THE NATION'S FUNDS.

SECRETARY CARLISLE SUBMITS HIS ANNUAL REPORT.

Revenues $400,000,000, Expenditures $434,000,000, Deficit $25,000,000—Treasury Notes Should Be Retired—National Banks—The Protective Policy.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Secretary Carlisle, in his annual report on the state of finances, shows the revenues of the government from all sources to have been $409,475,488, and the expenditures $434,473,654, which leaves a deficit for the year ended June 1, 1896, of $25,203,966. In addition to the ordinary revenues collected during the year the cash in the treasury was increased by the following sums: From the sale of $100,000,000 4 per cent. thirty-year bonds, $111,166,348, and from the issue of 4 per cent. bonds in liquidation of interest accrued on refunding certificates converted during the year, $4,130, making a total of $111,170,478.

As compared with the fiscal year 1895, the receipts for 1896 increased $19,102,205, of which the following are the principal items of increase:

Customs	$7,862,134
Internal revenue	2,341,192
Profits on coinage bullion deposited, etc.	1,256,512
Postal service	5,516,080

There is shown to have been a decrease in the ordinary expenditures of $4,015,862. The revenues of the government for the current fiscal year are thus estimated, upon the basis of existing laws:

From customs	$148,000,000
Internal revenue	150,000,000
Miscellaneous sources	20,000,000
Postal service	89,793,120
Total	$407,793,120

The expenditures for the same period are estimated at $472,793,120, leaving an estimated deficiency for the year of $64,500,000.

These estimates of receipts and expenditures, the secretary says, are made upon the assumption that there will be no substantial change in existing business conditions, and that the present scale of public expenditures will not be reduced. He adds:

"But if our ordinary business activity should be resumed and the consumption of articles subject to taxation should increase to its normal proportions, there may be in fact no deficiency in our revenues."

Retirement of Notes.

In his discussion of the currency question, the secretary makes an exhaustive argument in favor of the retirement from circulation of United States and treasury notes, in the course of which he says:

"Our experience since the resumption of specie payments has so thoroughly demonstrated the impolicy of attempting to maintain the circulation of these notes as a permanent part of our currency that further argument upon the question seems to be unnecessary, except for the purpose of again pressing the subject upon the attention of congress and urging the prompt adoption of such measures as will, within a reasonable time, eliminate this element of weakness from our system. The maintenance of a policy which necessarily imposes upon the government the burden of furnishing gold at the public expense to those who may demand it for use or hoarding at home or for export to other countries, cannot be justified upon any ground of expediency or sound financial principles.

"Although the actual ability of the government to redeem its notes promptly in gold coin may be undisputed, still the question whether they will be, or ought to be, so redeemed, must always be open to public discussion, and it is well known that the constant agitation of this question during the past few years has upon several occasions greatly imperiled the safety of our entire currency system. So long as the United States notes remain in circulation, questions as to the mode and manner of their redemption, and as to the means of procuring and maintaining a coin reserve for that purpose will be made political issues, and so long as these questions remain in politics public confidence in the stability of our currency must be more or less distributed. We must not be deluded into a feeling of security by the fact that there has been a suspension of gold withdrawals during the last few months, and a large accession to our stock of gold from abroad during the same time, because there is no sufficient reason to believe that this condition of affairs will be permanent if our existing system is maintained. No system of coinage that can be devised will furnish either gold or silver unless it pays for it with means already collected by taxation or by contracting an indebtedness to be paid by the people in the future. I am thoroughly convinced that the retirement and cancellation of United States notes of both classes under such reasonable limitations and restrictions as to time and methods as congress may seem proper to prescribe, or as a prudent secretary of the treasury would adopt in the exercise of his official discretion, would not result, either permanently or temporarily, in an injurious contraction of the currency."

Three Per Cent. Bonds Needed.

