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A SPLENDID SHOWING

REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF IMMIGRATION SOCIETY.

The First Annual Meeting of the Delegates, Since the Society's Organization Last January—The Legislature to Be Asked to Take Up the Work and Make it a Part of the Business of the Secretary of State's Office—The Washington Monthly to Be Continued—Officers Held Until March.

The first regular meeting of the delegates of that most important organization, the Washington State Immigration Association, since its formal gathering and organization of nearly a year ago, occurred at the office of Secretary Ling, of the Chamber of Commerce, yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock, with a representation of twenty-seven delegates from six counties.

The particularly important matter to come up before the annual meeting was the reading of the report of the executive committee, and possible discussion of the scheme that will be presented to the next legislature for continuing the work as already started and carried on until now, under the able administration of the officers of the society.

With these matters before the delegates President C. L. Webb called the meeting together and gave a brief review of the work of the past year. The roll call of counties was gone through with, showing members present from Clarke, King, Pierce, Whatcom, Yakima and Lewis counties. The limited representation was ascribable to the floods and the difficulty that would have been experienced had many others attempted to be present. Several letters and telegrams were received by Secretary Theodore P. Eaton from members expressing their regret at not being able to be present. Another thing that contributed to a small attendance was the fact that delegates appointed by Gov. McGraw to the general convention of last January did not understand that they were still members after the adjournment of the convention and were consequently unprepared in many cases to attend up such short notice.

The proceedings, however, were highly interesting yesterday and the report of the executive committee, a voluminous document, exhibited in connection with the financial report a flattering condition of the treasury and great and substantial benefits to the state. The report, signed by President Webb and Secretary Eaton, which was read by Maj. Cole, of Whatcom, was as follows:

"The organization of the committee was perfected by selection of the following officers: C. L. Webb, president; H. Bolster, vice president; George P. Eaton, secretary. Nine meetings of the committee have been held, January 16 and February 17 at Seattle; March 2 at Tacoma; March 16 at Spokane; April 11, May 11, June 15, August 22 and December 5 at Seattle. Under the plan of permanent organization adopted by the general convention held in this city January 13 and 14, 1896, several important duties were imposed on this committee, among those deemed vital to the success of the organization being:

"First—The organization of auxiliary associations in the various counties of the state, which should be entitled to membership in the state association upon payment of an entrance fee of $10.

"Second—The raising of funds by voluntary subscriptions for carrying on the work of the association.

"Third—The securing of reduced passenger rates West for intending settlers.

"During the earlier months of our existence the work of supplemental organization was pushed, through correspondence and the individual efforts of members of the committee and other energetic workers in the cause. The response to these efforts, we regret to say, was not so prompt or general as we had hoped for, in view of the enthusiasm and interest manifested at the general convention, many of the counties evincing no apparent interest either in the general work of the state board, or in local efforts for their own advancement. In the outcome, however, seventeen of the thirty-four counties of the state perfected organizations and paid in the required entrance fee; the list, in order of time, being as follows: January 22, Clarke; January 28, Clallam; February 3, Yakima; February 12, Adams; February 18, Whitman; February 22, Lewis; March 12, King; April 4, Whatcom; April 6, Pierce; April 20, Spokane; April 24, Asotin; April 28, Thurston; May 13, Snohomish; June 29, Klickitat; July 7, Columbia; July 25, Walla Walla; August 22, Douglas.

"Nevertheless, candor compels the statement that in many of these counties, so far as your committee is advised, no effort has been made toward carrying out the purposes of organization. Among the exceptions may be noted in alphabetical order the following counties:

"Adams county, which has sent East, under the auspices of the state association, two representatives, who spent a number of weeks in active personal work in the states of Iowa and Pennsylvania. A considerable immigration to that county during the current year is reported, while increased results from the work done are expected to accrue during the ensuing winter and spring.

"Clallam county, which, in addition to a live home organization, has maintained an Eastern office in St. Paul with satisfactory results. It is claimed that several hundred people have become residents of that county during the present year as a result of the work done.

"Pierce county has sent East two representatives, who have devoted several months to personal work, principally in Ohio. A home office has been maintained which has done effective work in the preparation and distribution of printed matter and in answering inquiries by mail and otherwise. They report a considerable number of new settlers already located, and prospects of more important results to accrue. The energy of this local auxiliary, moreover, has not been entirely devoted to sectional or local advancement. Aided by several gifted ladies and gentlemen, it has furnished for the columns of the state monthly many very excellent contributions, not of a purely local character, but of a broad, generous, state tone. The files of the paper will show that much excellent help has thus been furnished through the Pierce county association.

