A FATAL PLUNGE.

THE BODY OF WILLIAM CHALMER FISHED FROM THE BAY.

His Mysterious Disappearance Explained—Sunday Night With Two Sailor Friends He Went to the Steamer Renton, All Three Falling Down a Slip, One Stumbling to the Deck and the Others Into the Bay—His Companion Rescued While He Is Left to Drown.

The mystery surrounding the disappearance of William Chalmer, a longshoreman, better known among his companions as "Scotty," was explained yesterday afternoon when Walter Allenoy, a friend of the missing man, fished his dead body up from the bottom of the bay by the aid of a hook and line belonging to the dead man. This ghastly find was made about 2:30 o'clock in the exact spot at which it was supposed Chalmer fell. Allenoy dropped the hook or rather a bar with four hooks, into the water from the end of a slip in Central dock, allowing the bar to reach the bottom. The line was small, and as such was sensitive, so when Allenoy began to haul up he felt something heavy. Pulling in slowly, he was soon rewarded by seeing a man's foot appear at the surface. The mystery of his friend's disappearance was at last explained. Summoning friends, who procured a row boat, Allenoy held the foot above water until their arrival. Instead of attempting to lift the body into the small boat, Allenoy sat in the stern, and with the other men rowing, towed the body around the end of the dock into the city slip, where it was soon landed. Coroner Yandell was summoned and took charge of the remains until the arrival of the wagon from the morgue, when it was placed in the long, black receiving box, and out of view of the crowd of morbidly curious that had gathered to look at it, and enquire how it all happened and what it was.

Chalmer was drowned Sunday night. He went to Central dock to bid adieu to two sailor friends who were returning to Port Blakeley on the steamer Sarah M. Renton. All three were intoxicated when they left the Pioneer house on First avenue south. This was about 6:30 o'clock in the evening, the leaving time of the steamer being 7 o'clock. The sailors had several packages apiece, which Chalmer assisted in carrying. They reached the dock shortly before 7, going direct through the warehouse to the Renton's slip. It was extreme low tide, which caused the steamer to lie so that her deck was considerably lower than the top of the dock. Under this condition of affairs a plank is placed from the slip to the deck of the steamer, and along this plank the passengers must walk.

Chalmer and his companions being under the influence of liquor, it is supposed that all three on reaching the slip which is built on an angle of about 45 degrees, went tumbling down together. The soberest of the three managed to cling to the guard rail, and throw himself to the deck. The other two went splash into the water. The first officer of the steamer, who was standing just inside the engine room on the side nearest the dock, heard the splash and rushing out saw a man floundering about in the water. Grabbing a rope ladder that was handy, he threw it over the side of the steamer, and running down got the man out and pulled him to the deck. Neither of the men could tell very distinctly what had happened, both of them mumbling something about "Scotty," which the officer did not understand, as he did not see only the one struggling in the water. The deckhand, however, states that he saw two men fall into the water, and saw what looked like one of them floating in the water about a minute before the boat left the slip. Of this, though, he was not positive.

On reaching the Blakeley side the sailors, who belong to the ship Diamond Head, went aboard their vessel, where they now are. They did not remember very distinctly what had happened, thinking, possibly, that "Scotty," as they called Chalmer, had left them at the wharf on this side.

Chalmer's failure to show up at the Pioneer house Sunday night excited some suspicion for the time being, but this was dispelled by some friend saying that he may have accompanied his friends to Blakeley. This was accepted as the reason for his non-appearance, but the next day several of the bundles belonging to the sailors and a hat were found floating near the slip. Even this did not suggest the possibility of Chalmer's having been drowned, as it was known that one of the sailors had fallen overboard. William Stratton, a personal friend of Chalmer, thought, perhaps, that he might have been arrested for drunkenness, so he visited both the city and county jails, but found no trace of his friend. He also made inquiries about the resorts Chalmer frequented and along the water front, but no one had seen him. This left but two things in Stratton's mind—that his friend was either in Port Blakeley or at the bottom of the Sound, so he waited until the arrival of the Renton yesterday, and on learning that Chalmer was not in the mill town, concluded that he must have been drowned. He knew that Chalmer owned a long line with a bar and four large fish hooks attached to it, and, going to the latter's room in the Pioneer house, secured it and asked Allenoy, also a friend of Chalmer, to drag for the body along the dock near the slip. Allenoy did as requested, and, as stated above, caught one of the hooks in the upper part of the shoe on the left foot.

