SCENES AROUND KOBE.

A MODEL SETTLEMENT

PLEASANT VOYAGE SOUTHWARD IN THE STEAMER KOBE MARU.

A City With Which Seattle Should Become Better Acquainted—The Post-Intelligencer Special Correspondent Digs Up Some Facts Concerning Trade With This Important Port—Dock-Yards and Railways and Varied Industries—Exports and Imports, Gathered From the Latest Authentic Trade Statistics.

Leaving Yokohama about the middle of November, I coasted southward to Kobe in the Kobe Maru, which, all things considered, is probably the best equipped passenger steamer in the Orient, the only possible exception being her sister ship, the Gaikio Maru. She belongs to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, and gave me a delightful foretaste of what Seattle people and Americans generally will enjoy when that company puts on its new passenger steamers between Seattle and Yokohama. Later I made the entire voyage to China and return in the same vessel, so that I became pretty well acquainted with her from stem to stern. You have only to imagine all possible comforts belonging to a well-appointed "floating palace," and you will have a picture of what is found in the Kobe Maru. It would be idle to tell of these in detail to a traveling man, and to anyone else it would be useless. When I say that there are electric lights, marble baths, a reading room, a smoking room, a piano in the cabin saloon and call bells in every state room, the well-posted reader will at once know all the other things that go along with such luxuries of travel, such as spring beds, restful divans and lounges, delightful little bits of furniture that shut up into nothingness or open out into anything at the voyager's wish and touch, a spacious promenade deck, a handsome dining saloon and a table service which, from napkin rings to finger bowls, from soup to sauce, from waiter to wine, simply cannot be excelled.

But when all these comforts are numbered the traveler may still be miserable if he be condemned to a ship with disagreeable officers. Those on the Kobe Maru are models. One and all they seem to regard as the two supreme ends of life, first, the proper navigation of the steamer, and second, the comfort of the passengers. Capt. Elvstrand, a veteran who has weathered many a Japanese typhoon and marned more bridges than Julius Caesar, has a reputation throughout the Orient as a prince of seamen, and well his passengers can testify to the hospitality of his 11 o'clock and 5 o'clock levees, with his sonorous voice ringing out a call for the boy and for a little more Hirano. He is a great ladies' man and his warm-hearted and chivalrous gallantry is proverbial. The other officers are not less efficient and not less kind.

It was a rough and choppy sea that carried us from Yokohama to Kobe, frothily protesting our passage and tossing us about in high derision. But we were there on time, which, by the way, is almost as good time as the railroad makes by which the land-lubber makes the trip from Tokio or Yokohama to Kobe. We were there, our good ship resting securely in the beautiful land-locked harbor, and the city, nestling at the foot of a fine range of hills, looked like a picture.

Kobe is a place with which Seattle must become better acquainted, for Kobe and Seattle by and by are going to do a great trade with each other. Already the lumber shipments from Seattle to Kobe are attracting favorable notice, and as the lumber supply of Japan is scant and prices are continually going up, the cargoes exported for the Osaka Lumber Company will surely be followed by many others.

Clean and Healthful.

Kobe is not only a pretty place to look upon, but it is what many Japanese towns are not; it is clean and it is healthful. Of coufso it has its dark corners, but they are rather the exception. A pretty street, called like all other Japanese water fronts the Bund, stretches along the bay, behind which the complex life of the little city looks out from hundreds of buildings whose varying types of architecture tell of the diverse types of humanity. Back of these rise "the everlasting hills." It is said that physicians in China and down as far as the Straits send patients with pulmonary diseases to Kobe to be cured, and eminent authorities in Japan prescribe Kobe as the best place for consumptives. There people whose systems have been permeated by malaria in other parts of Japan come to get rid of that insidious danger, and it is said they do not come in vain. I saw bothouse plants growing in the open air and was told they thrived there through the winter. The records show that the summer heat seldom goes above 90 degrees, and all Kobeans claim that even this temperature is moderated by the refreshing sea breeze. Of course the statements of any people about their own climate are like those of a sportsman about his favorite setter; they must be discounted. But after a safe discount the year-around climate of Kobe is delightful. Certainly it was charming as long as I was permitted to linger there.

Growth of Trade.