"Spokane county has maintained an energetic local organization, which has done excellent work for Eastern Washington in general, with abundant evidence of success.

"The Whitman county association has prepared and distributed a considerable amount of printed matter, and has sent East one representative, who reports very encouraging prospects for an influx of desirable settlers from Western Pennsylvania to that portion of the state.

"Yakima county has also been persistent and energetic in the work of securing new settlers, and several car loads of people have been brought there from the East.

"Some of the counties which have made no organized effort towards securing new settlers and enterprises have been largely benefited through individual efforts, notably Skagit and Island counties. Your committee, however, is convinced of the importance of local organization in order to secure the best results from the immigration movement, and urges upon each county the duty of working out its own salvation. An important function of the state association is to act as a facility whereby the work of local associations and public-spirited citizens may be rendered more effective and far-reaching.

"As to the second duty imposed upon your committee we think it will be painfully apparent to most of you, in view of the business and financial conditions of the past year, that the raising and collecting of funds by voluntary subscription for the prosecution of our work was not an easy undertaking. For a number of months our thoughts and activities were devoted mainly to efforts along this line. Not until the meeting of the committee held upon the 15th of June were the finances of the association upon such a basis as to insure the prosecution of the work along definite lines. All efforts to induce immigration may be classified under one or other of the following heads:

"First—To attract the attention of the prospective emigrant.

"Second—To arouse his interest and satisfy his desire for information, which objects may be attained, (a) by judicious use of printed matter and corespondence; (b) through direct personal agencies.

"Third—To provide him facilities for reaching his objective point with least outlay of time and money.

"Fourth—To locate him under right conditions after he gets there.

"The first object we sought to accomplish through the insertion of small ads. in a large number of Eastern newspapers.

"The second, through printed matter devoid of boom characteristics, and setting forth the facts concerning our resources, advantages and social conditions, the publications relied upon mainly being the official pamphlet issued by the secretary of state, in the preparation of which, and particularly the map accompanying the same, your committee had some small part; and the Washington State Monthly, issued by the association. Basing our judgment upon the large number of letters received from recipients in every part of the Union, as well as the favorable comments of our own citizens, these publications, we believe, have served their purpose admirably. In the direction of personal agencies, thirteen representatives of the association have visited the East and devoted in the aggregate months of time to active work in the states of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, South Dakota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska.

"Under the third head, the duty of securing reduced passenger rates West for intending settlers was one of those imposed upon us by the convention. Our efforts in this direction began early, and have been persistent. All officials of local transcontinental lines were responsive and desirous of co-operating in the attainment of the objects of the association, but obstacles to such concession were found in the provisions of the interstate commerce law and the agreement existing among the several roads constituting the Western Passenger Lines Association. However, we are now—and we regret to say only now—pleased to be able to say that we are in a position without entering into details of the arrangement to guarantee to the Eastern resident who shall become an actual settler within our state, or who shall come here with the bona fide intention of becoming an actual settler, a rate of $25 from St. Paul to Coast points, applicable to himself and all dependent members of his family, being equivalent to a reduction of one-half of current first-class rates.

"We come now to the fourth and last subdivision of our subject, the location of the settler after he gets here, and, as in some other classifications, in order of importance of action, the last should be first. The accomplishment of this purpose is the object and duty of the county auxiliary associations, and too much stress cannot be laid upon the importance of their getting ready to absorb and assimilate into the body politic the large additional population which we can say beyond the peradventure of a doubt, will soon be seeking homes within our borders.

"Our work along the lines laid down had been only fairly inaugurated when the disturbing influences of the recent political campaign began to be manifest. The results from Eastern advertising were disappointing, our Eastern representatives reported that politics was the one absorbing topic of conversation among all classes, the contributors to our funds felt that everything not excepting their individual hopes of salvation hinged upon the results of election. Under these circumstances your committee felt that the resources in hand should be husbanded, that no further contributions should be asked for, and that expenditures should be restricted within the limits necessary to the maintenance of the organization and proper conduct of a bureau of information. Along those lines, therefore, the work has been conducted. We may have erred, others might have done better, but we have simply followed our best judgment, and have no apologies or excuse to offer. In our opinion, notwithstanding all the adverse influences and obstacles merely hinted at herein, good has been accomplished more than commensurate with the amount expended, although in a work of this kind, it should be borne in mind the results are cumulative. The following is a partial statement of the business done:

Number of letters of inquiry received and answered 2,666
Number of individuals whose names and addresses were received through various indirect sources and supplied with information from the office 2,132

"When groups of people or prospective colonies have made inquiry through some one acting as their correspondent or agent, we have only included the individual making the inquiry in this enumeration, although all have been supplied with information.