When it became known among Chalmer's friends that his body had been found, and that no effort had been made by the crew of the Renton to recover it, there was a great deal of comment and much dissatisfaction expressed. From the facts as gleaned from the statements made by the members of the Renton's crew, it is safe to say that none of the men, outside of the deckhand, saw more than one man fall into the water, and even the deckhand was not certain. Where they erred was in not reporting the happening to the authorities the next day.

After the body had been placed on a slab in the morgue, a long bruise on the left temple was discovered. This was probably caused by falling against the guard rail when the unfortunate man went plunging down the slip, the force of the blow knocking him into insensibility. This is also the opinion of the dead man's friends, who say that he was an expert swimmer, and unless stunned would have stayed above water long enough to be rescued. Some chewing tobacco, a knife and silver watch were found in the clothes. The watch had stopped at 8 minutes past 7.

Chalmer has lived in and about Seattle for several years, doing different kinds of work along the water front. During the season of 1896 he was boatswain aboard the excursion steamer Queen on her trip to Alaska, and last season was storekeeper aboard the same vessel. Since that time he had done longshore work for Stevedore Davis, of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha line. He was an expert fisherman, having been reared in that business, his father being engaged in it before him. Although he imbibed a little too freely of the flowing bowl occasionally, he was always on hand when there was any work. Since leaving the Queen he has lived at the Pioneer house, where he was well liked, not only by the landlady, Mrs. Fryburg, but by all the guests. He was about 35 years of age and a Scotchman by birth. He was 5 feet 6 inches in height, being powerfully built and of rather a jolly appearance. He was exceedingly cleanly about his person, and, in fact, prided himself on his neatness. He is said to have a wife somewhere in New Jersey, but just where cannot be learned. Some of his friends say he was a member of the Masonic fraternity, having joined the order in Scotland before coming to the United States.

There is considerable sympathy expressed over the untimely ending of Chalmer by members of the Longshoremen's Union, as he was one of those big-hearted fellows who are always ready and willing to do a friend a good turn and help a covey in distress. It is just this kind of men who add a picturesqueness to the lives of sea-faring men.

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New Patterns.
Lowest Prices.

OUR SPRING STOCK IS IN. THE LARGEST STOCK OF FLOOR COVERINGS SHOWN IN SEATTLE FOR YEARS.

FREDERICK, NELSON & MUNRO, Rialto Block.

AMUSEMENTS.

"The Bohemian Girl."

One of the largest audiences that the Columbia opera company has yet attracted gathered at the Third Avenue theater last night to listen to Balfe's beautiful opera, "The Bohemian Girl." Like everything that this company has attempted, careful attention was given to all the details of the opera. Miss Morella as Arline was at her best and received several encores. Harry Davis as Thaddeus did some excellent work, as did J. L. Rockwell as Count Arnheim. Miss MacNeill was effective as the Gipsy Queen. The remainder of the cast was excellent.

The Columbia company is not only fortunate in good voices, but is numerically strong. Miss Baleh and Mr. Lyding did not appear at all last night. Should the management see fit to repeat "The Bohemian Girl," substituting those two in the leading roles, the change would doubtless be well received by the music lovers of Seattle, who would thus be afforded the best opportunity to compare the work of the various favorites.

The programme tonight will be "La Mascotte," which will be given by special request. It will be remembered that this opera was to have been given two performances the opening week, but owing to the company being snowed in it was only heard one night.

A Great Tragedy.

The Elks have secured the Seattle theater for Friday night and are booming the coming production of "Rienzi, the Last of the Tribunes," in a manner that promises for them a packed house. They are arranging all details on an elaborate scale and will make this production the grandest event in the history of the lodge.

The story of imperial Rome is well calculated for a dramatic tragedy. The character of Rienzi gives ample scope for the highest lights of dramatic art; and a subject more capable of awakening the noblest enthusiasm can scarce be imagined than the heroism, the patriotic ardor of the Roman tribune. Mary Russell Mitford gave to the world a classic tragedy that has no superior.

The success of this production will mean much to the aspiring young tragedian, and it is confidently predicted Col. Fife will appear to better advantage in this role than in any heretofore attempted by him.

The S. A. C. Minstrels.

