine, Thomas Hardy began his career as an architect, and wrote two unsuccessful novels before he made literature his profession.

A letter of Charles Dickens referring to Thackeray's death has been sold for £50—the highest price ever given for one of the author's epistles.

Representative Johnson, of Indiana, wears the laurels as the fastest talker in the house. Representative Lacey, of Iowa, is a close second.

D. O. Mills, of New York, intends to erect on the site of some of the worst slums in that city, two colossal hotels, specially designed for the accommodation of the poorer classes. Rooms will cost 20 cents a night.

Josef Hoffman, the boy pianist, still keeps up his reputation as a musical prodigy, and at a concert in St. Petersburg recently $1,500 were taken in, which Hoffman turned over to the Rubinstein fund.

A Walkerville, Mont., woman cleaned up $4 worth of gold from the claws of three chickens a few days ago. She is undecided whether to kill the rest of her flock, or to try and find out where they scratch up the gold.

PERSONAL.

B. K. Block, of Sacramento, is at the Butler.

A. F. Gartner, a Portland insurance man, is at the Butler.

M. G. Hall, of Portland, spent yesterday at the Rainier-Grand.

C. H. Mann, a merchant of Fir, arrived at the Diller last evening.

L. J. Brown, a lumberman from Alexandria, Minn., is at the Northern.

A. F. Griffiths, a timberman from Vancouver, B. C., is at the Northern.

Capt. J. E. Moore and D. O. Pearson, both of Stanwood, are at the Diller.

W. A. Robinson, chief postoffice inspector, of San Francisco, is at the Butler.

Isaac N. Pratt, business manager of Ezra Kendall's "A Pair of Kids," is in the city.

Capt. William E. George, well known in Puget Sound marine circles, is at the Northern.

A. R. Whitney was in the city from Everett yesterday and registered at the Rainier-Grand.

R. T. Bright and Lee Bright, of Kamilchie, are at the Diller on their way to California.

Cyrus Walker, the well-known mill owner of Port Gamble, was a guest at the Rainier-Grand yesterday.

A. A. Booth, formerly of the Oregon Improvement Company in this city, now of Yreka, Cal., is at the Butler.

Thomas Maloney, of Port Angeles, chairman of the Democratic state executive committee, is at the Northern.

Eugene Canfield and wife, W. W. Freeman, Hattie Waters, Mrs. P. J. Kennedy and Beatrice Norman, of the "Railroad Ticket" company, are guests at the Rainier-Grand.

C. D. Badger, of North Yakima, representative of the A. O. U. W. of that place, is in the city on his way to visit the Grand Lodge, which convenes at Tacoma on Tuesday, and is at the Diller.

Yale's Skin Food

Removes Wrinkles and all traces of age. It feeds through the pores and builds up the fatty membranes and wasted tissues, nourishes the shriveled and shrunken skin, tones and invigorates the nerves and muscles, enriches the impoverished blood vessels, and supplies youth and elasticity to the action of the skin. It's perfect.

Beware of substitutes and counterfeits. Yale's Original Skin Food, price $1.50 and $3.00. At all drug stores.

DR. M. YALE, Health and Complexion Specialist, Yale Temple of Beauty, 163 State-st., Chicago.

Danger Signals

More than half the victims of consumption do not know they have it. Here is a list of symptoms by which consumption can certainly be detected:—

Cough, one or two slight efforts on rising, occurring during the day and frequently during the night.
Short breathing after exertion.
Tightness of the chest.
Quick pulse, especially noticeable in the evening and after a full meal.
Chilliness in the evening, followed by *Slight fever.*
Perspiration toward morning and *Pale face* and *languid* in the morning.
Loss of vitality.

If you have these symptoms, or any of them, do not delay. There are many preparations which claim to be cures, but Dr. Acker's English Remedy for Consumption has the highest endorsements, and has stood the test of years. It will arrest consumption in its earlier stages, and drive away the symptoms named. It is manufactured by the Acker Medicine Co., 16 and 18 Chambers St., New York, and sold by all reputable druggists.

Ladies' Monarch Shirt Waists.

CHEASTY'S

Second Av. and James St.

Those who wish to learn to ride a bicycle will find the

STERLING

CYCLERY

A most convenient place for this purpose. Located Collins block, corner James and Second.

FOREHAND BROS., Managers, 1016 Second Av.

Bicycle Repairing.

We can do the best work in the city at the right price.

HEADQUARTERS FOR BICYCLES, Sundries, Sweaters, Suits, Caps, Shoes, Belts, Patented Footless Hose. Everything needed in the cycle line. Call and examine.

HARDY - HALL ARMS CO.
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We have the latest KODAK at... $5.

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We have the most complete line of Chinese and Japanese fancy goods in the city. Always the lowest prices.

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NEW SHORT LINE TO

ST LOUIS

M. P. Benton, Puget Sound Agent, Seattle, Yesler avenue and Front street.

AMUSEMENTS.

SECOND ANNUAL ...INDOOR MEET

SEATTLE ATHLETIC CLUB

At Armory Hall, Friday Eve., April 10, '96,

At 8 P. M., sharp.

Sports to consist of—
30-yard dash,
440-yard run,
880-yard run,
Running high jump,
Putting 16-pound shot,
Pole vault,
Boys under 16, 300-yard run,
One mile relay.

BANKE'S HALL—

FIRST ANNUAL CHARITY BALL

Under the Auspices of the

Ladies' Relief Society

For the Benefit of the

ORPHANS' HOME

Monday Evening, April 6.

First Regiment Orchestra.
Artistic decorations.
Superb refreshments.
Grand march at 9 o'clock.
Tickets, including refreshments, $1.50 each.

THIRD AVENUE THEATER—
(Formerly Cordray's Theater).
SEATTLE AMUSEMENT CO., Inc.
W. M. RUSSELL, Acting Manager.

People's Favorite Place of Amusement.

WEEK STARTING APRIL 5.

FREEMAN'S FUN MAKERS,
Headed by Everybody's Favorite,
EUGENE CANFIELD,
Presenting the Cyclone of Mirth,
A Railroad Ticket.
ONE LAUGH FROM START TO FINISH.

Our regular prices will prevail. Sale of seats begins Thursday, April 2. Telephone Pike 5.

SEATTLE THEATER.
Northwest Theatrical Association,
Paul B. Hyner, Resident Manager.

Two Nights, Friday and Saturday, April 9 and 10.

HOYT'S BEST COMEDY,
A TEXAS STEER.

The laughing success of the American stage. Presented by substantially the original excellent company of 20 people who have appeared in their respective parts more than 1,600 times.

PRICES—Lower floor, $1; last four rows, 75c; balcony, 75c; last seven rows, 50c; gallery, 25c and 35c. Seats at theater Tuesday, April 7.

SEATTLE THEATER—
Northwest Theatrical Association,
Paul B. Hyner, Resident Manager.

TWO NIGHTS, COMMENCING THURSDAY, APRIL 16.

The Cantata of....

QUEEN ESTHER

By the Best Local Talent,

For the benefit of the Seattle Hebrew Benevolent Association, with Miss Margaret McKinney as Queen Esther.

TIVOLI THEATER—The only first-class Vaudeville entertainment given in the city. The performance will commence with the laughable act, "Irish Justice." Ollo, Miss Josie King, Miss Julia Winchell, Pyne Sisters, Carry Winchell, Troxell & Evans, McCall & King, the Great Melborne, Welch & Boothe. Don't fail to see this show. Admission, 10 and 25c. Between Second and Third on Washington street, Seattle, Wash.

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