Mr. Carlisle renews his recommendation made in his report that the secretary of the treasury should be authorized to issue from time to time bonds payable in gold, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 3 per centum per annum, and having a long time to run, and to exchange such bonds for United States notes and treasury notes upon such terms as might be most advantageous to the government or to sell the bonds abroad for gold whenever in his judgment it might be advisable to do so, and use the gold thus obtained in making redemptions of outstanding notes. He gives in detail his reasons for carrying this plan into effect, saying:

"Whatever plan may be finally adopted for the retirement of United States notes and treasury notes, it will fail to afford complete protection to the government against demands for gold in the future unless it includes a provision relieving the treasury from the obligation to redeem national bank notes, except such as are worn, mutilated or defaced, and the notes of failed banks, or requires these institutions to keep their 5 per cent. redemption fund in gold and to deposit gold coin for the withdrawal of bonds when circulation is to be surrendered or reduced."

Amendments to Banking Laws.

Secretary Carlisle also renews his recommendation for such amendments to the national banking laws as would permit the issue of circulating notes equal in amount to the face value of the bonds deposited, and reduce the tax on notes to ¼ of 1 per centum per annum, and that authority be given to establish branch banks for the transaction of all kinds of business now allowed except the issue of circulating notes. Continuing he says:

"It is believed a careful consideration of the existing situation and conservative reliance upon improved business conditions in the future, fully justify the conclusion that the estimated deficiencies for the current year and after the year 1898 will not be realized unless our public expenditures shall be very materially increased by acts of congress, and that, with proper economy in administration and such reductions as might be made without detriment to the public service, the receipts would be equal to the disbursements in 1898. But, however this may be, the condition of the treasury is such that no revenue legislation is immediately necessary or can become necessary for a considerable time to enable the government promptly to meet all its ordinary obligations. Although the receipts from the ordinary sources of revenue during the last three fiscal years has been less than the expenditures, there have been at all times sufficiently available funds in the treasury to maintain an efficient public service and discharge the current obligations of the government, and no public creditor has been delayed in the collection of his claim nor has the business of the country ever been disturbed by a doubt concerning the ability of the government to defray its ordinary expenses. What is most needed at present is not more taxes, but more economy in appropriations and expenditures. The great increase in the ordinary expenditures of the government during the last seven years has been without precedent in our history, in time of peace, and presents a subject which demands the most serious consideration of congress. In my opinion, we have reached a situation which not only forbids the favorable consideration of measures calculated to augment our annual outlay, but which obviously demands thorough revision of our permanent appropriation laws and the enforcement of strict economy in future annual legislation on this subject. But unless these receipts are increased by improved business conditions, or our annual expenditures are reduced, a time will arrive when provision must be made for additional revenue, and if the expenditures of the government shall be increased by acts of congress, the necessity for such a measure will arise earlier than the present situation seems to indicate."

The Policy of Protection.

On the subject of protection in this connection, the secretary says in part:

"So long as the income of the government from customs and internal taxes exceeds its expenditures the fact that protective duties were destructive of revenue, although clearly apparent to all who observed the practical operation of the system, did not attract the attention of the public generally; but the situation has been materially changed since 1892, and hereafter it will be possible to sacrifice revenue to protection without seriously embarrassing the fiscal affairs of the government by depriving it of an income sufficient to defray its expenditures. If the usual proportion of this income is hereafter to be derived from taxes on imported goods, the protective theory must be abandoned as the basis of our legislation upon the subject, and a well considered and consistent revenue system must be substituted in its place; and, in my opinion, this can be done without material injury to any trade or industry now existing in this country. The danger of a large foreign competition in our home market and the alleged injurious effects of such competition upon the interests of domestic labor, have not only been greatly exaggerated in the past, but are less now than at any time heretofore, and must continue to grow less hereafter. In view of the comparatively small and constantly decreasing part of our laboring population that could be affected by a repeal of all duties, a movement for the imposition of higher duties on important goods cannot be regarded as justifiable upon any of the grounds usually urged in support of such measures by the advocates of the protective theory."

After furnishing a long array of figures to bear out his statements, the secretary continues:

"If this view of the subject is correct it is evident new objects of taxation must be included in our tariff schedule, or the attempt to secure the usual proportion of revenue from customs abandoned, and some other method of raising means to support the government must be adopted. When the true principles of taxation are recognized and applied in our financial legislation there will be no difficulty in securing ample revenue for the support of the government in the exercise of all proper functions, without subjecting our industries to injurious and unnecessary burdens and our trade to injurious and unnecessary restrictions."