Number of state pamphlets distributed through the mails and by individual presentation 6,000
Washington State Monthly, six issues, 20,000 each, total 120,000
Mails to addresses, out of state, 1,519 monthly, total 9,114
Mails to addresses within state, about 2,500 monthly, total 15,000
Additional number of copies either placed or in process of distribution to separate individuals 70,000
On hand of July, August and September issues, about 4,500 copies each; October, November and December issues, 2,500 each; total 21,000

"We have also on hand about 9,000 copies of state pamphlet and a large supply of state maps.

"The bulk of our inquiries, and those most promising of results, have been received from New York, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Iowa, Texas, Wisconsin, Michigan, Nebraska and Ohio, while scattering inquiries have been received from every other state, as well as Canada and the countries of Central and South America.

"The financial statement submitted herewith will show the sources whence our funds have been derived, and disbursements thereof. Attention is called to the fact that no funds have been received or asked for since August, and that while receipts are credited to the months of April, May, June, July and August, as per terms of our subscription lists, they were not, as intimated above, actually secured and available to the full extent until the month of June. We congratulate our membership upon the comparatively large cash balance on hand, which will enable the association to continue its work upon the present basis until after the adjournment of the approaching session of the legislature, at which it is hoped a suitable appropriation will be made for carrying on, under the direct control of the state, the work thus begun by your organization.

"Touching this point, section 8 of the report of your committee on permanent organization, made to the last convention, reads: 'We earnestly recommend that an appropriation of not less than $25,000 per annum be made by the next legislature of this state for immigration purposes.'

"Article 2, section 24, of the state constitution, provides: 'There shall be established in the office of the secretary of state a bureau of statistics, agriculture and immigration, and under such regulations as the legislature may provide.'

"Chapter 85, session laws of 1895, established such bureau and made an appropriation of $4,000 for carrying on the work of the bureau for two years. In addition, it was provided that all printing required by the bureau should be performed by the state printer at public expense.

"In the opinion of your committee no direct appropriation should be asked for the work of this association. Our efforts should be directed to securing an increased appropriation for the bureau already established, by law as an adjunct to the office of the secretary of state. The reasons for granting such appropriations are many and forcible. The country is on the eve of a business revival, the feeling of discontent is abroad in the land, the migratory spirit is aroused, the foundations for successful work have been laid, the season is auspicious, and, in short, all conditions are right for successful prosecution of the work, while the purpose in view, the development and upbuilding of a state, is a proper function of government.

"We recommend that the next meeting of your executive committee, our successors, be held in Olympia early during the session of the approaching legislature, with the purpose of bringing to bear all proper influence towards securing desired legislative action upon this subject; that this convention, after concluding its business, adjourn until some time in March, to a date to be fixed by the president of the association, who shall then, subsequent to the adjournment of the legislature, call a meeting for the purpose of determining the future course and policy of this organization."

The following shows the receipts and disbursements of the association from organization to December 8, 1896, inclusive:

RECEIPTS.

Membership entrance fees—Seventeen counties: Adams, Asotin, Clallam, Clarke, Columbia, Douglas, King, Klickitat, Lewis, Pierce, Snohomish, Spokane, Thurston, Walla Walla, Whatcom, Whitman and Yakima		$ 170 00
Subscriptions—		
Clarke county	$ 112 50	
King county	2,000 00	
Pierce county	1,350 00	
Spokane county	1,050 00	
Walla Walla county	150 00	
Whatcoom county	200 00	
Yakima county	25 00	
Great Northern Ry. Co.	1,250 00—	6,138 50
Washington State Monthly—		
Subscriptions, 2,550 in number	$637 50	
Advertisements	255 75—	893 25
Total receipts from all sources		$7,201 75

DISBURSEMENTS.