That section of the Seattle Athletic Club that is individually interested in the forthcoming production of amateur minstrels at the Seattle theater March 12 and 13, has wisely placed the business management of the affair in the hands of Mr. James Goldsmith. Now that the dates for the performance have been fixed no delay will be allowed in perfecting, for the approval of the public, what is already a fine entertainment of wit and music. There is no end of funny local "gags" and jokes and an all-round programme commencing with a big first part, with an olio of specialties, and an uproarious afterpiece will give Manager Goldsmith's company of "comedians, acrobats and dancers" a chance for a lifetime.

Heilig's Third Street Theater.

Manager Cal Heilig, who is at present in this city, received a telegram from Thomas N. Strong, attorney for Daniel McKay, owner of the old theater property at Third and Yamhill streets in Portland, which was until yesterday practically under the management of John F. Cordray. The telegram conveyed the intelligence that Mr. Heilig's offer for the property has been accepted and he is nominally in possession of a popular price house in Portland, the only formality lacking being his signature to the contracts, which will be attached upon his return to Portland. This property has heretofore been known as Cordray's theater, but Mr. Heilig will rechristen it the Third Street theater. He says that he will enlarge the stage and redecorate and partly refurnish the auditorium. Mr. Heilig says if he can't have a Third Avenue theater in Seattle he will have a Third Street theater in Portland, as he likes the name. He claims that his new house in Portland is in the best location in the city, being at the converging point of all of the street car lines. Mr. Heilig denies that he ever made an application to secure the Washington Street theater.

The fifty-first annual report of President Jacob L. Greene, of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, discusses in strong terms the relative values of the different insurance systems of this country. It shows that the Connecticut Mutual's position is, happily, under the stress of no circumstances, natural or artificial, requiring it to force its business as to the conditions of the times. In other words, the condition of this company is ideal, it has a business that gives it more than average stability, and that shows investments worthy such a trust company, with an expense account of such minimum size to afford the largest possible saving to policy holders. Although the year 1896 was an unusually dull one, there was a gain in the income, assets, and surplus of the Connecticut Mutual Company, and an increased dividend was earned. The balance of net assets on the 1st of January, 1897, was nearly $61,000,000.

Address by Mrs. Slaughter.

At 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon, in the new rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, Collins building, Mrs. Slaughter, of Tacoma, will deliver an entertaining address on "The Need of Co-operation." She is president of the state society, is a very clever woman and her address will be worth hearing. Local manufacturers and all others interested in the patronage of home industry, both men and women, are invited, and urged to attend. It will be free.

Elegant offices for rent low. Sullivan building.

ROME, Feb. 28.—King Humbert and Queen Margherita gave a banquet today in honor of Wayne MacVeagh, the American ambassador.

55 CENTS

For a 2-lb Brick of That

Fancy Ellensburg Creamery Butter.

You pay 60c everywhere else for a brick of cheaper butter, and short weight, too.

The Seattle Trading Co. GROCERS 111 OCCIDENTAL AVE.

MINES AND MINING.

SEATTLE AND TACOMA MEN TO DEVELOP GROUSE MOUNTAIN MINES.

St. Louis Capital Also Interested—Force of Laborers Already at Work—Prominent Puget Sound People Among the Investors—Fine Body of Ore in Sight—Projected Improvements.

A number of Federal officials and capitalists from Tacoma and Seattle have recently organized and incorporated the Gold Queen Mining and Reduction Company, to work a new property on Grouse mountain, in the Trail creek district. Chief among the owners are C. S. Bridges, deputy United States marshal at Tacoma; Sidney Drake, deputy United States marshal at Seattle; Ben Sheeks, a prominent Tacoma lawyer; A. G. Foster, vice president of the St. Paul and Tacoma Lumber Company; Judge George B. Burnett, of St. Louis; A. H. Kenyon; Col. L. J. Henderson, and, it is generally understood, Judge C. H. Hanford, of the Federal court for this district. Judge Burnett will be remembered as one of the party that traveled through the West with Vice President Stevenson in 1893, says the Spokesman-Review. He has since secured large property interests in this state. He has succeeded in interesting some St. Louis capital in the mining company. Col. Henderson is the general manager and superintendent, and has a force of men already at work on the mine. He says the force will be largely increased in a short time. He proposes to sink a double compartment shaft to a depth of 200 feet, crosscutting on the 100-foot level and drifting 100 feet on the vein. If the ore encountered is up to the standard of that at the present working a stamp mill or a cyanide plant will be put in, to treat the ore from what is known as the No. 2 ledge, which is forty feet wide in a granite formation, the ledge matter being porphyrytic quartz, free from base metals. This lead is developed by two incline shafts, one eighteen and the other twenty-eight feet deep, and exposing a body of free milling ore running high in gold. No. 1 ledge, 800 feet distant from No. 2, is an oxidized iron-capped ledge, about twenty-five feet wide, developed by a vertical shaft thirty feet deep, showing a fine body of ore, the value increasing as depth is attained.