Like other important Japanese ports, Kobe sprang from an insignificant fishing village, and indeed it was little more when it was thrown open to foreign trade as a treaty port in 1868. Ten years later its total annual trade, exports and imports, amounted to $6,500,000. Even then it was far outstripped by its older rival Yokohama, whose volume of trade for that year, 1878, was $30,500,000. Since that time it has made great strides, and judging from last year's returns it is rapidly overhauling Yokohama, the latter's total trade for 1895 being only $70,000,000, while that of Kobe was $50,000,000. Kobe and Hiogo are really parts of the same port, the latter name being applied to the older or native section, while Kobe occupies the eastern wing of the combined port. It is sometimes called "The Model Settlement," from the fact that the authorities from the first had full power to plan the city, and they laid out the streets regularly and not after the cow-path pattern of the narrow straggling native streets. The affairs of the city are administered by a municipal council composed of the Japanese governor and the foreign consuls. The police system is well organized and the streets are broad, clean and well lighted. In population Kobe-Hiogo is not far behind Yokohama, having about 150,000 to the latter's 160,000, as given in the census of last year.

The Dock-Yard.

A brisk walk of twenty minutes from the landing at Kobe will bring the visitor to the Onohama dock-yard, formerly the engineering establishment of E. C. Kirby & Co. Upon the death of Mr. E. C. Kirby, the imperial Japanese government took over the works, plant, etc., and it is now known as the dock-yard in which ships of the Southern cruising squadron are repaired and in which sloops of war, gunboats and torpedo boats are built. The first sloop of war built here was the Yamato Kan, four guns, composite, 294 feet long. She was followed by the Maya Kan and Akagi Kan, steel gun vessels 154 feet long. All three were built under foreign supervision. Now, however, the yard is run entirely under Japanese supervision. The visitor can be greatly interested in noting how adept the native workmen have become in the engine shops, foundry, steel ship-building shop and sail loft.

Railways.

Kobe is the terminus of the Tokaido railway, from Yokohama, 378 miles, and the Sanyodo railway, extending at present a few miles beyond Hiroshima, about 250 miles, and being pushed onward to Shimonoseki. When this road is completed Japan will have practically a great trunk line from one end of the main island to the other, while just across the narrow straits of Shimonoseki another line takes its course through the large island of Kiushiu. It is even probable that the straits may in time be bridged. The depot at Kobe is well supplied with engine and car sheds, repair shops and all the other accompaniments of a big railway station.

There are in all 800 miles of Government railway lines in course of construction in Japan at present, and it is expected that a large addition to the railway mileage of this country will be made before the present year expires. The lines in course of construction are: Two hundred and sixty-two miles from Fukushima, Fukushima prefecture, to Ikarigaseki, Awomori prefecture; 123 miles from Tsuruga, Fukui prefecture, to Toyama, Toyama prefecture; 222 miles from Hachioji, Tokyo, to Nagoya, through Yamanashi and Nagano prefectures, forty-one miles between Shiojiri and Sasai, in Nagano prefecture; 135 miles from Sakai, Tottori prefecture, to Himeji, Hiogo prefecture; twelve miles between Kure and Umita, in Hiroshima prefecture, and ninety-one miles from Yashiro, Kumamoto prefecture, to Kagoshima.

There are over 270 applications for railway charters, representing over five hundred million yen of capital, to be considered at the ensuing sittings of the railway board.

There seems to be no good reason why much of the material for all this railway construction should not come from America.

Varied Industries.

Kobe is the center of a large ship-building industry, a number of ships, both iron and wooden, being launched from its yards every year. At the Imperial ship-yard there is a ship 900 feet long, 38 feet wide, with a slope of one in twenty, and hydraulic power available throughout. A large rice-cleaning mill has been in existence since 1885, and there are also paper mills and other industries, of which I shall speak presently in connection with Osaka. A charter has been applied for by several capitalists of Kobe to establish a cable car company in Kobe, with a capital of $5,000 yen. The company proposes to lay two cable car lines, one starting from Kanomachi through Sakaimachi and terminating at Aioicho; the other through Yamatedori to the neighborhood of Fukuwara.

Trade Statistics.

You may get some idea of the importance of Kobe as a port from the fact that its total foreign trade for last year, exports and imports, amounted to 26,137,201 yen, while the entire trade of Yokohama for the same year was only 28,328,609 yen. In the matter of imports Kobe went far ahead of her rival, the figures for 1896 being: Yokohama, 16,962,392 yen; Kobe, 19,818,152 yen. Of Kobe's exports last year, 6,324,218 yen was the value of Japanese produce and 224,831 yen of foreign produce. Of her imports, the native produce was naturally small, amounting to only 47,092 yen, while of foreign produce she took 19,471,059 yen.

Exports.

What does Kobe export? Well, last year her chief exports of native produce were as follows, valued in yen. To get approximate value in American dollars divide by two:

Books and paper, $1,469.

