

THE POST-INTELLIGENCER.

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County and City Official Paper. SEATTLE, SATURDAY, APRIL 3.

STATE TAXATION LAW.

The revenue and taxation law has an emergency clause so that it went into effect immediately upon its approval and is now in force. The 1st day of March of every year is now made the date on which value is to be placed both for real and personal property, but the appraisal for this year on real estate is to stand unchanged until 1900. Personal property to the value of \$50 is exempt from taxation, an increase from \$20, and improvements upon land are also exempt to the value of \$50. Owners of personal property should note that owners removing from one county to another between the 1st day of March and the 1st day of July are to be assessed in either in which they are first called upon by the assessor. Exemption is not to be made by the owner, but a full list of property must be made under oath, and the assessor will make the lawful deduction. It is required also that if the owner is absent when the assessor calls, a list shall be left, which the property-owner must fill up and leave at a place directed by the assessor, otherwise the appraisal will be made by the assessor. The taxes are to be levied in October, as before.

A very important feature of the law, and one which will do much to redeem the credit of many counties, is that providing for the payment of back debts. It provides that all collections made on and after the 1st day of February, 1898, for delinquent county taxes for the year 1896 and prior years, be credited to the county indebtedness fund, with the taxes collected from the levy for payment of county indebtedness outstanding on February 1, 1898, the payment of which is not otherwise provided for by law, and on and after that day all salaries and other current expenses are to be paid out of the taxes for the current year.

This admirable provision is supplemented by another, which directs and empowers county commissioners, besides levying for current expenses, to make a levy of not more than 5 mills to liquidate indebtedness which had become almost unavoidable on account of the delinquency in tax payments.

The day of delinquency is still May 31, of each year, when one-half is payable and the other half may be paid before November 30; after each of which dates interest shall be charged at the rate of 15 per cent., but without any penalty. The rebate, which has been a feature of the taxation law for the past few years has been eliminated—one of the great mistakes of the law.

One notable change is that the lien attaches from the 1st day of March of each year, but as between the grantor and grantee the lien does not attach until the first Monday of February of the succeeding year. Heretofore it used to attach midway of the taxation year.

A provision which some cities and counties ought not to overlook is one which empowers the authorities to have taxes for any year which are of doubtful legality to be listed again for collection within five years from the time of final adjudication. There was one very notable instance of what has been declared by a superior court to be an invalid tax, but the amount in controversy was too small for appeal. That must have been nearly five years ago, the limit placed by the new law.

Another excellent feature of the new law is the abandonment of the expensive machinery relating to delinquent taxes. A reasonable time is allowed for payment; the payment may be made at intervals of six months; the interest is not too high under the circumstances. If, notwithstanding, the owner omits to pay his taxes any other person may do so and receive 15 per cent. If the taxes are not paid for three years, the holder of the certificate shall have the right to foreclose. Incidentally it is provided that if the authorities have made any error by which a tax certificate is wrongfully issued the holder shall have his money back with 5 per cent. interest. This makes a tax certificate of any municipal corporation in this state one of the most secure and profitable investments in the country. Certificates of delinquency for the taxes levied in 1897, 1894 and 1896 may be applied for now and will form a good opportunity to put a little money where it will be safe and profitable.

The famous remission of interest clause provides that all penalties and interest beyond 4 per cent. on taxes levied for 1896 and prior years shall be remitted, if the delinquencies are paid before November 30 of this year; but this only applies to property for which tax certificates have not been issued. Sections 118 and 119 may need to be construed, as there is a possible want of harmony between them.

The great fault in the law is that it compels the authorities to wait practically till May for money to pay January bills, and the corporation must run into debt for four months, although another law makes that an offense punishable by severe penalties. It is better that it threatened to be under the raft of visionary amendments with which it was assailed. It may have to be amended, but any hope of a further remission of penalty and interest may just as well be abandoned. The experience with the bill of 1896 has been most salutary.