HURRYING THE MINING BOOK.

It Will Be Published About April 1—Its Many Good Features.

In answer to many inquiries, the Post-Intelligencer wishes to announce that the preparation of the book, "Mining in the Pacific Northwest," is being pushed as fast as possible, consistent with accuracy and thoroughness, and every effort will be made to place it in the hands of subscribers and the general public not later than April 1.

It was hoped that the work might be completed a month earlier than the date mentioned, but, as often happens with such undertakings, the time required was underestimated. The delay is largely due to the necessity of including chapters on more districts than had been at first contemplated and of collecting data from a number of remote points. This involved quite a mass of correspondence.

A most valuable feature of the work will be the maps, the number of which will be nearer thirty than twenty, as at first announced. The large map of Washington and Southern British Columbia will show the Cascade mountain region in more detail and more accurately than any map yet published, including the location of the various mining districts and the routes thereto, including the official location of the state trail and the country traversed by it. Only the large sales to be expected during the present period of active interest in mining would warrant the insertion of such a map in a book sold at so low a price as 50 cents. In addition, the district maps, nearly thirty in number, will show the roads and trails from the nearest town and nearly all the mining locations in each district. Thus the maps will be a valuable guide to those who contemplate a visit to the mining country.

The reading matter will include a description of each district and of the properties in it, telling the stage of development and what has been shown by it. There will also be a digest of the mining laws of the United States, Washington and British Columbia; articles on blowpipe analysis, reduction of ores, and the cyanide process. The mining properties will be thoroughly indexed by names and districts.

For the convenience of those interested, the volume will include a directory of the mining companies, giving the name, capital stock, treasury stock, office, name and location of property and names of officers. This will afford the companies a ready means of bringing themselves before the investing public. For inclusion in this directory a charge of 50 cents a line will be made, and as the facts in regard to each company can be stated in from three to five lines, the cost will be comparatively small. By reference from this directory to the index, the page on which any company's property is described may be found, and thus a clear understanding of its status may be obtained.

A limited amount of space has been set apart for advertising, and as the first edition will consist of 10,000 copies, for which a contract has already been let, its advantages as an advertising medium are apparent. Rates can be obtained by addressing L. K. Hodges, editor and manager, box 27, Seattle, or from any of the authorized agents of the publication.

Those persons who wish to obtain one or more copies of the book immediately on publication will do well to send their subscriptions in beforehand, as they will be first supplied, and the demand will be great. All subscriptions should be addressed to L. K. Hodges, box 27, Seattle, and those from points outside Seattle should be accompanied by cash.

BORING THROUGH WEALTH.

Great Bodies of Ore Developed by the Montezuma's Deep Tunnels.

The talk of miners in the Slocan district is the great ore bodies opened in the Montezuma group, eight miles from Kaslo, by Maurice McMicken, C. L. Webb and E. C. Hughes, of this city. After the ledge had been stripped for 100 feet a tunnel was driven 115 feet at a depth of thirty-five feet, in ore all the way, exposing about 4,000 tons.

A cross-cut was then run 100 feet below and cut the vein in 256 feet, showing it to be thirty-three feet wide, all ore. Then a winze was sunk to connect the two tunnels, and is in ore all the way. Then drifting was started both ways from the lower tunnel in ore for 100 feet, the ore body widening and increasing in value as work progressed. One streak of eighteen inches is worth $150 a ton and the concentrating ore averages six feet wide, in some places expanding to thirty feet. About 12,000 tons of ore, worth $250,000, are now blocked out. A lower tunnel will be started to cut the body at a further depth of 200 feet as soon as the snow goes off, which will give a further estimated value of $500,000.