Drugs, medicines, paints and dyes, 2,152,262. These comprised camphor oil, cassia bark, China root, carnel or sanshuyu, cubeba, gall nuts, gentian, ginseng, glue, hance, honey, methol, mica, nitric acid, peony bark, peppermint oil, star anise, sulphur, sulphuric acid. Of gall nuts alone she sent out over 1,000,000 pounds.

Grains, beverages and provisions, 8,281,563. Under this head she exported 1,291,126 pounds of beans, peas and pulse; 2,000,000 pounds of cuttlefish; 265,000 pounds of salmon and cod; 400,000 pounds of other dried or salted fish; 432,882 pounds of ginger; 1,289,712 pounds of mush poms; 8,783,718 pounds of seaweed; 2,160,198 pounds of shrimp. Her largest single item under this head, and the largest in the whole list of exports, was rice, of which she sent out 203,984,667 pounds, valued at 6,202,520 yen. Under this same group, "grain beverages and provisions" are included, in varying amounts, barley, beer, chestnuts, flour, potatoes, rye, sake, salt, sharks' fins, shell fish of various kinds, soy, vermicelli and wheat. Wheat, rye and barley were, of course, in small quantities, the figures being: Wheat, 1,467,648 pounds; rye, 33,120 pounds, and barley, 21,400 pounds. Flour, a cheap grade, amounted to 32,814 pounds. Beverages formed a far more important export: Beer, quantity not given, value 50,451 yen; sake, 518,630 gallons, value 277,987 yen; soy, 57,168 gallons, value 46,161 yen.

Metals and manufacturers of metals, total value 3,360,499 yen, distributed as follows:

Antimony, 289,927; antimony ware, 45,245; old brass, 300; brass wire, 79,248; brass ware, 43,317; bronze, 24,552; bronze ware, 102,560; copper ingot, 288,112; copper slab, 152,667; other manufactured copper, 2,119,559; copper coin, 13,131; copper nails, 47; copper wire, 30,989; copper ware, 87,750; gold and silver ware, 828; electro-plated ware, 38; iron nails, 511; iron wire, 183; iron ware, 54,535; lead, 460; tinware, 1,855; all other metals, 196; all other metal ware, 24,481.

Oil and wax, 491,474 yen. A large part of the oil was fish oil, and of a total value of 331,000 yen for wax; 320,000 yen was for vegetable wax.

Silk, floss silk and cocoons, 340,073 yen.

Skins, hair, shells, horns, etc., 240,903 yen. Feathers, included in this total, amounted to 40,225 yen, and furs to 92,039 yen.

Tea, 3,578,049 yen. Of this by far the largest item was pan fire green tea, which alone amounted to 3,325,113 yen.

Textile fabrics, clothing and raw materials thereof, 4,379,711 yen. As this is a significant group of exports and one of special interest to the United States, I give the items separately, values in yens: Hemp or cotton carpets, 1,600,586; raw cotton, 40,333; cotton yarn, 665,434; cotton flannels, 397,513; cotton piece goods, 1,041,878; cotton undershirts and drawers, 93,869, to make up which sum it required more than 75,000 dozen; gloves, 5,880, to make up which required 13,086 dozen; hats and caps, 45,792; hemp, 39; hemp cloths, 7,293; mattresses, 16,923, averaging just about ½ yen apiece; silk piece goods, 151,660; silk and cotton mixtures, 9,554; silk handkerchiefs, 83,948, the price of 29,445 dozen; other silk manufactures, 62,542; socks, 46,047, from which it appears that Kobe socks went at not quite ½ yen a dozen, or about 2 cents a pair, American money; tablecloths, 3,068; trimmings, 120; all other clothing and apparel, 193,163.

Tobacco and manufactures of, 107,635, half of which was for cigarettes and none for cigars.

Of the large list classed in the government report as "sundries," I pick out a few important or striking items: Bamboo, 270,211 yen; charcoal, 17,240 yen; coal, 382,280 yen, which was the declared value of 76,628 tons; coke, 379; manganese, 61,036, a fourth of which, as will appear below, went to the United States; rags, nearly 4,000,000 pounds, 56,999; timber, wood and planks, 144,133, of what kind or quantity does not appear; coral, 34,986; fans, 364,762, an amount which required 40,810,317 fans to make up; matches, 4,397,014; mats for floor, 3,451,413, these last two items together making up nearly one-fifth of Kobe's entire exports; paper lanterns, 24,868; screens, 325,706; straw plaits, 637,119; umbrellas, 627,733; bamboo ware, 366,475; glass ware, 330,335; lacquered ware, 250,828; thermometers, 944, which was the price of 9,275 instruments; leather ware, 48,222; paper ware, 257,832; porcelain and earthen ware, 1,127,806.