General office expense—		
Salaries	$1,176 67	
Furniture	195 65	
Traveling	199 00	
Postage	438 85	
Stationery and printing	244 63	
Sundry	244 39—	$2,499 67
Eastern newspaper advertising		155 65
Eastern personal agencies		785 49
Contingent expense (state canvas)		521 46
Washington State Monthly—		
Salaries	$ 687 49	
Printing	1,155 00	
Commissions	254 42	
Sundries	25 15—	2,122 06
Total expenditures		$6,945 75
Balance with treasurer		1,158 02

Following the reading of the report President Webb stated that the state of Washington had done more with her funds that the state of Oregon had with a fund of $38,000, out of which $30,000 had been spent. Mr. Nadeau moved the adoption of the report, and Mr. Jones, of Whatcom, seconded the motion. Incidental to his remarks, while seconding Mr. Nadeau's motion, Mr. Jones stated that the movement would have the hearty support and co-operation of Secretary of State-elect Jenkins, who was greatly interested in the work of the society.

A general discussion of the anticipated visit of President Webb to Governor-elect Rogers was held, in which no doubt was expressed that upon the fine showing of the report Mr. Rogers would prove an able ally to the efforts of the committee. It was also suggested that after the meeting in March, when the legislature will have expressed itself in regard to making an immigration department a portion of the department of state, the Washington State Immigration Association be perpetuated and that its efforts be directed toward the assistance of auxiliary or county organization. It was decided to print the report in pamphlet form for distribution among the contributing county organizations. The issue was limited to 1,000.

The matter of continuing the publication of the Washington Monthly was left to the discretion of the executive committee with the recommendation that the publication be continued. The officers of the society now holding positions were continued until the meeting in March, after which the session adjourned.

AMUSEMENTS.

Zeisler Recital Tonight.

Mme. Fannie Bloomfield Zeisler, who appears in a piano recital at the Seattle theater tonight, is everywhere conceded the greatest woman pianist in the world and a peer of the eminent virtuoso Paderewski. The Chronicle says of her playing Bach, Beethoven and Rubenstein:

"Bach's 'Toccata and Fugue' was beautifully played. Not a point was missed, and the intricate maze of counterpoint was unraveled with marvelous skill. Not only in this number, but also throughout the entire programme, the pianiste showed an intellectual grasp of the music, which revealed most thoroughly the beauties of the various compositions. The two short numbers by Beethoven were delightfully rendered, showing that even a simple composition can be made at times even more effective than the most elaborate efforts of the pianiste's art. Saint-Saens' transcription of the 'Chorus of Dervishes' exhibited Mme. Zeisler's perfect mastery of difficult octave passages, and the 'Turkish March' was played so exactly after the manner of Rubenstein that it needed but little effort of the imagination to recall the great master himself at the keyboard."

La Loie Fuller Friday Night.

Regarding La Loie Fuller, who will dance at the Seattle theater on Friday, the San Francisco Chronicle speaks as follows:

"The 'Dance of the Firmament' is a study of creation. The dancer appeared a sudden breaking of fire and from through the meaningless darkness. She stood a moment wrapped in the fire, then the great arms and wings of her dress rose and soared and waved. The colors changed upon the delicate striped fabric, and daylight grew all over the earth. The stars glistened, lightnings flashed, clouds accumulated and banded upon each other like piles of pink snow. Rose upon rose of dark mountains came out, yet in all the play of pigment and suggested action there was not one disclosure of mechanism and only a hint of what a superlative brain of invention and genius lies beneath Loie Fuller's madcap crown of golden hair."

The sale of seats begins today.

At the Third Avenue Theater.

The Orris Ober comedy company presented "A Clean Sweep" for the last time last night. Tonight the bill will be changed and two three-act comedies will be presented—"Mixed Pickles" and "For a Million." That clever little dancer, Zara, made another hit last night. She dances with a reckless abandon that fairly takes the house. She will be seen tonight in new dances, as wild, weird and grotesque as one might desire to see. "Mixed Pickles" and "For a Million" are both charming little comedies.

Love Finds a Way.

Katie Putnam, effervescent and irrepressible, closed her engagement at the Seattle theater last night before a fair-sized audience, numbering many of her old-time friends. "Love Finds a Way" was the piece chosen for Miss Putnam's last appearance here this season, and both the star and her support were happier in their parts than in "The Old Lime Kiln." There is less of the sensational element in it than in the piece presented Monday evening, and some of the scenes were effective stage pictures.

Art League Lecture Tonight.