CUBA'S CLAIM TO AID.

Continued From First Page.

wholly over to the side of Monroe, as Texas and Austria forced his hands in Spain. The principle thus avowed by Canning added little to the European law of intervention; but the principle avowed by Monroe created an entire body of American jurisprudence. As an isolated act it meant little, but in Monroe's view it was not an isolated act; it was a part of a system altogether new and wholly American.

"Monroe passed no time in doubts or hesitation. In his annual message of December, 1823, he announced the principle (the Monroe doctrine) that the new nations which his act alone recognized as independent, were by the act placed outside the European system, and that the United States would regard any attempt to extend that system among them as unfriendly to the United States. From that day to this the American people have always and unanimously supported and approved the Monroe doctrine. They have needed no reasoning to prove that it is vital to their safety."

The report then takes up the recognition of Texas, and quotes at length from the executive and commercial utterances preceding that action. President Andrew Jackson, in his Texas message of December 21, 1836, said:

"In the preamble to the resolution of the house of representatives it is distinctly intimated that the expediency of recognizing the independence of Texas should be left to the decision of congress. In this view, on the ground of expediency, I am disposed to concur; and do not, therefore, consider it necessary to express any opinion as to the strict constitutional right of the executive either apart from or in conjunction with the senate, over the subject. It is to be presumed that on no future occasion will a dispute arise, as none has heretofore occurred between the executive and the legislative branches, and the exercise of the power of recognition. It will always be considered consistent with the spirit of the constitution, and most safe that it should be exercised, when probably leading to war, with a previous understanding with that body by whom war alone can be declared, and by whom all the provisions for sustaining its perils must be furnished. Its submission to congress, which represents in one of its branches the states of this Union and in the other the people of the United States, where there may be reasonable ground to apprehend so grave a consequence, would certainly afford the fullest satisfaction to our country and a perfect guarantee to all other nations, of the justice and prudence of the measures which might be adopted."

The report continues:

"The initiative thus asserted by congress and conceded by President Jackson to congress in the case of the recognition of Texas was followed in the case of Hungary by President Taylor, who authorized his agent to invite the revolutionary government of Hungary to send to the United States a diplomatic representative, since the president entertained no doubt that, in such case, at the next meeting of congress, 'her independence would be speedily recognized by that enlightened body.' Until now, no further question has been raised in regard to the powers of congress."

The cases of Hayti and Santo Domingo are passed over as governed by peculiar influences.

"In every instance the only question that has disturbed the intervening powers," the report continues, "has regarded neither the right nor the policy as much as the time and mode of action. The only difference between European and American practice, was that the United States aimed at moderating or restricting the extreme license of European intervention, and this was the difference which brought the United States nearly into collision with Europe in 1861 and 1862. Lords Palmerston and Russell, as well as the Emperor Napoleon and his ministers, entertained no doubt of their right to intervene even before our civil war had actually commenced, and accordingly recognized the insurgent states as belligerents in May, 1861, although no legal question had yet been raised, requiring such a decision. The United States government never ceased to protest with the utmost energy against the act as premature and unjust, and this last and most serious case of interference in which the United States were concerned, as an object of European intervention, revealed the vital necessity of their American system at the same time that it revealed the imminent danger of its destruction."

The report then gives the circumstances under which the Southern Confederacy was recognized, tracing in detail the diplomatic correspondence.

Cuba Entitled to Recognition.

Under the subhead "Cuba" the report concludes as follows:

"Into this American system, thus created by Monroe, in 1822-23, and embracing then, besides the United States, only Buenos Ayres, Chile, Colombia and Mexico, various other communities have since claimed and in most cases have received admission, until it now includes all South America, except the Guianas, all Central America except the British colony of Honduras, and the two black republics of Spanish Santo Domingo and Haiti in the Antilles.

