THE SEATTLE POST-INTELLIGENCER.

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Mixed Pickling Spice. A combination of pure whole spices, mixed just right for pickling. 25 cents per pound.

Good Lemon Pie. Don't come very expensive when you can buy choice Lemons from us at 15 cents per dozen.

Special Today. Iron Clothes Wringers $1.15 Each. Same quality selling around town from $1.75 to $2 each.

Fresh Ranch Eggs. 22c per dozen.

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Gunther's Delicious Chocolates And Bonbons.

Just received from Chicago—Burnt Almonds, Cream Almonds and Fine French Fruits. All prices, from 10c up. Mail orders for both Lowney's and Gunther's Candies receive immediate attention.

STEWART & HOLMES DRUG CO., No. 703 First Avenue

GOLDEN RULE BAZAAR CO., 906 to 910 First Avenue.

Our Lamp Sale —Is Drawing Crowded Houses.

LOOK IN OUR WINDOW AND SEE PRICES.

Fine Umbrellas. New and Nobby Handles, Best Silk Covers, $2 up.

BOSCH BROS., Jewelers, No. 720 First Avenue.

"IMPERIAL" On Hams, Bacon or Lard means a home product that cannot be beat. : :

RECEIVER'S SALE

EMPIRE JEWELRY CO.

...STOCK...

Solid Gold 14-K Ladies' Watches, Elgin Movement, $17.00.

Gold Filled Ladies' Watches, Elgin Movement, warranted twenty years, $14.00.

Gold Filled Ladies' Watches, Elgin Movement, warranted fifteen years, $11.00.

All other Watches reduced in price.

If you want anything in our line, come and get our prices.

TO CLOSE THIS SALE AS SOON AS POSSIBLE, WE HAVE STILL FURTHER REDUCED ALL PRICES.

Money refunded if goods are not exactly as represented.

EMPIRE JEWELRY CO.

(M. D. BARNES, Rec.)

705 Second Ave.

PLUTOCRATS OF LABOR.

The Political Situation in the Light of Experience.

DELEGATIONS TO CANTON.

Major McKinley Talks to Representatives From the Blast Furnaces, and to Lumbermen, Pointing Out to the Latter How Recent Laws Have Assisted the Canadian Lumbermen at the Expense of American Citizens.

Canton, Oct. 6.—Rain and slush did not keep the big delegations from Canton today. No more enthusiastic callers have been here than those from Tonawanda, Buffalo and Syracuse, N. Y., and Lenwe county, Mich. And through the showers and mud the callers marched to the McKinley home, making the city resound with their enthusiasm, while mounted troops and large bands of music and finely drilled uniformed companies invoked cheers from the thousands who stood sheltered in the doorways and under awnings while the visitors marched by.

The formal receptions of the visiting delegations did not end the demonstrations. As soon as the city was shrouded in darkness the clubs were again on the street. Michigan and Ohio united to form the spectacle. When the parade was well organized it marched and countermarched past the McKinley home and was reviewed in the little stand on the front lawn by Major and Mrs. McKinley and a number of friends of the family.

A special train of five coaches arrived about 3 o'clock this afternoon bearing the lumber dealers of Buffalo and Tonawanda. This was a distinguished appearing and thoroughly enthusiastic body. It was composed of hundreds of business men connected with the lumber trade, and, according to the statement of the spokesman, included many former Democrats. The reception was held in the Tabernacle, rain preventing a demonstration on the lawn. Millard Burns made the introductory address.

Shortly after 5 o'clock a special train of five coaches arrived, bearing the Republican clubs of Syracuse. Most prominent in this was a handsomely uniformed and well drilled Syracuse escort. There were also representatives of thirteen other clubs, including a detachment of wheelmen. The delegation was introduced by Daniel Crichton.

A few minutes after the Syracuse party arrived a special train of ten coaches reached Canton, bringing a delegation named in honor of Lenwe and organized in the vicinity of Albion, Mich. They were about 90 per cent. farmers. The delegation, in a pouring rain, marched to the McKinley home to view the lawn. They then returned to the tabernacle, where Henry C. Smith made the introductory address.