Of foreign produce and manufactures exported from Kobe, the following were the most important: Musical instruments, 1,567 yen; surgical instruments, 1,894; watches, 2,439; butter, 1,381; condensed milk, 3,440; flour, 5,021; tea, 3,354; paper, 3,591; clothing and apparel, including buttons, etc., 4,164; drugs and chemicals, 29,790; dyes and paints, 16,906; glass and glassware, 8,240; grain and seeds, 11,268; leather, 5,730; furs, 2,705; iron, 11,669; iron nails, 11,849; nickel, 5,481; mercury, 4,255; zinc, 6,787; kerosene, 10,611; other oils, 16,500; white sugar, 15,029; cotton yarn, 10,318; shirtings, 17,879; tablecloths, 13,425; cigarettes, 6,489; brandy, 2,832; wine, 2,466, with a total value for all wines and liquors, including the last two items, 8,655; coral beads, 15,799; gunny bags, 16,885.

Imports.

But by far the heaviest part of Kobe's trade last year was in her imports, and it ought to interest our people to know what this thrifty port can be buying that made her purchases of foreign produce last year amount to more than 63,000,000 yen, and the interest should, perhaps, be keener from the fact that last year Kobe exported to the United States a good deal more than she imported from that country, a condition of trade for which some explanation is given below. The large amount of Kobe's imports, which is in keeping just now with all Japan, shows the spirit of manufacturing and development that is stirring the entire district of which Kobe is the port. I give from the latest government reports some of the chief items which Kobe took last year from abroad: carts or drags, 79,282; clocks, 20,649; parts of clocks, 36,442; fire engines, 27,302; mechanical and farming implements, 24,951; scientific instruments, 33,995; locomotives and parts of, 492,994; dynamo electric machinery and parts of, 79,760; mining machinery and parts of, 9,929; paper-making machinery and parts of, 21,292; spinning machinery and parts of, 1,660,589; weaving machinery and parts of, 182,966. The total amount of machinery and parts of machines was about 3,500,000 yen. Look below and find out how much of this came from the United States.

But to continue the list: Steam vessels, 2,946,417; watches and fittings, 184,211; butter, 23,596; condensed milk, 49,494; fresh eggs, 66,463, mainly from Shanghai; flour, 22,784; fruits, 1,236; ham and bacon, 6,824; total provisions, 251,323; lead pencils, 50,882, and she has her army post without having to sell one of them; paper, 368,793; total for books and stationery, 473,851; clothing and other articles of apparel, 153,705; drugs and chemicals, 2,226,759, among the largest single items being phosphorous, used of course, for matches, chlorate of potash, quinine, saltpetre, soda, carbolic acid, salicylic acid, alcohol, dynamite, gunpowder, gum arabic and glue; dyes and paints, 861,084, an amount which smacks of the factory; glass and glass ware, 224,351, of which more than half was for window glass, so that if the Puget Sound Glass Works at Seattle want an open market they can turn this way. This window glass, by the way, costs about $1.50 per case, American money; grains and seeds, 4,964,457, of which 2,908,078 was for rice, and 1,530,026 for beans, peas and pulse; hair, horns, skins, etc., 3,109,699 of which buffalo and cow hides 210,329, sole leather 174,802, other leather 406,632, and elephant teeth, 27,124; metals and manufactures of metals, 4,411,976.

Why Not?

I must stop on this last item long enough to point out the articles which go to make it up, and to ask why the United States makes no showing here at all: Pig iron, 356,067; bar and rod iron, 887,838; plate and sheet iron, 412,590, exclusive of roofing, corrugated and galvanized sheet, which make up another 50,900 yen; rails, 347,304; materials for railway, 474,117; iron nails, 613,300; iron pipes and tubes, 340,078; iron wire, telegraph wire and iron wire rope, 155,578; anchors and chain cables, 68,933; other iron ware, 283,578; steel, 118,356; steel ware, wire and rope, 172,200; lead, 113,733; tin, 95,413; zinc and sheet zinc, 397,484.

To continue the list of Kobe's imports: Kerosene oil, 1,889,677, of which a goodly proportion is furnished by the Standard Oil Company from the United States; white sugar, 3,301,354; wool, 112,201; woolen yarn, 167,629; blankets, 214,105, though Japan is now making blankets; flannels, 329,311; Italian cloths, 432,071; mousselines de laine, 2,321,813; woolen cloths, 477,056; raw silk, cocoons and floss silk, 286,328; flax, hemp and jute, 299,658; flax and hemp yarn, 399,629; cotton handkerchiefs; 109,312; cigars, 24,147; wines and liquors, 183,571; oil cakes, 646,376; timber, wood and planks, 37,160; gunny bags, 568,245; India rubber ware, 63,424; packing mats, 78,551.