"No serious question was again raised with any European power in regard to the insurrection or independence of their American possessions, until in 1868 a rebellion broke out in Cuba, and the insurgents, after organizing a government and declaring their independence, claimed recognition from the United States. The government of the United States had always regarded Cuba within the sphere of its most active and serious interests. As early as 1825, when they recognized the states of Colombia and Mexico, they were supposed to be preparing an expedition to revolutionize Cuba and Porto Rico, and the United States government interposed its friendly offices with those governments, to request their forbearance.

"The actual condition of Spain seemed to make her retention of Cuba impossible, in which case the United States would have been obliged, for their own safety, to prevent the island from falling into the hands of a stronger power in Europe. That this emergency did not occur may have been partly due to the energy with which Monroe pronounced 'our right and our power to prevent it,' his determination to use all the means within his competency 'to guard against and forfend it.' This right of intervention in matters relating to the external relations of Cuba, asserted and exercised seventy years ago, has been asserted and exercised at every crisis in which the island has been involved.

"When the Cuban insurgents in 1869 applied to the United States for recognition President Grant admitted the justice of the claim and directed the minister of the United States at Madrid to interpose our good offices with the Spanish government in order to obtain by a friendly arrangement the independence of the island. The story of that intervention is familiar to every member of the senate and was made the basis of its resolution last session requesting the president once more to 'interpose his friendly offices with the Spanish government for the recognition of the independence of Cuba.' The resolution then adopted by congress was understood to carry with it all the consequences which necessarily would follow the rejection by Spain of friendly offices. On this point the situation needs no further comment. The action taken by congress, in the last session was taken 'on great consideration and on just principles,' on a right of intervention exercised twenty-seven years ago, and after a patient delay unexampled in history.

"The interval of nine months which has elapsed since that action of congress has proved the necessity of carrying it out to completion. In the words of the president's annual message, 'the stability of two years' duration has given to the insurrection the feasibility of its indefinite prolongation in the nature of things and, as shown by past experience, the utter and imminent ruin of the island unless the present strife is speedily composed.' We are, in our opinion, conclusive evidence that the inability of Spain to deal successfully with the insurrection has become manifest, and it is demonstrated that her sovereignty is extinct in Cuba for all purposes of its rightful existence—a hopeless struggle for its re-establishment has degenerated into strife which means nothing more than the useless sacrifice of human life, and the utter destruction of the very subject matter of the conflict.

"Although the president appears to have reached a different conclusion than ourselves, we believe this to be the actual situation of Cuba, and being unable to see that further delay could lead to any other action than that which the president anticipated, we agree with the conclusion of the message, that in such case our obligations to the sovereignty of Spain are superseded by higher obligations which we can hardly hesitate to recognize and discharge.'

"Following closely the action of President Monroe in 1818, congress had already declared in effect its opinion that there can be no rational interference except on the basis of independence. In 1822, as now, but with more force, it was objected, as we have shown, that the revolted states had no government to be recognized. Divisions and even civil war existed among the insurgents themselves.

"Among the Cubans no such difficulty is known to exist. In September, 1895, as we know by official documents printed on the spot, the insurgent government was regularly organized, a constitution adopted, a president elected, and in due course the various branches of administration set in motion. Since then, so far as we are informed, this government has continued to perform its functions undisturbed.

"On the military side, as we officially know, they have organized, equipped and maintained in the field sufficient forces to baffle the exertions of 200,000 Spanish soldiers. On the civil side they have organized their system of administration in every province, for, as we know officially, they 'roam at will over at least two-thirds of the inland country.'

"Diplomatically, they have maintained a regularly accredited representative in the United States for the past year, who has never ceased to ask recognition, and to offer all possible information. There is no reason to suppose that any portion of the Cuban people would be dissatisfied by our recognizing their representative in this country, or that they disagree in the earnest wish for that recognition.

"The same thing could hardly be said of all the countries recognized by Monroe in 1822; Greece had no such stability when it was recognized by England, Russia and France; Belgium had nothing of the sort when she was recognized by all the powers in 1830. Of the states recognized by the treaty of Berlin in 1878 we need hardly to say more than that they were the creatures of intervention.