To Pennsylvania Plutocrats.

The Fort Wayne train early this morning brought two extra coaches filled with shouting McKinley men from East Brady, Pa. They carried a banner which announced the party as "Plutocrats of Clarion County, Pa." The delegation was introduced by E. C. Graham and addressed by Maj. McKinley from his front porch. Maj. McKinley spoke to them in part as follows:

"There is one thing which I think we are sometimes too apt to forget—we are too apt to forget what is behind us and too apt to be heedless of our own experience. We can hardly realize that from 1873 to 1893 we reduced the public debt from $2,353,231,208 in 1866 to $570,000,000. We paid off during those twenty years $1,822,881,673 of the public debt, and we were under a protective tariff and sound money system when we were making the large payments. Two-thirds of the great debt has disappeared, and while we were paying it off we were building in this country the most splendid industrial enterprises, giving constant and steady employment to American labor at fair wages, and giving to the farmers of the country a just reward for their toil and labor. During that period for the greater part of that time, we were selling more goods abroad than we were buying abroad. The balance of trade was therefore in our favor, and that balance of trade, settled, as it was, in gold, gave us the good yellow money from the other side of the ocean.

"Now, my friends, four years ago the people of this country determined to change that policy and they did change it. What has been the result? We have since that time created a national debt, a principal and interest of about three hundred millions. We have had for the greater part of that time a deficiency in the treasury, a government not collecting sufficient revenue to meet its current expenses; and labor has been illy employed. Your spokesman tells me that in your own county thirty-one blast furnaces have been stopped. What does that mean? It means that wages have been stopped. It means that labor has been unemployed. It means that comforts have been taken away from hundreds of American homes, where they had previously enjoyed them. It means distress. And what is true of your county has been substantially true—possibly not to so large a degree—of other counties of your state and throughout the entire country.

"Now, what we want to do, whether we are railroad men or farmers or professional men or mechanics or laboring men, is to get back to a policy that will give us a chance to increase our manufacturing, improve our home market, extend our foreign market and give employment every day in the year to every workingman who wants work. (Great cheering.) If we will but follow the lamp of experience in the direction in which that lamp leads us on November 3, we will vote down the policies which have brought us to these conditions, vote to continue a monetary system built on a solid basis, which will give us the best money known, a money which panics cannot disturb and business failures cannot depreciate." (Tremendous applause.)

In the Lumber Interests.

Maj. McKinley, in his speech to the lumbermen of Buffalo and Tonawanda county said in part:

"No one can know better than the men engaged in your occupations the value of stable currency and of general prosperity. No one can know better than you the effect upon your business of the waves of depression and those of prosperity. Canadian free lumber has been encouraged at the expense of the lumber interests of the great state of New York and all other lumber states of the Union. I may be pardoned, gentlemen, if I say, in this presence, that I believed in the policy which gives preference to Buffalo and Tonawanda, rather than to Montreal and Toronto. (Loud cheers.) Like all features of free trade, it has helped to make us poorer for the advantage of other people living within another jurisdiction and who owe no allegiance to our flag.

"What gives you business is when the workingmen are steadily employed at good wages, and they buy lots and build houses, and you know the effect it had upon the growth of the city of Buffalo between 1880 and 1890. For the past three years we have contributed something to build up the manufacturing cities of Europe, which is well enough if we had no idle men at home; and while we have been doing this we have been doing something to drag down manufacturing in American cities, aiding our foreign rivals to our own injury and sacrifice; helping foreign markets by surrendering our own markets, and getting nothing by the process. Is that business, lumbermen of Buffalo and Tonawanda? ("No," and applause.)