On the whole, it is a good measure, and

as its provisions are so fair it will doubt become in its main features the permanent law of the state. Much mischief has been done by the vacillating policy of the taxation law during the past six years.

THIS YEAR'S PINGREE WORK.

Those people who have been so active in establishing the Pingree system in Seattle have completed plans for the continuation of the work this season, and with the assistance which they confidently count on hope to make the work accomplished this year even more of a success than that of previous seasons. The experience of the last two years has enabled them to start in to the best advantage, and with the co-operation of the charitably inclined people of the city the good to be done will be astonishing.

The Pingree system has developed into one of the best and most substantial forms of help for the needy. In nearly all the larger cities it has come to be recognized as one of the best methods of assisting the unemployed, and the Pingree gardens have become established features in nearly all the municipalities with congested populations. In every instance where the plan has been adopted, and its extension is being encouraged everywhere.

The success already achieved in Seattle should leave no doubt as to the necessity of continuing the good work in the future. There are many unemployed in the city, and those in charge of affairs for the coming season should receive all possible assistance in their efforts to continue the work so splendidly begun some years ago. Financial aid should be forthcoming to a generous amount. The requests will be for only reasonable donations, and the giving will result in a full measure of relief to many worthy persons.

There is a large amount of land which can be used advantageously for Pingree gardens, and property owners should not hesitate to turn their vacant lots over for the temporary use of the Pingree committee. These tracts are not needed now, and their occupation by small gardens will bring about an actual improvement of the property while permitting some deserving persons to make a livelihood. There can hardly fail to be a very general response to the demand for the use of unimproved property.

The Pingree system has the excellent feature of helping those who are willing to help themselves, and there is always unusual satisfaction for the charitably disposed to give under such conditions. The people of Seattle have responded nobly in the past when called upon to assist in this happily devised scheme of relief, and they should do even better this year.

THE EUROPEAN PANORAMA.

Greece has very promptly responded to the speculation as to her course in the event of the powers concluding to extend the blockade to the Piræus. It is very bold and is a blunt intimation that she will be declared against Turkey. The king is the mere puppet of popular feeling, however, and the situation is up to the present meeting of a threat by a counter threat. The blockade has not taken place yet. It is the people, and not the king, who will determine the matter, and they may feel differently when three or four battleships line up within gunshot of the capital.

The situation is becoming daily more interesting, and it will become still more so when the powers begin to untangle themselves from the snarl into which they have been gradually drawn. It is stated that if the powers blockade the gulf of Athens, Greece will make war on Turkey. It would be manifestly unfair to permit Turkish war vessels to bombard Greek towns and refuse to permit the Greek navy to make reprisals or defend the ports assailed. If there is a blockade of the Turkish vessels should be kept out of the gulf, so that it might be wise for Greece to get her warships out before the blockade commences. It seems scarcely credible that the great nations would let Greece's hands and then allow Turkey to attack her. A Vienna dispatch says there is no doubt that in the event of war the intervention of the powers would be suspended; and this is the course most likely to be followed.

The London Times' correspondent at Athens seems to consider the Greek navy stronger than that of Turkey, and predicts victory at sea for the Christians. The strength of the Turkish navy must have been greatly exaggerated by Ottoman authorities, due probably to the fact that many of the vessels are out of date, although reported as being still of what was their class when they were built.

Salonica and Smyrna both offer good material for naval guns. Salonika would be the first point of attack probably. It is on the Greek side of the Aegean, and is but a short distance north of the frontier line. The object of sending a warship across the sea to attack Smyrna would be to divert attention and divide the forces, as much of the entire coast would have to be patrolled. The islands would afford recruiting grounds and provisioning reserves for the sympathy of the islanders with the mother country. These would have to be watched by the Turkish vessels.