The great value of the Montezuma lying in its concentrating ores, the owners propose, as soon as the weather permits, to erect a 100-ton concentrator, and they will also install an air compressor and drills in order to open the mine on a large scale.

From the Clerk of the Court.

Mr. Geo. Wolff, clerk of the court of this (Nassau) county, came in a few days ago, and volunteered his testimonial to the good qualities of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. He says that his children are croupy and it gives immediate relief.—J. GEO. SCHRER Druggist, Fernandina, Fla.

AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Special.—President Cleveland has approved the records, findings and sentence of the court-martial in the case of First Lieut. Frank Owen, Fourteenth United States infantry at Vancouver barracks, and Secretary Lamont has ordered the dismissal of Lieut. Owen from the army the first of the present month. Two charges were made against Lieut. Owen, both of which were proven in every specification. The first general charge was that he presented, or caused to be presented, to the United States authorities for payment false and fraudulent claims against the United States, knowing them to be false and fraudulent. The second charge was that he was guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman by so doing.

The specifications of the first charge were that Lieut. Owen, having duly assigned and caused to be presented for payment to Lieut. Col. Frank M. Coxe, deputy paymaster general, by the Hibernia Savings bank, of Portland, Or., his official pay account and claim against the United States for pay in full for the month of November, 1896, $150, and this having been paid November 30, he caused to be presented for payment three days later by the assignee, E. L. Canby, cashier of the First National bank, of Vancouver, Wash., to Col. Coxe a false and fraudulent official pay account for the same month.

Two days later Lieut. Owen gave still a third order upon Deputy Paymaster General Coxe to Otto J. Kraemer for this same November salary.

A general court-martial was convened at Vancouver barracks in December, of which Col. Hugh A. Theaker, Sixteenth infantry, was president, and Capt. Edwin F. Glenn acting judge advocate. Their verdict was guilty, and the sentence dismissed him from the army, which both Secretary Lamont and President Cleveland have now approved.

Secretary Lamont has appointed the following board of officers to meet February 27 at Vancouver barracks for the mental and physical examination of such candidates for the military academy as may be authorized to appear before them:

Maj. John Van R. Hoff, surgeon; First Lieut. Henry C. Cabell, Fourteenth infantry; First Lieut. Armand L. Lasseigne, Fourteenth infantry; First Lieut. John S. Kulp, assistant surgeon; Second Lieut. John J. Bradley, Fourteenth infantry. The examination will be conducted in accordance with instructions which will be furnished the boards by the superintendent of the United States military academy.

Private Joel C. Holt, Troop A, Fourth cavalry, Fort Walla Walla, is entitled to and will be discharged the service on receipt of an order just issued by the assistant secretary of war to the commanding officer at Fort Walla Walla.

Privates Cecil Ayers, Troop A, Fourth cavalry, Fort Walla Walla, and Charles B. Malarkey, Company G, Sixteenth infantry, Fort Sherman, Idaho, have been discharged the service of the United States.

Original pensions have been granted to Jacob F. Hahn, of Spokane; Daniel Westrick, of Olympia, and Joseph Marston, of Tyler, Spokane county. An increase of pension has been allowed Charles Mattie, of Clifton; Jacob Schafer, of Seattle, and William W. Pierce, of Seattle. An additional pension has been allowed John H. Drecksler, of Felida, Clarke county.

The postoffice department has issued an order relative to the steamboat service from Seattle to Sitka, which permits the contractor to perform two additional round trips in March, 1897, and four additional round trips per month from April to September, inclusive, 1897, provided such additional service be performed without expense to the department.

A steamboat service has been established in Alaska from Orca to Nutchek by the Alaska Pacific Steam Whaling Company, Edwin L. Griffith manager, forty miles and back, twice a month, from April 1 to October 31, 1897 (fourteen round trips), and April 1 to June 30, 1898 (six round trips), in connection with steamers to and from Sitka.

The postoffice at Circle City, Alaska, has been re-established and will hereafter be known as Circle, with Leroy N. McQuestern as postmaster. The mail will be delivered by a special carrier from Juneau.

The special service to Eufaula, Cowlitz county, Wash., from Steilacoom will be supplanted March 15 by the star service six times a week, with a schedule of not to exceed one and one-half hours' running time each way. The contract has been let for this service until June 30, 1898.