"In common with all good citizens you are concerned in the proper settlement of the free coinage question. Did you ever consider how it would help the prices of real estate and of buildings to have all value unsettled and the validity of contracts thrown into jeopardy? The history of the world proves that the real estate suffers most severely in every period of financial distress, and of all property it recovers the most slowly. Read the history of the great financial depressions and panics of 1817, 1825, 1837, 1847, 1873, 1883, and 1893, and see if this is not true. The triumph of sound money and protection at the polls in November will, in my judgment, restore confidence and thereby help every species of business; and when this is done, your business will share in the general advancement and profit by the general prosperity. I know that you not only stand for a judicious protective tariff system, but you stand for an honest money standard that will be recognized the world over. And, more than that and above that, you stand by this government of law, and whatever differences we may have on minor questions of public policy, every patriotic citizen this year insists that the honor of the government and its financial integrity shall be sustained and preserved." (Great cheering.)

HARRISON IN WEST VIRGINIA.

He Addresses a Gathering of Republican Clubs at Charleston.

Charleston, W. Va., Oct. 6.—The Republican meeting at the capital of the state in honor of ex-President Harrison was one of the largest ever known in the state. The weather was favorable, and the people turned out even from the distant mountain regions, while the steamboats were packed and railroads ran excursion trains. The excursions included Republican clubs from Middleport, Pomeroy and other points, as well as points in Kentucky. One of the finest displays was given by the Mark Hanna uniform club, of Huntington. There were thirteen bands in the procession, and over 1,000 horsemen. A reception committee met Gen. Harrison at Hinton. Mrs. Harrison accompanied her husband and shared in the applause that greeted him here and along the line of the march. Gen. Harrison was escorted by the procession directly from the train to the platform. The meeting was held in a large open space near the opera house.

It was shorty after 3 o'clock when Mr. Harrison was introduced by Hon. H. S. Durden. He was received with hearty and prolonged applause, and spoke at length on the issue of the day, opening by saying that business had dried up like a spring in the August drouth. He said the factories must be started in order to restore prosperity, and discussed the tariff question in all its bearings on the products of West Virginia. He devoted most of his argument, however, to the financial question, on the line of his previous able arguments on the issue. Ex-President Harrison and wife left tonight for Cincinnati, where he speaks tomorrow night.

THE FLORIDA ELECTIONS.

Not Sufficient Returns in to Form a Comparison Upon.

Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 6.—Midnight—Scattering returns from the state show Democratic majorities in every county, but afford no base for an estimate of Bloxham's plurality for governor. No comparison of precincts can be made with 1892, inasmuch as in that year the Republicans had no ticket in the field.

In most of the precincts heard from Sheats, the Democratic candidate for superintendent of public instruction, runs far behind Bloxham. Because of the Australian system, the counting of votes in the larger districts will take all night.

Bryan's Five Speeches.

Indianapolis, Oct. 6.—The reception accorded W. J. Bryan on his arrival in Indianapolis today was nearly as great as any he has received during his entire trip. He made five speeches here, two in the afternoon and three tonight, one of which was to nearly as large a crowd as that addressed by him on Boston common, the largest of the campaign.

"National Democrats" Goes.

Des Moines, Ia., Oct. 6.—The state board of election arbitration has decided that Palmer electors are entitled to use the appellation "National Democrats" on the ballot, thus ending a bitter controversy between Democratic party factions in this state.

VENEZUELAN BOUNDARY.

The United States Commissioners to Meet on Saturday.

Washington City, Oct. 6.—The Venezuelan boundary commission will meet next Saturday for the first time in several months. A large quantity of matter pertaining to the inquiry with which the commission is charged has been collected by the agents engaged all summer in this country and Europe, and much of this will be in shape for final consideration. Secretary Mallett Provost alone has carefully examined no less than 700 maps and ancient charts, and has succeeded in dividing them into several groups for easy comparison as to general features. Prof. Baar and Mr. Dehann, of Johns Hopkins university, have been successful in the collection of the records of Great Britain and Holland, and hope to report upon their branch of the work about the 15th inst., while individual members of the commission have spent much time in the preparation of reports on special lines. Prof. Baar reports that he was treated with the greatest courtesy in his work in searching and comparing the British records, and that the foreign office placed at his service an expert clerk.

LEAVES BUZZARD'S BAY.

To Do More Fishing on His Way Down to Washington City.