Barkis Is Willing.

But by far the largest importing done by Kobe last year was in connection with the rapidly developing cotton industry, the total valuation of imports in this group footing up something more than 26,000,000 yen. I have reserved this item as the last in the list of exports in order to call special attention to it, inasmuch as from the present shipments of cotton via Seattle over the Great Northern railway and the Nippon Yusen Kaisha it seems likely that America will furnish more and more of the raw cotton which Japan will need for her spindles and looms. Kobe alone last year imported 181,000,000 pounds of raw cotton, at a declared valuation of 19,361,925 yen, or nearly $10,000,000 American money.

STREET SCENE IN KOBE.

SHERIFF DOW KILLED.

Fatal Feud in New Mexico—Further Trouble Threatened.

SANTA FE, N. M., Feb. 20.—A telegram to Gov. Thornton announces the assassination of Sheriff James L. Dow, of Eddy county, at Eddy. Ex-Judge A. B. Fall, a member of the legislative senate from that district, also received a telegram from ex-Sheriff David Kemp, of that county, urging him to come at once to Roswell, from which it is intimated that his friends must be implicated in the assassination.

A feud has long existed between the Kemp and Dow factions in Southeastern New Mexico. Both men are Mexicans and their troubles originated on the boundary line, growing out of the killing of Zachlight, a friend of Kemp, in 1890, by Dow. Kemp has served a sentence in the penitentiary. Last year Dow killed Walter Bush, a half-brother of Kemp, who was accused of stealing cattle. Kemp defeated Dow for sheriff of Chavez county two years ago, and last November Dow was elected over Kemp's opposition.

Dow was a brave officer. As United States deputy marshal he recently trailed the "Black Jack" gang for miles through Southwestern New Mexico and killed one of them. He came from San Saba county, Texas. Other killings are likely to occur as a result of this feud. Gov. Thornton today offered a reward of $500 for each of Dow's assassins.

Ballard Social News.

On Saturday night Miss Jennie Sanborn entertained a number of friends at her father's residence on Ballard avenue. The young people spent a most enjoyable evening with cards, music and singing. Dainty refreshments were served about 11:30. Those present were: Miss Wilson, Miss Helen Wilson, of Seattle; Miss Jennie Sanborn, Mrs. Henry Maxwell, Mr. Walter Gordon, of Seattle; Mr. Lance and Mr. Lambert Thompson.

The friends of Mrs. Fred Fisher gave her a genuine surprise on the anniversary of her birthday, Wednesday night, at her residence on Fourth avenue. Mr. Harry, with his violin, furnished excellent music for dancing, which was thoroughly enjoyed by all present. During the intervals between the dances Mr. Fred Fisher and Mr. Frank Wooding amused the guests with a number of good humorous songs. Cards and delicious refreshments were also enjoyable features of the evening's entertainment. Those present were: Mrs. S. Pine, Mrs. J. Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. F. Wooding, Mr. and Mrs. R. Mills, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Cochrane, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Maxwell, Miss Fannie Maxwell, Miss Lottie Mills, Miss Elsie Wallace, Miss J. Wallace, Miss Lulu Bond, Mr. G. Cochrane, Mr. Howard Mills and Master Glen Fisher.

Mr. Merton Hawley, who went to Trail, B. C., last December, returned on Sunday.

Mr. G. M. Armour, a former business man of Ballard, was in town Wednesday.

Mrs. C. F. Karns went to Bothell Tuesday to visit old friends.

Ex-County Superintendent J. M. Layhue paid Ballard a visit Monday.

The guild of St. Stephen's Episcopal church held a meeting at the residence of Mrs. F. C. Shirtcliffe, on Tallman avenue, Wednesday afternoon. The attendance was large and the members were kept busy preparing the uniforms for the grand broom drill and entertainment to be given on Shrove Tuesday in the B. A. C. building.

John Farslie, who intends to bring ten families to Ballard and Seattle from Sioux Rapids, Ia., left for home Thursday night.

Cleveland to Write a Book.

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—The Post's Washington special says: "President Cleveland has told his personal friend and admirer, ex-Commissioner of Agriculture Coleman, that he is going to devote his spare time for the next few years or for an indefinite period to writing a book on autobiographical lines, dating from his election as mayor of Buffalo down to the 4th of March, 1897. He is going to live the life of a retired gentleman as far as permitted, and will not engage in the practice of law."