The usual Tuesday evening art lecture before the Seattle Art League and School of Design this evening will be by Mrs. John C. Hogan. These lectures are given in the studio in the Hinckley building, and artists, teachers and students are cordially invited to attend. They commence at 7:30 o'clock and continue for half an hour.

Fannie Bloomfield-Zeisler.

This eminent artiste uses the Steinway piano only at all her recitals. Sherman, Clay & Co., the well-known music dealers, at 215 Second avenue, are the Pacific coast representatives for the Steinway. All sheet music sold at half price.

Co-operative Society Meeting.

The Co-operative Society will hold its regular monthly meeting this afternoon at 2 o'clock in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce. All members are urgently requested to be present.

The exhibition and sale of the works of the Ceramic Club will be held at MacDougall & Southwick's on Friday and Saturday; open evenings.

Football Saturday. S. A. C. vs. Puget Sound University. Game called at 2:30.

Basket ball. U. of W. vs. Y. M. C. A. Friday evening, December 11. Turner hall. Admission, 25 and 15 cents.

FOR RENT—The store now occupied by the M. D. Pease Millinery Co., 618 First avenue. Apply to M. & K. Gottstein.

Football Saturday. S. A. C. vs. Puget Sound University. Game called at 2:30.

ANVIL COFFEE
2 1-lb. Packages, 35c
TODAY.
THE PACKER OF THIS BRAND SAYS "IT'S HARD TO BEAT." AT THIS PRICE, WE THINK HE IS RIGHT.
The Seattle Trading Co. GROCERS 1311 OCCIDENTAL AVE.

REMOVAL SALE...
Prior to removal to Rialto Block we offer our entire stock at reduced prices.
FREDERICK, NELSON & MUNRO, Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, Crockery, Household Goods, 1213 to 1223 Second Av.

LIVES BUT TO DRESS.

THE KING OF DUDES SOJOURNING IN THIS CITY.

From His Early Youth He Has Been Possessed of an Irresistible Desire to Dress Well, and Now Having Acquired a Moderate Fortune He Is Able to Gratify That Desire to the Fullest Extent—The Li Hung Chang Overcoat Is His Masterpiece—A Trunk as Big as a Barn—Possessor of 200 Suits.

Here is news for the chappies. James Waldere Kirke, the king of the dudes, is in the city. This gentleman is the Beau Brummell of the period and is the happy possessor of 200 suits of clothes.

It is lucky that Congressman James Hamilton Lewis is not in town or there would be trouble. Col. Lewis has hitherto been the champion dresser in this neck of the woods, and he could hardly afford to have a better dresser than he is circulating around among his constituents. So far as the local chappies are concerned, they had better remain under cover

THE LI HUNG CHANG OVERCOAT AND JAMES WALDERE KIRK.

while the king of their tribe is in town, for they will stand no chance with a man who changes his clothing six times a day, and has 200 suits to draw on.

Just think of it, you ordinary dressers, who are trying to get up a reputation on five or six or a dozen suits of clothes. In the language of the yellow kid of the New York Journal, "you're not in it." Mr. Kirke lives to dress, and has made a life study of the subject. He is an affable, gracious potentate, and is always ready to give information to those who like to dress well, for next to dressing well himself he likes to see other people well attired.

Mr. Kirke is extremely modest in his demeanor. He is of medium size and has dark hair and eyes. Although he is only 30 years old he is slightly bald, which is doubtless due to the great weight of thought that is always on his mind, as to his dress. Although Mr. Kirke is the king of the dudes, he is a man of business ability. When 15 years of age he came West to hew out a fortune for himself. For a while he worked at anything that he could get to do, and with his savings he speculated in town lots in Kansas City and Denver, in mines at Cripple creek and elsewhere, and was occasionally a plunger in the Chicago wheat pit among the bulls and the bears. Whatever he went into he had the happy faculty of coming out of it on his feet; in short, he made money. Now he is a member of the firm of Brown Bros., of Detroit, with an income of $10,000 a year.

"With such an income," said the ruler and autocrat of the dudes, "I can fully gratify my tastes as to dress." Although he is the acknowledged leader in the matter of dress in the United States, he cares nothing for society. The dominant idea with him is to be always well dressed.