"The only question that properly remains for congress to consider is the mode which should be adopted for the step which congress is pledged next to take.

"The government of the United States entertains none but the friendliest feelings toward Spain. Its most anxious wish is to avoid even the appearance of an unfriendliness, which is wholly foreign to its feelings. For more than a hundred years, amidst divergent or clashing interests, and under frequent and severe strains, the two governments have succeeded in avoiding collision, and there is no friendly office which Spain could ask which the United States, within the limits of their established principles and policy, would not be glad to extend. In the present instance, they are actuated by an earnest wish to avoid the danger of seeming to provoke a conflict. The practice of Europe in regard to intervention, as in the instances cited, has been almost invariably harsh and oppressive. The practice of the United States has been almost invariably mild and forbearing. Among the precedents which have been so numerously cited, there can be no doubt as to the choice. The most moderate is the best. Among these the attitude taken by President Monroe in 1822, is the only attitude which can properly be regarded as obligatory for a similar situation today. The course pursued by the United States in the recognition of Colombia is the only course which congress can consistently adopt."

Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills, which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge, that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, laxatives or other remedies are then not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

Cheap tea—you think we mean trash; we don't—we mean *Schilling's Best*. It is the cheapest tea in the United States.

If you don't like it, your grocer will give your money back. It costs him nothing.

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NEWS FROM TACOMA.

MRS. W. H. REID SENDS A BULLET THROUGH HER HEART.

Controlled by a Momentary Impulse She Commits Suicide—A Trapper Frozen to Death in the Cascade Mountains—Gov. Rogers Chooses His Private Secretary.

Tacoma Bureau of the Post-Intelligencer, 1123 Pacific Avenue.

TACOMA, Dec. 21.—Special.—Mrs. William H. Reid, wife of Municipal Judge Reid, committed suicide at her home, corner of North Ninth and I streets, today, by shooting herself through the heart. The act, apparently, was unpremeditated, and the news of the suicide has shocked the wide circle of Judge and Mrs. Reid's friends. The judge was holding court at the time, and on receiving tidings of his wife's death adjourned court and hastened to his home in company with Clerk Shane.

Arriving at the house, the body was found where it had fallen when the fatal shot was fired. It lay in the hallway just outside the bedroom door. The bed chamber is a large room on the second floor in the front of the house. Mrs. Reid was fully dressed and had been preparing to go down town to do some Christmas shopping. Near the body lay the revolver with which she had taken her life.

Mrs. Reid had been ailing from chronic metritis for three weeks past, but had been improving of late and was on the road to complete recovery. The disorder is a nervous one peculiar to women, and is accompanied with severe pain and often hysteria. Mrs. Reid had suffered with hysteria a number of times, and her relatives believe that she took her life in a moment of despondency and pain. The revolver was kept in a stand drawer, and it was evident that, opening the drawer for some article she wanted, the ailing woman caught sight of it, when a sudden temptation to end her sufferings seized her. Without a moment's hesitation she placed the weapon to her breast and fired. The bullet penetrated her heart, producing instant death.

Mrs. Reid's sister-in-law, Mrs. Whitlock, was down stairs attending to some domestic duties when the shot was fired. She hastened up stairs and found the suicide in the throes of death. The unfortunate woman was beyond human aid, and the shocking news was telephoned to Judge Reid, who had only left the house a half-hour before.

The suicide was 35 years old and had been married seven years. She was a native of Red Bank, N. J. Mrs. Reid, whose maiden name was Addie Whitlock, was an exceptionally bright and entertaining woman, and was noted for her charitable traits. She was one of the managers of the Sheltering Arms, a home for small children, and was untiring in her efforts in all sorts of church and charitable work.

The remains were placed in charge of Undertaker Hoska. No arrangements have as yet been made for the funeral.

FATE OF A CASCADE TRAPPER.

Overcome by Cold He Sinks Into the Sleep of Death.