One Enjoys SYRUP OF FIGS

To get its beneficial effects, buy the genuine. Manufactured by

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO

Keystone MONOGRAM Pure Rye Whiskey

Pacific Coast Agents: Sherwood & Sherwood

For Sale by R. Sartori & Co., F. A. Buck & Co., Blumm & Schmitz, Gill & Gill, Nixon & McConnell, W. H. McKee, James Sherkus.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over 50 years by millions of mothers for their children while teething with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" and take no other kind. 25 cents a bottle.

TO PRISON FOR LIFE.

REPORTS OF MRS. CAREW'S SENTENCE ARE CONFIRMED.

The British Minister Commutes the Death Sentence—Impressive Scene in the Court When the Verdict of Guilty Is Announced—The Emperor Remits Punishment of Japanese Offenders Sentenced on the Same Day and Great Britain Extends Similar Grace.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 20.—The mail and cabin passengers of the steamer China were landed late yesterday afternoon. The Japan Gazette of February 5 contains an account of the conviction and sentence to death, and later the commutation to imprisonment for life, of Edith May Halloswell Carew, for the murder of her husband. The paper says:

"Never has so solemn and impressive a scene been enacted in a consular court in Yokohama as that which on Monday afternoon closed the last public act of the Carew tragedy, so far as concerps the unfortunate lady now convicted of murder. The intensity of feeling that manifested itself at the outset was allayed somewhat by the calm, stately tone of the judge as he delivered with terrible lucidity the crushing arguments of his charge. The jury was out thirty-five minutes, and when the verdict of guilty was given the silence that ensued was terrible. The face of the accused became overspread with a ghastly, dull-blue tint; the lines of her lips changed to a chalky white; her eyes assumed the look of an animal stricken to death; her hands clutched convulsively at the dock. Asked whether she had anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced upon her, she replied in a voice whose husky dullness contrasted painfully with her wonted tones, 'No,' and sank back exhausted in her chair. The judge then with great emotion pronounced the death sentence, stating that the sentence could not be carried out unless the court were instructed by Sir Ernest Satow, her majesty's representative in Japan. The condemned woman was then taken to jail."

The Gazette prints an earnest appeal for clemency in behalf of the unfortunate woman. A few days later the British consul at Yokohama received a dispatch from the British minister stating that in view of the imperial proclamation of the emperor of Japan, dated January 31, granting to all Japanese subjects under sentence on that day a remission of punishment, it appears proper that a similar measure of grace should be extended to the criminal in this case. The minister accordingly decided not to direct that the sentence of death be carried into execution, and by virtue of the powers conferred upon him by the order in council of 1895 and otherwise, directed that in lieu of suffering capital punishment Mrs. Carew shall be imprisoned with hard labor for life.

MINING COMPANIES CONSOLIDATE.

Forty-five and Ninety-five Now Under One Control.

EVERETT, Feb. 19.—Special.—The event of the week in local mining circles was the consolidation of the Forty-five Mining Company and the Ninety-five Mining Company on the basis of a proposition submitted by the latter organization. Many parties interested in the properties were here from Snohomish, Seattle, Silverton, Marysville and Everett. The consolidation went through by unanimous vote. The capitalization of the new company is $2,000,000. These are the new officers: President, W. C. Cox, of Everett; vice president, L. A. Dyer, of Seattle; secretary, Sam H. Furber, of Everett; treasurer, Schuyler Duryee, of Everett; manager, W. F. Brown; trustees, W. C. Cox, L. A. Dyer, W. F. Brown, W. H. Ward, of Snohomish; Mark Swinnerton, of Marysville.

A report of the operations of the Forty-five Mining Company was giving showing a very favorable condition of the property. Its assets are thus summarized: Plant and tools, $10,251; powder, $586; provisions, $1,089; ore on dump, $10,250; cash and bills receivable, including February options on stock sold, $3,054.47; total, $25,227.47; expense account of company to date, $19,466.71.

The claims owned by the Forty-five Consolidated Mining Company are situated two miles south of Silverton, Snohomish county, Washington, at the head of Williamson creek in the Sultan basin, and comprise the following claims: The Mountain Ram, Duepree Brothers, Hard to Beat, Flagstaff, 95-1, 95-2, 95-3, The Magus, 16-to-1, Bryan, Big Slate, John L. Summit, Head House, Hurb, Norn, 45-1, 45-2, 45-3, 45-4, 45-10, and the Jenny June Placer claim. These properties cover a well-defined ledge of mineral bearing quartz, known as the Duepree Brothers Lode, for a distance of about 8,000 feet, running parallel to the mountain range at an elevation of about 5,000 feet. The principal development work has been done on the Magus mine, from which two shipments of ore, netting over $100 per ton, have been made to the Everett smelter. It is the purpose of the company to build a tram 13,000 feet long to the Everett & Monte Cristo railroad track near Silverton.