"You know," he said to a reporter last evening, "that every man has a hobby of some kind or other. Mine has been to dress. This idea is a part of my being. My much respected mother informed me that when I was three years old the desire to be decently and appropriately clothed was just as strong in me as it is at the present. I used to get mad if I was compelled to wear a dirty dress, and was as proud as a peacock when I was prettily attired. I was the same way during my schoolboy days. I was not born with a silver spoon in my mouth. On the contrary, my parents were not in affluent circumstances. I started out to take care of myself when I was 15 years of age, and though I had the usual ups and downs I was always particular about my clothes. Finally I made a good-sized fortune, and am able to fully gratify my taste as to dress, and I assure you that I do so."

"Other men have fast horses, others go in for yachting, some spend their money for wine; others at the gaming table, while I spend considerable of my income on dress. It affects no one but myself, and I contrive in one way and the other to extract a good deal of satisfaction out of my fad. I, however, while I have been moderately successful in life, have not forgotten my people, and they share my prosperity with me, although none of them are so extravagant in the matter of dress as I am."

While he was saying this he flicked the ashes off the cigar he was smoking, and gazed lovingly at a fancy figured vest, which hung on the corner of the bedstead; then his eyes rested fondly on a bunch of canes which had been placed carefully on the table. Continuing, the potentate of the heavy swells said:

"I spend about $5,000 a year on dress. There is an absence of all self-consciousness about me when I put on a new suit of clothes. Some men, you know, when they put on a new suit of garments appear awkward, and constrained when they wear a new garment for the first time, and they are guilty of all sorts of gaucheries, but with me it is not the case. I could put on a suit with as many hues in it as there were in Joseph's coat, and feel as completely at ease in it as though I had on an old business suit."

The monarch of the chappies then went to a trunk that is as large as a small barn and produced from one of its many recesses an overcoat. This garment he placed upon his person. It did not fit him exactly like the paper on the wall. Then he said:

"This is my celebrated Li Hung Chang overcoat. It derives its name from the fact that it is loose like the outer garment that was worn by the great Chinese viceroy during his stay in this country. It is made of heavy kersey after a design which I furnished to the tailor. The work was done by a tailor in Kansas City who is an artist. The cloth is a beautiful seal brown and has a fine finish. It is made very loose. In fact it is so loose that it would fit two men of my size. The shoulders are built out two inches wider than would be required in an ordinary coat. This is to produce the immense back, or what might be termed the Li Hung Chang effect.

"What is the correct things in sack suits? The most favorable material in the eyes of the best dressers is shepherd's plaid," and the king of the dressers pointed to a plaid suit that was stretched out on a table with the pants in wire stretchers, in order to keep them in form. The coat and vest should be double breasted, and the cap worn with this suit should also be of the same material as the suit. It makes a swell suit, I tell you."

"Fancy woolen waistcoats are in good form, the fancier the better. The Prince of Wales set this fashion this year by appearing in a gorgeous woolen waistcoat that was covered with flowers. The latest in frock coats are those made of Vienna cloth, with a velvet collar. For full evening dress a velvet collar is good form. I am very much in favor of a velvet collar, and think that it gives a tone to such garments that nothing else can impart. White duck waistcoasts are particularly up to date for evening parties or swell balls.

"Light, large checks or stripes are the correct thing in trousers. They must be worn with cutaway coats. Trousers should be cut an inch or an inch and a half smaller at the shoe than at the knee. It is true that this style is not becoming for men who have big feet," and his majesty gazed in an abstracted manner at his No. 3 patent leathers, and then an alarmed look came on his face as he caught sight of the No. 8 skates that revealed the generous proportions of the reporter's feet. "As for shoe those with round toes are considered in good form. I have just received a round-toed, heavy-soled tan shoe, which is the correct thing in New York, where they dress better than in any other city in the United States. The correct thing in hats are those of silk, but it looks awful bad to wear a silk hat with a sack coat. A sack coat is intended to be worn during business hours, and a silk hat should not be worn by a man during the time that he is attending to business.

"Who do I think is the best dresser in the United States? Well, that is a question that I have been asked before, and for personal reasons I do not care to answer the question. The New York papers award the palm to Willis Tiffany, Reginald Rives, C. D. Gibson, Richard Harding Davis, O. N. P. Belmont and W. C. Whitney. Which one of these gentlemen shows the most taste in the matter of his attire I am not prepared to say. I was at the horse show in New York this year and saw all of these gentlemen, and I must say that they show a great deal of correct taste and that they are well groomed and in good form," and then the great dresser looked fondly at a rainbow-hued necktie that was hanging on the washstand that would have made one of Col. James Hamilton Lewis' Italian sunset ties fairly blush with shame, for its lack of brilliant coloring.