The following changes for the star schedule for the state of Washington have been ordered:

Enumclaw to Osceola—Leave Enumclaw daily except Sunday at 7 a. m., arriving at Osceola by 9 a. m.; and returning leave Osceola daily except Sunday at 9:30 a. m., arriving at Enumclaw by 11:30 a. m.

Wabash to Osceola—Leave Wabash Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 a. m., arriving at Osceola by 9 a. m., and returning leave Osceola on the same days at 9:30 a. m., arriving at Wabash by 10:30 a. m.

Oakville to Cedarville—Leave Oakville daily except Sunday at 4 p. m., arriving at Cedarville by 5:30 p. m., and returning leave Cedarville daily except Sunday, arriving at Oakville by 10:30 a. m.

Quiniault to Hoquiam—Leave Quiniault Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 a. m., arriving at Humptulips by 5 p. m.; leaving Humptulips Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 a. m., arriving at Hoquiam by 5 p. m.; leaving Hoquiam Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 a. m., arriving at Humptulips by 5 p. m., and returning leave Humptulips Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 a. m., arriving at Quiniault by 5 p. m.

Aberdeen to Otter—Leave Aberdeen Saturday at 12:30 p. m., or on arrival of mail train, but not later than 2 p. m., arriving at Otter in seven hours; and returning, leave Otter Saturday at 5 a. m., arriving at Aberdeen by 12 m.

Rochester to Rochester—Leave Rochester daily except Sunday at 6 a. m., arriving at Rochester by 1 p. m.

North Yakima to Wenas—Leave North Yakima Tuesday and Saturday at 8:30 a. m., arriving at Wenas by 11:30 a. m., and returning leave Wenas Tuesday and Saturday at 1 p. m., arriving at North Yakima by 4 p. m.

Hatton to Delight—Leave Hatton Wednesday and Saturday at 1 p. m., arriving at Delight by 6 p. m., and returning leave Delight Wednesday and Saturday at 7 a. m., arriving at Hatton by 12 m.

Rosalia to Pine City—Leave Rosalia daily except Sunday at 11:30 a. m., arriving at Pine City by 1:45 p. m., and returning leave Pine City daily except Sunday at 8 a. m., arriving at Rosalia by 10:30.

Canyon to Blockhouse—Leave Canyon Saturday at 5:45 a. m., arriving at Blockhouse by 8:45 a. m., and returning leave Blockhouse Saturday at 2 p. m., arriving at Canyon by 5 p. m.

Elbe to Mineral—From May 1 to September 30, leave Elbe Monday, Wednesday and Friday after arrival of mail from Lake Park, but not later than 9 p. m., arriving at Mineral on the same days in three hours; leave Mineral Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 p. m., arriving at Elbe by 7 p. m. Schedule for the remainder of the year to remain as at present.

The commission of Rosa A. Heberlein as postmistress at Crescent, Wash., has been signed. ALLAN B. SLAUSON.

One of the most popular dispensers of liquids, Mr. E. F. McSorley, formerly of the Friend-Degginger Company, has opened a magnificent saloon at 211 First avenue, in connection with the Monterey hotel. The appointments of the saloon are perfect, the liquids including our home made beer, ale and porter, and the famous imported Culmbacher, unexcelled. Mr. McSorley is always present, and will be glad to meet the thousands he has catered to in the last six years.

C. M. BRADSHAW DEAD

PROMINENT FIGURE REMOVED FROM AFFAIRS OF WASHINGTON.

The Man of Many Fights Yields at Last to the Silent Enemy—He Was a Pioneer of 1852—A Noted Lawyer in the Early Days of the Territory and State—His Record as Collector of Customs.

PORT TOWNSEND, March 2.—Special.—Charles M. Bradshaw, ex-collector of customs and one of Washington's earliest pioneers, died of Bright's disease at his residence here tonight, aged 66 years.

Charles Minor Bradshaw was born in Pennsylvania in 1831, and emigrated to Washington territory in 1852, locating on a farm at Dungeness. A few years later he removed to Port Townsend and commenced the practice of law, almost immediately taking a foremost place at the bar of the old district court. He served and made a famous record for three consecutive terms as prosecuting attorney for the Third judicial district, which then comprised the counties of King, Snohomish, Skagit, Whatcom, San Juan, Island, Kitsap, Jefferson and Clallam. Later he became mayor of Port Townsend, still keeping his practice of law, which extended to all parts of the territory.