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

With LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists, price 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

THE RAINIER-GRAND HOTEL

DeL. HARBAUGH, Prop.

The Only Strictly First-Class Hotel in Seattle

Located on First Ave., Between Madison and Marion.

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.

PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine. SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, Sold by all Local Druggists. Phila., Pa.

BLOOD POISON

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

TRADE MARK. WIVES AND MOTHERS SEGURO IS A PRICELESS BOON. DO NOT LIVE IN IGNORANCE. SEND 2ct STAMP FULL PARTICULARS. WILBER SAFETY PACKET CO. 531 K. ST. SACRAMENTO, CAL. Stewart & Holmes Drug Co., Agents.

SANTAL-MIDY

These tiny Capsules arrest in 48 hours without inconvenience, affections for which Copaiba, Cubebs and Injections fail. MIDY

MORE PLAIN TALK

About the Advantages of the Copeland Institute.

The present series of interviews with representative men and women of the Northwest who have been patients of the Copeland Medical Institute, and who feel an inclination to give some public expression to their views regarding the advantages it affords to invalids, is perhaps the best means of guidance to those in need of good medical attention that could possibly be suggested.

The representative men and women of the Northwest are neither triflers nor liars. They do not belong to a class of men who would sanction and abet a gross public deception, much less be party to the devilish and inhuman crime of leaguing and plotting with impostors and pretenders for the special deception of the sick. They are the best witnesses whom the community could call upon for testimony, and their plain, but serious, statements regarding the magnificent provision for the cure of all kinds of chronic maladies, on a practically free basis, at the Copeland Medical Institute, have all the power of so many elaborate, formal and duly solemnized affidavits.

Every one of these people have themselves taken treatment at the Copeland Medical Institute for lung trouble, kidney trouble, stomach trouble, catarrh, rheumatism, skin disease or some other torturing or enfeebling chronic malady, and at an expense never exceeding the regular nominal assessment of $5 per month—including medicines—which is less than the usual outlay for medicine alone. And it is from actual personal experience of the wonderful efficacy of the Copeland system—to say nothing of its humanity—that they now seek to urge its benefits upon all the sick and suffering of the Northwest.

HOME TREATMENT.

The same wonderful and uniform success attending the treatment of the Copeland physicians in their offices is found in their home treatment of patients by mail. By the use of a comprehensive symptom blank they are enabled to correctly diagnose cases and prescribe for them, and by their excellent system of reports they keep close watch upon them. Patients living in the country may in this way enjoy the benefits of their skill, as well as those in the city.

MRS. KATE CLARK.

Took the Copeland Home Treatment After Symptoms of Consumption Had Set in—Now She Has Perfect Health.

Mrs. Kate Clark, of Everett, Wash., has suffered from catarrh of the head and throat and affecting her entire system for the last three years. In speaking of her complete cure, she says:

MRS. KATE CLARK, EVERETT, WASH.

"I had catarrh of the head and throat for three years. It finally affected my entire system. My nose was badly stopped up and discharged freely. Mucus was constantly dropping into my throat, causing me to hawk and spit. But the worst of my troubles was in my chest. I had an incessant cough, which racked my lungs. There was a soreness in the chest, and I could not take a long breath. I had bad night sweats, I lost flesh rapidly and became so weak I could not do my own work. I thought I had consumption and had given up all hope of ever getting well. It seems that the poison went right through me. My stomach was bloated with gas, and my bowels were habitually constipated. I had palpitation of the heart and frequent attacks of dizziness. I had tried a great many remedies, but received no benefit whatever, and had very little hope of being cured when I decided to try the Copeland Home Treatment. I looked upon it as an experiment, but it cured me entirely. It restored my heart, stomach and bowels to a perfect condition. I have gained ten pounds in weight and feel better than I have for years. I am greatly pleased with the Copeland Home Treatment and can recommend it highly to all sufferers from nose, throat and chest diseases."

E. L. TOLLNER.

Tells of His Absolute Cure of Sciatic Neuralgia and Rheumatism—Gradual Recovery From the Beginning of His Cure.