"A man who desires to dress well can, if he is a little observing, secure many valuable pointers from the leading actors in society dramas. They are nearly always up to date, and many of them show decided talent in the matter of dress. Take John Drew; he is a fine dresser, and could be copied to advantage by those who have not the time or the originality to think out designs for coats or waistcoats.

"The proper thing in shirts are red and white and black and white checks. In neckwear, the correct thing are those of a very brilliant hue. They run to plaids, and can be tied in any shape desired. I usually wear this pearl pin. I bought it in Paris a year ago. I suppose that I went into fifty shops before I got just the shape of pin that I desired, and the jeweler charged me $1,500 for it, but I would not take double that sum, for it is just what I want. In the matter of rings I wear a half dozen. I have diamond, turquoise and other rings, and I consider them to be in good form. One of these rings is a five-karat diamond." Then the reporter was shown the interior of one of the king's big trunks. It will hold thirty shirts, 100 collars, fifty neckties, twenty-five suits of clothes and a thousand other accessories of his toilet.

STEAMER WILLAPA DUE.

A Rumor That the Company Would Get Another Steamer Denied.

Steamship Willapa is due to arrive from Alaska. She was expected yesterday, but no word of her arrival on the Sound was received. Should she get in on time she will sail again December 10 at 10 o'clock in the morning.

Periodically a rumor is given circulation that a new steamer is to be operated by the Alaska Steamship Company in connection with the Willapa. The latest of these, and which is declared utterly without foundation by the managers of the line, appeared in the Juneau Mining Record, as follows:

"The Steamer Alliance is under charter to the Alaska Steamship Company and is being put into shape for service as a companion vessel to the Willapa, alternating with the latter boat in regular weekly service to and from the cities of the Sound. The Alliance will make her first trip early in January, and this arrangement will continue in force until the arrival from Eastern waters of a new and elegant passenger steamer, recently purchased by the company and now being put in shape for the voyage around the Horn. She will replace the Alliance and the latter will be held as a reserve boat, ready to take the place of either of the others of the line should occasion arise."

Both the chartering of the steamer Alliance and the purchase of the "new and elegant passenger steamer" were yesterday denied by C. E. Peabody, managing owner of the Willapa.

City Hall Notes.

A petition for free water for Mrs. F. Davis, corner of Tenth avenue south and Weller street, was yesterday filed with the city clerk.

A time of celebration comes at the city hall tomorrow, for it is pay day. Incidentally, many others will be gladdened, for the city will pay bills tomorrow.

The board of public works will notify property owners on First avenue, between King and Norman streets, that the street will have to be repaired. If it is not, the board will cause it to be fenced in, preventing ingress and egress. This property is on the land platted as Seattle tide lands, and in the present state of titles on the land, an assessment cannot be made with any surety of being paid.

Damaging a Reputation.

The reputation, originally good, of many proprietary articles, is in some instances damaged by that most egregious of all business follies, flamboyant advertising. The public soon becomes disgusted with an article concerning which statements are made with the evident design of hoodwinking it, by reckless claims of impossible merits. It has ever been the aim of the proprietors of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters to make the published allegations relating to it conform with reason and proven facts. That they have succeeded in this laudable design is shown by the fact that their remedy is not only popular, but widely respected. Experience without the aid of bombast, has demonstrated that it is a tonic of the first order, a safe and thorough remedy for and preventive of malarial diseases, a salutary anti-spasmodic and remedy for debility, and a capital corrective of disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels.

A First-Class Juneau Hotel.

Messrs. Olds & Orton have just completed a large steam heating plant in the Occidental hotel, Juneau. These gentlemen are both pioneers of Alaska and their enterprise has made the Occidental one of the best hotels on the Coast.

STRIKE AT MORAN'S.

FIFTY MEN QUIT WORK AND WILL LEAVE TOWN.

Because the Company Posted a Notice Saying That the Shops Would Be Operated Seven and One-Half Hours a Day Instead of Ten, Thereby Cutting Wages During the Winter From $3 a Day to $2.25—Moran Says the Cut in Time Was Made Necessary Because of the Short Days, There Not Being Light Enough to Run a Full Day—The Men Wanted Ten Hours' Pay for the Seven and One-Half Hours' Work, Which Was Refused—Four of Them Leave for San Francisco, the Others Will Leave Sunday—The Other Men Not Affected.