Buzzard's Bay, Oct. 6.—President Cleveland left here for Jersey City on F. C. Benedict's steam yacht today. Mrs. Cleveland and children took the train for Greenwich, Conn., via Providence, at 8:20.

The Crowded Railroads.

New York, Oct. 6.—A dispatch to the Herald from Paris says: During the last two days 95,000 people arrived by the Northern railway, 82,000 by the Western railway, 66,000 by the Orleans line, 67,000 by the Lyons railway and 35,000 by the Eastern line. Thirty-five thousand arrived by the Northern line on Sunday before 11 o'clock; 22,000 by the Western line, 18,000 by the Eastern line, 26,000 by the Orleans line and 27,000 by the Mediterranean line.

"You can say that on an average from 125,000 to 140,000 people have come to Paris by this line every day," said the deputy station master at the Gare St. Lazare, when speaking of the exodus of country people from their homes to Paris.

For the present commerce is having an enormous impetus. Dealers and business people of all classes are rubbing their hands with delight. Patriotism is a good thing in itself, but when it is coupled with business advantages, it is better.

From Eating White Fish.

Milwaukee, Oct. 6.—Cases of poisoning from eating smoked whitefish continue to be reported. At Merrill, Wis., Albert Radloff and another man died of poisoning, and in all twenty-five cases of poisoning are reported at Merrill. Four more cases are reported here. Following so closely after the prostration of all the students of the Concordia college, this city, and a similar affliction of over fifty people at Oshkosh, the news from Merrill is causing a panic among fish eaters and dealers. Twenty additional cases are reported from Brotherton, on the east shore of Lake Winnebago, the family of George W. Berr being in a serious condition.

Miss Fair Denies It.

San Francisco, Oct. 6.—Miss Virginia Fair denies absolutely that she is to marry H. Maitland Kersey, of New York. The report of their engagement comes as a rumor from the Eastern metropolis. Miss Fair, when seen yesterday, said she knows Kersey only slightly, and that there is absolutely no foundation for the rumor of an engagement between them.

A Family Burned to Death.

Albany, N. Y., Oct. 6.—At Summit station, Benton county, yesterday the house of Thomas Savage was destroyed by fire and his wife and three children burned to death. It is supposed the fire caught from the kitchen stove during the night.

THE PASSING OF LI HUNG BRYAN.

—Washington Post.

A POLITICAL CONSPIRACY.

That Resulted in the Murder of Young Frank Hepburn—His Murderer Simply Fined.

Chicago, Oct. 6.—A special to the Tribune from Washington City says the killing of Frank C. Hepburn, son of Congressman Hepburn, at Chester, Ark., is attributed to a political conspiracy in the report of the affair which has reached Washington City. The following is a copy of a letter received by Chairman Babcock, of the Republican congressional committee from a correspondent at Chester, Crawford county, Ark., where the killing occurred:

"Regarding the killing of Frank C. Hepburn, son of the Hon. W. P. Hepburn, of Iowa, on the streets of Chester, Ark., the report sent out was that it was a duel between Frank Hepburn and W. A. Sims. This report was not correct. The facts are briefly these: W. A. (Bill) Sims was lying on the depot platform in apparent good humor. The city marshal, R. J. Beam, and several others were sitting around, when Hepburn came across the street, and in a playful mood cut Sims' shoestring. Sims sprang to his feet in a rage, and demanded to know who cut his shoestrings. Hepburn replied: "I did," whereupon Sims stabbed Hepburn in the left breast over the heart, but the knife striking a bone, saved him for the time being. But Sims, now thoroughly aroused, threatened to cut Hepburn's throat from ear to ear.

"Hepburn retreated to his room and got a pistol and came back on the street. Sims in the meantime armed himself with a gun and came back with a heavy coat on, tantalizing Hepburn, when the shooting commenced. Many were aware of what was going to happen, yet Hepburn was not warned. Subsequent events go to prove a premeditated murder and political conspiracy. Hepburn died in a few hours, being shot through the bowels. Sims was arrested. A preliminary trial held before a justice of the peace found him guilty of manslaughter. Later Sims was released on $1,000 bonds and fined $50 for carrying concealed weapons."