In 1886 Mr. Bradshaw was selected by the Republicans to oppose the re-election to congress of Charles S. Voorhees, son of Senator Voorhees, of Indiana. Bradshaw made a clean and gallant campaign, but was defeated.

After President Harrison went into office in 1889 a hot fight was waged among Port Townsend candidates for the collectorship of customs. Mr. Bradshaw kept well out of the contest, and was finally chosen on his own merits by the president as an appointee who would be acceptable to all parties. For some time it seemed that this object had been attained. Mr. Bradshaw's conduct of the office being marked by utter fearlessness, his own judgment guiding him in the matter of subordinate appointments. But the till then unknown element of bossism had been introduced into Port Townsend politics, and Bradshaw's disregard for the opinions of the leaders of the new movement developed the first cloud over the success of his administration. When Bradshaw took office the operations of the famous semi-official smuggling ring were in full blast. He at once proceeded to hamper the movements of the ring with all the means at his command, and the record of his incumbency shows, in the aggregate, heavier seizures of contraband opium and Chinese than mark any period of similar length in the history of the office. It is well known that Bradshaw received many tempting offers from members of the ring simply for the privilege of naming the inspectors who should travel on steamers between British Columbia and the Sound; but these offers were firmly declined and traps were successfully laid for the arrest of the would-be bribers. In the end, however, the vast political influence of the ring, combined with the local dissatisfaction stirred up by ward manipulators, prevailed, and in October, 1891, Mr. Bradshaw was summarily removed by President Harrison and the collectorship given to Andrew Wasson, of Port Townsend, at that time a member of the state legislature.

The blow was a severe one to Mr. Bradshaw, and it is said that he never fully recovered from its effects. He became interested in the shingle business at Port Angeles, but after a short time returned to Port Townsend. Here, in 1894, he became the Republican candidate for county attorney, but the influence of his old enemies could not be overcome, and, in the face of a general Republican victory, Bradshaw was defeated.

Since then Mr. Bradshaw has been rarely visible in public. The disease, which even then was bearing him down, soon confined him to his bed, where he has suffered for nearly two years. He was a man of extraordinary ability and ordinarily of mild and cheerful disposition; thoroughly loyal to his friends, but stern and unforgiving to his enemies. Several times during his career he has been considered quite wealthy, but death finds him absolutely penniless. He leaves a widow and two daughters, both well grown, and a brother resides at Dungeness.

Mr. Bradshaw was a member of Port Townsend Lodge No. 6, F. & A. M., and a member of the Washington Pioneers' Association.

DR. A. S. HUGHES DEAD.

Pioneer Physician Passes Away at His Home Near Auburn.

AUBURN, March 2.—Special.—Dr. A. S. Hughes died at 3 o'clock this morning at his home one-half mile north of Auburn, aged 78 years 11 months and 24 days.

The deceased was born in Warren county, Mo., March 8, 1818. He removed from there to Lindley, Grundy county, Mo., in 1851. In 1853 he removed to Chillicothe, Mo., where he conducted a newspaper and a wholesale drug and grocery store until his return to Lindley in 1863. In 1850 he graduated from McDowell's medical college, St. Louis, and commenced the active practice of medicine. In 1864 he removed from Missouri to Dallas, Or., and resided there until 1868, when he removed with his family to the territory of Washington, crossing the Cowlitz river, then the southern boundary, on the day of Grant's first election. He leased the farm known as the Webster place, a few miles north of Kent, for one year, and in 1869 he settled upon the homestead he continued to occupy until the day of his death.

Dr. Hughes was married to Miss Sarah H. Wyatt in Warren county, Mo., in 1843, and the couple had seven children born to them: Joanna, John Alexander, Sarah Pinckney, Mary, James, David and Jonathan, four of whom are still living, all at present residing in the vicinity of Auburn.

The deceased continued to practice medicine in White River valley until about 1889, when ill health compelled him to retire. He joined the Masonic order several years prior to his marriage, and was a member of King Solomon Lodge, Auburn.

The funeral will be held at 1 p. m. tomorrow under the auspices of the Masonic order.

Rev. George S. Mallory Dead.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Rev. George S. Mallory, editor of the Churchman, died today, aged 55.

The Best.

Great value. Great smoking. The Footlights, Havana filled, nickel cigar. Joseph Rosenberg, 119 Yesler way.