TACOMA, Dec. 21.—Special.—H. C. Allen, a trapper, living at Buckley, died from cold and exposure in the Cascade mountains about December 12. His body, frozen stiff, was found by a rescuing party December 15 in the Green Water country.

Allen was the father of Mrs. J. Conway, of Buckley, and was 40 years old. He had been engaged in trapping game in the mountains near Silver creek in company with Frank Christoff. The two trappers occupied a cabin together in the mountains, but each had a separate camp. They met as the needs of their work demanded. One day in the early part of the month Christoff went to the rendezvous and found a note written on a piece of coarse brown paper, signed by Allen, in which he said that he was discouraged by the poor luck he had met and had started for Buckley, intending to quit for the season. He said he had only caught one marten and that the weather was too severe for him to continue trapping. Christoff put his affairs at his own camp in shape and started for Buckley, arriving there December 11. On inquiring he found that Allen had not put in an appearance. A searching party was at once organized, and, amply equipped and provisioned, the rescuers started for the camp of the trappers.

Four days later the party arrived at Allen's camp, high in the Cascades. It was deserted and the ground around was covered with a heavy fall of snow. After an hour's search the body of Allen was found leaning against a tree about a quarter of a mile from his camp. He had evidently been overcome by the cold, and, falling asleep, had been frozen to death.

The body was buried on the spot by the party, which thereupon returned. The deceased was a member of the G. A. R. post at Buckley. His comrades will exhume the remains in the spring and bring them to Buckley for burial.

ROGERS' PRIVATE SECRETARY.

Governor-elect Chooses John E. Ballaine, a Newspaper Man.

TACOMA, Dec. 21.—Special.—It is announced that Governor-elect Rogers has selected John E. Ballaine as his private secretary. He is a Silver Republican, and at one time was a newspaper correspondent at Olympia. Ballaine has been assistant city editor of the Washington Post.

Reception to Right Rev. O'Dea.

TACOMA, Dec. 21.—Special.—Right Rev. E. J. O'Dea, bishop of Nisqually, was tendered a reception tonight at the Tacoma hotel by citizens of Tacoma. The affair was attended by 200, and speeches were made by Gov.-elect Rogers, Col. Williamson, Judge Elwood Evans and Bishop O'Dea.

Puget Sound Pioneer Dead.

TACOMA, Dec. 21.—Special.—Louis Wolff, of Tacoma, a pioneer of twenty-five years' residence on Puget sound, died today at San Francisco, of paralysis, aged 66 years. He leaves a fortune of $100,000.

Washington Pensions.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Special.—An original pension has been granted to John Williams, of Orting, Pierce county, and to John Anslow, of Sidney, Kitsap county.

THE BILL IS PASSED.

THAT FORCES SUPT. PINCKNEY OUT OF HIS OFFICE.

After a Hard Fight the Ordinance, Which Has Been Charged to be a "Job," and Which Charge Remains Unanswered, Is Passed by the Council by a Vote of 8 to 3—Office of Superintendent of Fire Alarm Abolished, and That of Inspector of Electricity and Lighting Created.

Last night's meeting of the city council would have been almost devoid of especial interest had not the fight occurred on the passage of the electrician bill. The bill was fought by a minority led by James and McArdle, who showed themselves adepts in parliamentary usage and staved off inevitable defeat for a long time on technical points. Had they been so disposed, the bill could have been hung up all night. It was finally passed as originally introduced, by a vote of 8 to 3, the nays being Dodds, McArdle and Navin. James voted aye on the bill after having fought it from the start. In offering his vote McArdle declared he would vote "no" because the bill was a "concocted scheme to legislate one man out of office and put another in." None of those who had been supporting the bill answered.

There were the two bills—the original ordinance creating the position of "inspector of electricity and lighting" and fixing the compensation thereof at $30 per month and abolishing the position of superintendent of fire alarm telegraph; and the substitute ordinance providing for the appointing and removing the superintendent of the fire alarm telegraph by the board of public works in the manner provided by article 16 of the city charter.

The substitute had been introduced at the previous meeting by James, and had been tabled, the substitute carrying the original bill with it. Raymond moved that the original bill be taken from the table and put on its final passage. This could not be done without first disposing of the substitute.