DENVER'S SECOND CARNIVAL.

Great Crowds Cheer Her Pageant of Progress.

Denver, Oct. 6.—Denver's second annual carnival, the festival of the mountain and plain, was opened this afternoon with the Pageant of Progress, a grand parade presenting a panorama of the resources and industries of Colorado and embracing many novel and interesting features. Miss Blanche Wright, of Denver, Queen of Festival, and her beautiful maids of honor, representing various counties, were received everywhere with the acclamation of the populace.

The parade was witnessed by great crowds and reviewed by Gov. Mills and staff, John Q. Cannon of Utah, Gov. Thornton and staff of New Mexico and other distinguished guests, besides the city and state officials. The next two days will be crowded with surprises and entertainment for the inhabitants of the city and the 80,000 visitors attracted by the carnival.

THE ONLY NEW COUNTRY.

Major Pangborn Points to Eastern Siberia for American Trade.

San Francisco, Oct. 6.—"There is the only new country in the world today, and its trade may be America's for the seeking." Major J. G. Pangborn, who has just reached the city to receive Prince Hilkoff, Russian minister of railways, placed his hand over that portion of the map of Asia on which is shown Mongolia, Western Manchuria and Eastern Siberia as he spoke. Major Pangborn left St. Petersburg to arrange for the visit of the Russian minister, who comes to America to inspect the railway systems at the express command of his royal master. Unlike the average minister, Prince Hilkoff has traversed the entire realm, traveling the 4,000 miles from the present terminus of the great trans-Siberian railway to Vladivostock that he might know personally just what kind of a country is Eastern Siberia. His tour of this country will occupy his time to November 4, when he sails for home by the St. Louis from New York.

OUR COMMUNITY LAWS.

Opinions Upon Them in the California Court of Appeals.

San Francisco, Oct. 6.—The United States circuit court of appeals handed down today an opinion involving the question of the wife's right in community property which is particularly interesting, because opposite views are held by Judges Ross and Gilbert, who concurred in affirming the decision of the lower court, and Judge McKenna, who delivered a lengthy dissenting opinion.

The case is that of Harvey M. Licity and wife, plaintiffs in error, vs. Joseph R. Lewis and wife, defendants in error. The action is one of ejectment, brought in the court below by Licity and wife against Lewis and wife, in which the defendants set up in answer a judgment rendered in a suit brought by Lewis against Licity, and certain other heirs of one Maybrey, in the state courts of Washington, to quiet alleged title to lands subject to the plaintiff. The judgment was given in favor of Lewis and on appeal affirmed by the supreme court of the state of Washington.

The plaintiffs further contend they are husband and wife, that the property in question is community property, and that they are residents of Nebraska. The court below held that the property in question was community property, which, it held, could be and was properly represented by Licity in the former suit involving it, and that the wife was not a necessary party thereto. On this ground the suit was thrown out of court, but was carried up on a writ of error.

Judges Ross and Gilbert, in affirming the decision of the lower court, followed the opinion in the case of Legget and wife vs. Ross and wife, 44 Pacific Reports 111., in which case the supreme court of Washington, where the lands in question are situated, held that the wife was not a necessary party to a proceeding where the husband only was a party, but was included by the judgment against her husband, rendered prior to the action involving the same matter.

Judge McKenna, in a lengthy dissenting opinion, differs widely from his colleagues in interpreting the decision referred to by them. He cites the laws of Washington concerning community property, and finds such conclusions illogical, and he quotes from other opinions on the same questions prior to that of Leggett vs. Rose to sustain his position.

THERE MAY BE A DUEL.

Senator Blackburn Believed to Be Consulting His Friends as to Challenging Logan Carlisle.

St. Louis, Oct. 6.—A special to the Republic from Washington City says: Rumors are in the air to the effect that Senator Blackburn may challenge Logan Carlisle to fight a duel, because of the latter's recently published card in which he declared it would be more of an honor to hold a joint debate on the financial question with a negro than with a Blackburn. So far as can be learned here, no challenge has been received. The senator left town Saturday and has not been heard of since, and the officials at headquarters are greatly annoyed at his failure to keep appointments. His departure is shrouded in mystery.