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That Everybody Can Afford to Get a Nice New

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60-piece Pure White English Ware, complete for six persons, quality warranted very best ..... $3.50 Per Set.

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60-piece Beautiful Wild Flower Decoration, enameled gold handles and gold trimmings, a perfect gem, complete for six persons, quality warranted best..... $5.50 Per Set.

100-piece Pure White English Ware, complete for twelve persons, quality warranted very best ..... $5.00 Per Set.

100-piece Beautiful Wild Flower Decoration, enameled gold handles and gold trimmings, a perfect gem, complete for twelve persons, quality warranted best.. $8.50 Per Set.

A very large variety of the newest shapes, richest and prettiest decorations in Dinner Sets.

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Mandolins, violins or any of the musical instruments we sell. Test the tone and get our prices. They will convince you that you save money by trading with us. We sell the "Harp" guitars, the newest string instrument invented. For quality of tone they are unequaled. In sheet music you will find all new publications, both instrumental and vocal, all sold at half price. Another case of music folios has just arrived. We have the newest and best of these collections of music, and can give you a choice of two hundred different publications. This is the cheapest way to buy good music.

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A large variety at cost to close out odd numbers

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And a velvety softness of the skin is invariably obtained by those who use POZZONI'S Complexion Powder.

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NERVOUS DEBILITY And all the attending ailments of Failing Manhood of Young, Middle-aged and Old Men, indiscretions of youth, excesses of mature years, drains which sap the vitality, failing strength, aching back, diseased kidneys, inflamed glands, varicocele, hydrocele, dizziness of the head, gloom and despondency, poor memory and a wandering mind.

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PULLMAN SLEEPING CARS,
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TOURIST SLEEPING CARS

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The Miners' Popular Route

—TO—

ROSSLAND
AND ALL
Kootenay Points.

TIME SCHEDULE.
In Effect November 29th, 1896.

TRAINS LEAVE SEATTLE:
For Spokane, St. Paul and East. 4:00 p. m.
For Portland ..... 12:30 p. m.
*For Olympia ..... 8:30 a. m.
*For Gray's H. and S. Bend.... 12:30 p. m.
For Tacoma..... 8:30 a. m.
For Tacoma..... 12:30 p. m.
For Tacoma ..... 6:00 p. m.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT SEATTLE:
From Spokane, St. Paul & East 2:30 p. m.
From Portland..... 8:30 p. m.
From Olympia ..... 8:30 p. m.
*From Gray's H. and S. Bend.. 8:30 p. m.
From Tacoma ..... 10:00 a. m.
From Tacoma ..... 3:30 p. m.
From Tacoma ..... 8:30 p. m.
*Daily except Sunday. All others daily.
This card subject to change without notice.

Through tickets to Japan and China via Northern Pacific Steamship Company.

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Rock Ballast No Dust.

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—THE—
Direct Rail Route
—TO—
Kootenai Mining Country.

	Leaves Seattle.	Arrive Seattle.
Overland	8:30 p. m.	8:30 a. m.
Coast Line..	9:15 a. m.	5:30 p. m.

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For Japan, China and All Asiatic Points, Sails From Seattle About April 7.

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Direct connection without delay every Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday. Daily tourist cars to St. Paul and every Wednesday and Sunday to Boston and Toronto without change.

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Special Trip Round the World..... $560

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: : AND : :
INTERNATIONAL RAILWAY.

SHORT LINE
—TO—
Vancouver, New Westminster, and All Points in British Columbia.

Trains leave and arrive depot, foot of Columbia street.

TIME CARD IN EFFECT MARCH 1, 1897

No. 3.	No. 1.	Lv.	Ar.	No. 2.	No. 4.
2:55pm	9:00am	Seattle		5:25pm	10:10am
5:08pm	10:11am	Woodinvl		4:12pm	8:57am
.....	10:51am	Snohom'h		3:39pm	.....
.....	11:43am	Arlington		2:49pm	.....
.....	12:49pm	Woolley		1:49pm	.....
.....	1:20pm	Wick'h'm		1:20pm	.....
.....	2:30pm	Sumas		12:10pm	.....
5:55pm	.....	Issaquah		.....	8:12am
7:00pm	.....	N. Bend		.....	7:00am

‡Daily. †Daily except Sunday. *Mon., W