Mr. E. L. Tollner, of 405 James street, Seattle, Wash., who became crippled from sciatic neuralgia and rheumatism, tells of his restoration to health through the Copeland treatment in these brief words:

"The way the treatment took effect after I had once got started at the Copeland Institute was wonderful. I never saw anything like it—that is, I never saw such

MR. E. L. TOLLNER, 405 JAMES STREET, SEATTLE, WASH.

a change commence in a sick person's condition. In fact, I consider my cure little short of a miracle, for the doctors had told me there was no cure, and that I would be a cripple for life. About a year ago, while at work in the woods, I was attacked by a severe pain in my back, running down the hip joint. This pain continued to grow worse, and to extend further down my leg, until finally it developed into sciatic neuralgia and rheumatism. My suffering was so intense that I had to stop work, and soon became perfectly helpless. In this condition I was taken to the hospital at Aberdeen, where, in spite of all treatment, I continued to grow worse instead of better. After having been confined to bed for two and a half months, and upon the assurance of the doctors that I could never get well, I decided to return to my home in Seattle. Although I felt I was to be crippled for life, I was not entirely without hope, and continued to try different physicians; always to be told that there was no help for me. The outlook for a cure was certainly very dark, for at this time I had to be carried every place I wished to go. I was a cripple in every sense of the word. I could not put my right foot to the ground, and my right leg seemed to be several inches longer than the other, and seemed to be dislocated at the hip joint. The terrible pain I suffered made it impossible for me to sleep. The need of proper rest and the agony I endured greatly affected my strength, and I wasted away until I was a mere skeleton. When I had about given up all hope of ever being cured, I saw the 'ad.' of the Copeland physicians and was taken to see them. I couldn't go alone, for I could scarcely drag myself to their office on crutches. They made a careful examination, and after being assured that they could relieve my terrible suffering I began treatment. Almost impossible as it may seem, I began to improve at once, and at the end of four weeks I threw away my crutches and walked easily with the aid of a cane. At the end of six weeks I decided I was well enough to go back to my work in the woods. The doctors advised me strongly not to do so, but I went against their will. This lack of judgment on my part resulted in a relapse, and I had to come back for further treatment. Although I have now been working for many months, at all hours of the night and day, as a coal-trimmer, there has been no return of my trouble. I walk as freely as I ever did, sleep well, and have regained what flesh I had lost."

If you live away from the city, write for Home Treatment Symptom Blank and be cured at home.

CATARRH AND ASTHMA.

Her Parents Thought She Had Consumption and Would Die—But Under Dr. Copeland's New Treatment She Got Well and Strong.

Miss Ida Templeton, of Tolt, King Co., Wash., has recently taken a course of treatment at the Copeland Institute for Catarrh and Asthma, from which she has suffered since her childhood. In speaking of her cure she said:

MISS IDA TEMPLETON, TOLT, KING CO., WASH.

"When I was four years old I had a severe attack of lung fever, which was followed by a severe cough and difficulty in breathing. I continued to suffer from these symptoms until they were relieved by the treatment I received from the Copeland physicians. As I grew older my trouble got worse, until finally it became so bad that my parents thought I had consumption and would die. My nose was so stopped up I could hardly breathe through it, and I had severe headaches nearly all the time. I could not lie down unless my head was raised. This interfered with my rest and I did not sleep well. There was a profuse discharge from my nose, and a dripping or trickling of slimy mucus down my throat, which kept me constantly hawking and spitting. The slightest exertion brought on violent paroxysms of coughing, with increased difficulty in breathing, accompanied by rattling and wheezing noise in my chest. My stomach also caused me a great deal of trouble, for it had become affected by the poison. I could not digest my food and was subject to frequent and severe attacks of vomiting. I had tried so many remedies and physicians that I had become badly discouraged, and thought, like my parents, that I could never get well. But when I read in the paper that the Copeland physicians were curing cases that seemed to be as bad as mine, I felt that perhaps they could do something for me, and called on them. After a careful examination they explained my trouble to me, and said I could be cured. Under the treatment they prescribed I began to get better at once. It was only a short time until all my distressing symptoms disappeared and I feel that I am entirely cured of my trouble."

TOTAL EXPENSE.

The cost of a full course of treatment at the Copeland Medical Institute is at the rate of $5 per month, whether the requisite period of treatment be three months or three weeks. This fee includes all medicines and the constant and watchful care of all patients to a final cure.

BAD STOMACH TROUBLE CURED AT HOME.

Mrs. M. A. Stephens, Mayville, Gilliam county, Or., a pioneer of that state, who has recently finished a short course of the Copeland Home Treatment for bad stomach trouble, writes:

"My trouble came on about 21 years ago. We were moving from one part of the state to another, and the exposure and fatigue brought on a bad sick spell. I was suddenly attacked by violent pain in my stomach, bloating of the bowels and vomiting. After a little time I seemed to regain my usual health, with the exception of pain in my stomach. I was never free from that for a single day since. It