Raymond moved that the substitute be referred to the committee on sewers. This was intended as a jest, but Raymond's motion was quickly seconded by James. Raymond was astonished. He asked for information whether the referring of the substitute would carry with it the original. This was found to be the case, and Raymond withdrew his motion. James said it would favor his side if the bills went to the sewer committee, but in order to have the matter decided he would withdraw his motion.

There was no other way than to first vote down the substitute bill. This was done by 7 to 5. Those in favor of it were Dodds, Hurd, James, McArdle and Navin. Before the original bill could be put on its final passage, McArdle called attention to section 10, article 4, of the city charter, which declared that no bill should have more than two objects expressed in its title. As the original ordinance showed the intention of creating a new office, fixing the salary and abolishing another office, McArdle moved that the ordinance be referred to Corporation Counsel Brown for an opinion on that point. Opposing members of the council agreed to this if the counsel would report back the same night, but as he refused to do this, wanting more time, McArdle's motion was lost. The bill was read the second and third time.

Before voting Chapman said since accusations of political jobbery had been made, he wished it understood that he was supporting the bill on its merits, and not because he had a political debt to pay. Moreover, he wanted it understood that an accusation of jobbery applied to any member of the council was a criminal offense.

Navin replied that he was the fellow who had made the accusations at the last meeting, and had since become more than ever convinced that he was right, since the supporters of the original bill would not accept the substitute. It was common street talk, Navin said, and he had even heard who concocted the scheme and where it was done.

No reply was made to this, and the voting proceeded. The bill carried by 8 to 3. McArdle changed his vote from "nay" to "yea," and then, as he had voted for the bill, gave notice that at the next regular meeting he would call for a reconsideration. This was a stunner to the opposition, which saw another week's wait in prospect. Finally the reconsideration was effected the same night, and after an indescribable mix-up composed of motions, amendments and counter motions, the bill was passed a second time. Electrician Pinckney, who, it is claimed, will be thrown out by the ordinance, was present.

The board of public works submitted a contract form to be entered into with the receiver of the Seattle City Railway Company, the city agreeing to open the street and the railway company agreeing to pay the city $250 and remove the dirt placed on the south side of the track, the whole being conditioned on the relinquishment of the suits of the city against the employes of the company. Councilman Rudy offered a resolution that the contract be entered into. This was adopted. Subsequently an ordinance was passed authorizing the board of public works to build a sluice to move the earth on Yesler way between Fifth and Seventh avenues, and appropriating $300.

The committee report on the estimate of the city engineer as to the cost of replanking Main street from Railroad avenue to Ninth avenue south caused considerable discussion. The south half of the street is now planked and the street committee favored planking the whole street. Gilson objected, that since one-half was in good condition property owners should not be assessed for an unnecessary improvement. The committee report was adopted and an ordinance was formulated and put on its first reading.

A petition was read for the transfer of auctioneer's license from J. H. Schoonover to R. C. Blacker. It was found that an ordinance existed against the transfer of licenses. McArdle moved that the ordinance committee be instructed to draw up a bill repealing the ordinance.

McArdle asked that some report be made as to the Spring Hill water bonds. James stated that the committee had been working to effect a settlement, especially the mayor and corporation counsel, and would report within a week or so.

The council was pleased by the receipt of the following communication:

"We, the Epworth League of the First Methodist church, representing 200 young people of the city, desire to approve the action of the city council in sustaining the saloon closing ordinance, and do hereby congratulate the city upon having such representatives in its legislative body." It was received and filed.

The following ordinances were acted upon:

Vacating that portion of Seattle street lying between the easterly line of Eleventh avenue south and a line running parallel and 98 feet distant easterly therefrom; laid over.

Establishing a public alley within the block bounded by Atlantic street, Twelfth avenue south, Massachusetts street and Eleventh avenue south; passed.

Fixing the amount of the bond of the ex-officio collector of city taxes at $75,000; passed.