The theory announced here is that Blackburn is consulting with his friends preparatory to challenging Logan Carlisle.

The Comus at San Francisco.

San Francisco, Oct. 5.—The guns of the San Francisco forts again saluted the British warship Comus this morning. It was the third time she has entered this port in a little over a year. She is on her way from Esquimalt to the Central American and South American coasts to relieve H. M. S. Wild Swan, which was recently badly injured by striking a rock in Callao harbor, and merely put in here for mail and fresh water.

Labels That Are Fraudulent.

St. Louis, Oct. 6.—In the United States circuit court of appeals Judge Caldwell made an important decision regarding the false marking of bottles of liquor marked "Old Tom Gin, London," "Cognac Brandy, France," all of it having been made by a St. Louis distillery. In his opinion the judge decided that it was fraudulent for any concern to brand a distillery product with a foreign label and that such bogus branded goods are liable to seizure.

Shot for Two Bits.

Cincinnati, Oct. 6.—A special to the Commercial Tribune from Abbeville, S. C., says: Milledge Malone, a boy 14 years old, went with a shotgun to a colored woman, Mattie Hellman, who owed him 25 cents, and told her he would shoot her if she did not pay him. She replied that she had no money and he would have to shoot. Thereupon he leveled the gun, emptied both barrels into her head, killing her. He is in jail.

Spokane's Great Fair.

Spokane, Oct. 6.—The fourth annual fruit fair opened today with fine weather and a large attendance. It is the largest exposition of fruits, cereals and minerals ever collected in this section.

The fair will continue till the 17th. Large excursions are coming from the surrounding country and British Columbia.

Republican Wheelman's Day.

Chicago, Oct. 6.—Saturday, October 18, has been decided upon by the wheelman's department of the Republican clubs as Wheelman's day. Parades and meetings of cyclists will be held in every community of the United States where a wheelman resides.

CONNECTICUT ELECTIONS.

In the Town Elections the Democrats Concede a Republican Majority of Ten Thousand.

Hartford, Conn., Oct. 6.—Of the 196 towns in the state, elections were held in 162. Returns have been received at the Associated Press office from 146 of these towns, those not heard from being isolated and without wire communication, and containing so few voters as to be of inconsiderable importance. Of the 146 towns heard from 133 have elected the Republican ticket, which shows a gain of twelve towns over the election of last year. These towns have given a Republican majority averaging about 100, indicating an approximate majority in the state of 13,000. Of the 16 towns now missing 9 are considered as safely Republican, with insignificant Republican majorities. At Democratic headquarters, however, while they concede an apparent Republican majority of 10,000, or 12,000, they claim that local issues were too sharply drawn to permit an expression on the national issues, and that the Republican majority in Connecticut will not exceed 10,000.

WHERE THEY KILL TRAMPS.

Caught Stealing a Ride on One of Their Railroad Cars.

New York, Oct. 6.—A special from New Haven to the Evening World says the police of that city believe the brakemen of the Consolidated railroads have been ruthlessly murdering the tramps caught stealing rides. It is asserted that ten bodies, all mangled by being run over by trains, have been found on the tracks of the Consolidated within six months. The dispatch states that a man named Maloney, from Brooklyn, was shot today and thrown from the train by the trainhands, but survived his injuries and has given information to the authorities which led to the arrest of a brakeman named Bean. The latter, according to the story, confessed to the superintendent of police at New Haven that the train men had a practice of killing tramps found on their cars.

THE SMALL TORPEDO BOATS.

Portland Gets Her First Government Contract, for Two Boats.

Washington City, Oct. 6.—Secretary Herbert today finally awarded the contracts for building the smaller torpedo boats left to be distributed after the award of contracts yesterday for the big thirty-knot boats. Herreshoff, of Bristol, R. I., gets one twenty-two and one-half knot boat and two twenty-knot boats; Wolff & Zwicker, of Portland, Or., get two twenty-two and one-half knot boats, their first government contract; the Columbia Iron works, of Baltimore, gets one twenty-knot boat; the Hilliman Shipbuilding Company, of Philadelphia, gets the remaining twenty-two knot boats. The awards are generally in line with the original recommendations of the heads of bureaus.