Men were gathered about the entrance to the Moran foundry yesterday, and they tip-toed and peered over each other's shoulders at a paper posted on the fence. It was a notice as follows:

"Commencing Tuesday, December 8, shop will be operated for seven and a half hours each day, commencing at 8 o'clock a. m. and quitting at 4:30 p. m.

"MORAN BROS. COMPANY."

The men read the notice in groups of two and three. Then they drew away and consulted. Seven hours and a half a day at 30 cents an hour meant $2.25. They had been getting $3. It was not right, they whispered to one another. Then they quit whispering and spoke aloud. "It's not right—we won't stand it—we'll quit—we'll strike." Together they left the foundry. There was no trouble—no demands were made. It was not a strike, simply a "quit." The quitters numbered about fifty, and were the fitters, riveters, shippers and caulkers, holders-on and rivet heaters, who have been employed in the construction of the hulls of the United States revenue cutter Golden Gate and the government torpedo boat. This will cause hull construction to come to a standstill. About 125 carpenters, boiler makers and machinists are left in the shops. They will continue work on the new schedule, and have expressed no dissatisfaction.

The company's position was easily explained. They could not afford during the short winter days to pay for ten hours when there was working light for only seven and a half hours. "As we understand," said Robert Moran yesterday, "the workmen who have struck in our yard claim to have a grievance in the fact that we refuse to pay for ten hours' time when men are working seven and one-half hours. We employ all our help at a stated price per hour's work, and it is our intention always, when business and other conditions justify, to operate our shops for a period of ten hours as a working day. A large part of our work has to be carried on practically out of doors, and during the past six weeks we have been greatly bothered by the weather and short days. We provided artificial light in the hope that we might continue with ten hours as a working day, though we were forced to the conclusion that the work could not be carried on in an economical manner in that way, and hence concluded yesterday to make the working day seven and one-half hours, commencing at 8 o'clock in the morning and stopping at 4:30 in the evening. Notice to that effect was posted in the various departments of our works.

"These arrangements were not satisfactory to part of the men, hence the strike, unless we would agree to pay for ten hours' service for seven and a half hours' work. Of course we could not consent to that. Fully two-thirds of our men have taken a reasonable view of the matter and continued at work, and we do not apprehend any difficulty in securing help to take the place of those who have discharged themselves. At any rate, there will be no service paid for that is not rendered."

Meanwhile the strikers were dispersing themselves in as many saloons as possible, and were celebrating their voluntary holiday after the most approved fashion. All had money, for they had been paid a month's wages the preceding Thursday. Many had not been in the yards since payday, and it was when told of the new order by their comrades that they decided to promote their staying away into a "strike."

"Why did we quit? Well, just say we're all to d— lazy to work," said one of the strikers. It was in a saloon on the water front, and he leaned as he spoke on the bar.

"That cut in time was a way they have of cutting wages. We don't want the earth. We're willing to work ten hours for $3. As we can't do that we've simply quit, that't all. Why, look here, will you?" He drew from his pocket a ticket to San Francisco. "That talks, don't it? There were four of us went this morning in the Puebla and forty-four of us will go down in the Walla Walla."

"Oh, there are others," said the saloon proprietor, airily.

"Yes, but not in this town," was the response. "We are the people. When we go they won't get anyone else in a hurry. Wages in San Francisco is $3.25 a day. Who's going to come here for $2.25? No, I ain't going to work for no Union Iron Works. No Union for me. I'll go back to an old job at Hunter's point. They're taking seventy-five sheets off the Gainsborough. The Risdon Iron Works is the ones. There ain't many like us. We're Scotch, every one. Scotch is the ship builders. Look at the Campania, the Lucania and the City of Rome. All Scotch. Why, I've worked in every yard in the country; Chester, Newport News, Chicago, Lake Superior, San Francisco and the rest of them."

"It's a wonder you wouldn't take a tumble to yourself once in a while—just once in a while," said another striker, who stood by. Then the talkative one said no more.

Moran Bros. will write to points on the Coast for workmen at once. They anticipate no trouble in securing help. The Golden Gate was to have been launched the latter part of this month, but this complication makes it uncertain. The company's government contract will not be affected by the strike, which is excused as beyond control.

Insurance companies claim that cycling is more dangerous than traveling either by railway or by ship.

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