Authorizing the city treasurer to accept $8.16 in full settlement of the city taxes assessed against the north half of lot 9, block F, Denny's addition; passed.

Approving assessment roll for improvement of Cherry street; passed.

Repealing an ordinance providing for the improvement of Albert street; laid over.

Vacating the alley bounded by Cherry and James streets and Seventh and Eighth avenues; laid over.

Authorizing the incurrence of expenditures during month of January, 1897; passed.

Cancelling street grade assesment of S. G. Benedict on Stewart street; laid over.

Authorizing the acceptance of $676.01 from F. O. Dickman as street grade assessment; laid over.

Vacating Clover street between Roy street and Olympic place; referred to committee of public buildings and grounds, with city engineer added.

Granting liquor license to Peter Clavendithner and Pat Gleason; laid over.

Repealing all grants of free water to charitable institutions; referred to fire and water committee.

Granting liquor license to Simon Trabucato; passed.

Authorizing the city engineer to employ an assistant in procuring on behalf of the city of Seattle and the right-of-way and property necessary for the construction and operation of the Cedar river water system; laid over.

The following other business was transacted:

A committee report on the bill licensing lotteries recommended that it be tabled for the reason that lotteries are regulated by state law.

The charges against Barton & Welsh at the Opal saloon were referred to the mayor.

The claim of Henry F. Schropfer for damages for personal injuries was reported on unfavorably by the claims committee.

The petition of Balfour, Guthrie & Co., for correction of the tax roll of 1896 on lot 1, block 6, Maynard's plat, was reported unfavorably by the claims committee.

On the petition of S. L. Shuffleton for a warrant to pay judgment, the claims committee reported that as the paying of judgments was regulated by statute, the council had no power in the premises.

Application of J. Dowling, C. H. Tracey and George Haisch for extension of time for completing Harvard avenue nort improvements; granted.

Report of city treasurer for the week ending December 19, showing $64,589.32 cash on hand, with checks outstanding, $501; referred to finance committee.

Communication from W. T. Webber, civil engineer, asking for information regarding Yesler way slide; referred to the board of public works.

The council adjourned until next Monday night, at 7:30 o'clock.

City Hall Notes.

There was a meeting yesterday morning of the finance committee of the city council.

A list of all delinquent water renters is being prepared in the city treasurer's office, to be submitted to the city council.

The contract for the improvement of Ninth avenue, Stewart street and Eighth avenue was awarded yesterday to C. J. Erickson by the board of public works. There were four bids submitted, as follows: C. J. Erickson, $4,177.20; Timothy Ryan, $4,570.70; J. A. Bailey, $4,658.90; A. J. Baumgartner, $4,801.50.

The Walla Walla Passengers.

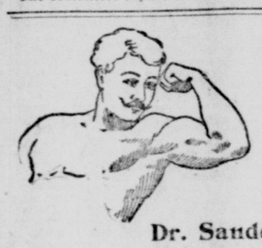
SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 21.—The steamship Walla Walla sailed for Puget sound today with the following passengers:

Seattle—Miss Johnson, Mrs. Meydenbauer, Mrs. Nichol, M. Keating, M. Carle, C. Wadhams, Joe Bruce, H. Watterman, Miss Clement, W. Bernard and wife.

Tacoma—V. Boeck, Mrs. Pettis, Miss Gowing.

Victoria—A. Brewer and wife, John Shewany, John McLeod, H. Parr, G. Clough, Miss Ray, Miss Smith.

Port Townsend—W. Potter.



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INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS, HANDKERCHIEFS, INFANTS' WOOL GOODS, GLOVES, GLOVE BOXES, CARD CASES, NECKTIE CASES, RING BOXES, FINE UMBRELLAS, CLOAKS, FURS, TABLE COVERS, SILK HOSIERY, SUIT PATTERNS, BLACK DRESS SILKS, FINE TABLE DAMASKS, FANCY KNIT GOODS.

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Ladies' Capes from $2.10 up to $50 each.
Ladies' Umbrellas from 75c up to $10 Each.
Purses from 5c up to $8 each.
Shopping Bags from 25c up to $8 each.
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