The Floods in Mexico.

Guadalajara, Mex., Oct. 6.—Overland advices from Mazatlan state that the damage wrought by the recent floods in the state of Sinaloa is much greater than at first estimated. All the rivers in that state were out of their banks, and a number of villages and farmhouses were swept away. Over 100 bodies have been recovered, and many other persons are missing. The damage to shipping interests is believed to be very great, but reports as to the safety of coast vessels are meager. A full report of the damage has been forwarded to President Diaz. A public appeal will be made for funds to relieve the wants of the storm sufferers.

Oakdale Stage Again Held Up.

New Sonoro, Cal., Oct. 6.—The Oakdale stage that left here Monday night at 10 o'clock with five passengers was held up by a lone highwayman on Crimea hill, near the Crimea house. The mail pouch and Wells-Fargo wooden treasure box were rifled. Only a small sum was secured. The passengers were not molested. Mr. Barnett, the owner of the line, was driving. The presumption is that the robber thought a large sum of money was aboard, being shipped out by the sports who attended the races Sunday.

Hot Fighting This Time.

Havana, Oct. 6.—News has been received here of an engagement on Monday near Guamo, the western part of the province of Pinar del Rio, between Spanish troops under Gen. Bernal and Col. M. Romadoez, and insurgents under Antonio Maceo. The latter is reported to have lost eighty men killed and retreated with many wounded. The troops lost over 500 men. In the second engagement between the troops under Gen. Bernal and Maceo's forces, the latter lost 100 killed and had 200 wounded. The Spanish lost 49 men.

Don't overlook our mackintosh sale next Friday and Saturday, October 9 and 10. Rochester Clothing Company.

PARIS IN FULL DRESS.

The Superb Decorations for the Czar's Visit.

MILES OF MYRIAD COLOR.

Lined With Excited Crowds Yelling "Vive le Czar."

Paris Is Famous for Her Holiday Raiment, but Yesterday She Is Said to Have Surpassed Herself—The Reception of the Czar and Czarina Occasions the Greatest and Most Enthusiastic Assemblage of Her Citizens for Many, Many Years.

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Paris, Oct. 6.—The czar and czarina arrived here safely at Raneleigh station from Cherbourg at 10 o'clock this morning. The weather was fine and the countless decorations showed up splendidly in the sunlight. Their majesties were accorded a most rapturous reception, and reached the Russian embassy, where they will reside during their visit to this city, at 11 o'clock.

Crowds began gathering along the route of the procession shortly after daylight, and by 8 a. m. the neighborhood of the Avenue Bois de Boulogne, Place de l'Etoile, Avenue des Champs Elysees, Place de la Concorde, Ponte de la Concorde, Boulevard Saint Germain, Rue Saint Simon and Rue de Grenville, on which the Russian embassy is situated, were thronged with enthusiastic people. A double line of troops held the route from the railroad depot to the embassy. Shortly after 7 o'clock they were reinforced by gendarmes, sergeants de ville and detectives, including a number of agents of the Russian secret police and picked men from the Nihilist detective corps.

The decorations eclipsed anything ever seen in the French capital. Russian and French flags entwined or floating side by side predominated, but the trees, balconies, roofs, lamp posts, statues, anything and almost everything was utilized in draperies to impress the czar with the enthusiasm of France at the visit of her great friend. The trees, bared of natural foliage by the autumn blasts, were thickly covered with artificial leaves and flowers representing peach, almond and other blossoms. Rostral columns, forty feet high, painted to imitate stone and surmounted by Russian double eagles each six feet high, supporting imperial crowns, lined the Champs Elysees. The Place de Hotel de Ville was made brilliant with Venetian masts and colonnades decked with paper flowers, and the Tuilleries gardens were beautifully adorned with flags and statues.

The special train with President Faure, President of the Senate Loubet, President of the Chamber of Deputies Brisson, Premier Meline, cabinet ministers and others, arrived at Versailles at 8:30 a. m., the imperial train following closely. The czar and czarina were received at Versailles by M. Faure, after which they entered the president's train, the Russian train being too heavy for the light rails of the circular railroad. The party arrived at Raneleigh station, Paris proper, at 10 o'clock. At Raneleigh the czar and czarina were welcomed by the presidents of the senate and chamber of deputies, all the cabinet ministers, Gen. Saussier, the military governor of Paris; cardinal Richard, archbishop of Paris; the civil and municipal authorities and other high officials.

The arrival of the distinguished travelers was signalled to the expectant throngs by a fanfare of trumpets, after which there was a long roll from the drum corps. The guard of honor presented arms and the troops were called to attention from one end of the route to the other, causing the crowds to begin cheering from the depot to the embassy. About the station the air was rent with the roar of "Vive le Tsar," "Vive l'Empereur," "Vive la Republique." Hats, sticks, umbrellas, handkerchiefs, etc., were waved wildly. The czar wore the uniform of a colonel of the Russian Rifles, and across his breast was the scarf of the grand cordon of the Legion of Honor. He replied with a military salute to the "present arms" of the guard of the fervent welcome from the populace. President Faure, saluting the imperial couple, removed his hat, and at the same moment the battery at Mount Valerien fired the first shot of the imperial salute of 101 guns.

The usual formal presentations took place in the magnificent salon constructed expressly for the purpose, after which president Faure offered his arm to the czarina, and with the czar on his right, returned to the platform of the railroad station. The czar then reviewed the detachment of the Garde Republicaine on duty. When this ceremony was concluded, their majesties, President Faure and suite entered the gorgeous state carriage in waiting and the state entry into Paris was begun. The czar and czarina occupied a Berlin painted dark blue and lightened with red scroll work and brass mountings, and having large silver lamps at each corner. It was driven by a coachman in a long blue coat and brass buttons, red waistcoat, powdered wig and high hat. Three brilliantly liveried footmen occupied the back of the imperial carriage.

The scene outside the depot was one of frenzied enthusiasm. Shout after shout arose from the multitude. The cortege, en route, passed the Arc de Triomphe and was wildly cheered by immense crowds filling the avenues surrounding it. Descending the Champs Elysees the spectacle was marvelous, lavish decorations and cheering masses stretching as far as the eye could reach. There was one continuous roar of welcoming cries, among which "Vive l'Empereur," "Vive la Republique," "Vive le Tzar" and "Vive Faure" and "Vive la Presidente" were the most distinguished shouts. The crowds, tumultuously waving hats, etc., were held back by long lines of troops with glittering bayonets reflecting the sunshine, and whose brilliant uniforms and familiar red trousers—the French army predominating—formed a most pleasing edging to the background of roaring people and dazzling decorations. On every lamppost or similar point of vantage men and boys were perched or hanging on for dear life with hands and knees, gesticulating with patriotism or waving something continuously. On the Place de la Concorde the playing fountains were utilized as spots from which to view the procession, crowds standing on them and others in them, utterly regardless of the wetting in their anxiety to get a good view of the idol.

The route to the Russian embassy was equally thronged, and the applause from high-priced windows and balconies was as enthusiastic as that which their majesties received from the bourgeois, the ouvrieres, the grizettes and mammans of the more open portions of the city traversed by the Russian guests. The roofs were packed with people, and it would seem as if a special providence interposed to keep the most venturesome from toppling over into the streets.

There were fifteen carriages in the procession, escorted by detachments of the French African cavalry regiments, the famous Spahis, the gallant Chasseurs d'Afrique, the cuirassiers and the cavalry of the Garde Republicaine.

The carriages were driven postilion fashion. The first contained the czar and czarina and President Faure, the latter sitting with his back to the horses.

The president, after reaching the Russian embassy, remained with their majesties a quarter of an hour, during which the czar expressed to him how deeply he and the