There are no cities of any consequence on the border which will be the scene of the military movements. The Khasia mountains form a natural separation of the Greek province of Thessaly and the Turkish province of Macedonia. There are no places to defend except the mountain passes, and these are held by the Turks. There would probably be no pitched battles. The struggle would resolve itself into efforts by the Greeks to dislodge the enemy, which will be unsuccessful, and when there seems to be a good opportunity the Turks will sweep down upon the Greeks and after a short fight return to their stronghold, as the Americans came down like a wolf on the fold.

Meantime the fleets of the European powers will hover around the coast, watching each other and waiting for something to "turn up." The present attitude cannot be prolonged indefinitely, some incident will happen to precipitate a conflict between the powers or lead to a general understanding and a return to normal conditions.

A curious story is current in Europe that Russia will be conceded a part of the Athos peninsula, a narrow strip of land running out from the Turkish coast and across the gulf of Salonika from the shores of Greece. There is a fortress at Mount Athos, but it is chiefly known as a monastery where there is an unusually large

number of Greek brethren. It is said that the three hundred and more bowed nuncios are Russian soldiers in disguise. Russia may not want war, but the temptation to have a foothold somewhere near the Mediterranean may prove too strong. To secure that would be to place the most coveted jewel in the crown of the empire, and almost make the czar and his ministers immortal in the eyes of the people.

The members of the government, realizing the immensity of the triumph almost within their reach, must be trembling with suppressed excitement, afraid to make a move openly which would disclose their purpose, yet impatiently waiting for the accident which is to fire the magazine.

England can do nothing but wait. She apparently has nothing to do; she dare not withdraw. The Cretan incident has been a Godsend to her, because it gives her a chance to bowle about and appear to be needed on the spot. The number of warships is being increased, and no doubt others will be maneuvered so as to be within calling distance.

If Greece should prevail against Turkey, there will be a readjustment of some of the lines on the map; and Russia knows what she wants.

HONOLULU'S CONDITION.

It is gratifying to feel that there is an administration in power which will act with firmness and promptitude when occasion requires. It is probable that the fears of a Japanese rising on the Hawaiian islands are exaggerated, but if the report should be true it is more likely to be a local rebellion than an attempt on the part of the Japanese government to take the islands. Such an act would be equivalent to declaring war against the United States, as Japan well knows.

Whatever the character of the disquiet which seems to call for the presence of an American warship at the islands, the desire of the people for closer relations with this country will not tend to minimize it. Before long this government will have to determine what character our supervision of the country is to assume. It is not the part of good statesmanship to let the matter drift along until some unexpected incident compels instant decision. If it is to the interest of the United States to accept the responsibility, it should come to that conclusion and leave the question open to the freest and most unequivocal determination by the people. The American interests naturally and even commendably seek to have the islands annexed, and there is every reason to believe they are sincere in assuming popular sentiment to be with them, but it must be kept in view that all our information on the subject comes by means which would be apt to unconsciously color it favorably. It is a very serious step to take, and its responsibilities would be increased if there should be any widespread dissatisfaction at the annexation.

No less necessary of consideration is the possibility of another power, especially England, taking advantage of our neglect to entrench ourselves, working up a sentiment in favor of a protectorate over the islands. All our century-old determination to confine our possessions to the American continent would not suffice to overcome the public indignation if such a result should be reached. Whether it were wise or not for us to be the guardian of the islands, the guardianship by England would be intolerable.

The condition of the Hawaiian-native and denizen—is such that before long a decision on our part must be reached. President McKinley and Secretary Sherman are quite familiar with the subject, at least from an American standpoint, and should need very little information beyond the many reports on file in the office of the secretary of state. It might be desirable to have a more thorough acquaintance with the wishes of those other than Americans who will be concerned in an annexation, and for that reason particular care is needed in selecting a minister. Within a few months a competent man could form a very reliable opinion. Meantime, the presence of the Philadelphia in the vicinity of the islands will do no harm; it will be a gratification to Americans, as well as a protection to all law-abiding residents, and it may impress those antagonistic in this country with a sense of its determination.

CONSUL TO CUBA.

It is announced that Col. Mosby, the famous Confederate guerrilla leader, is a candidate for the office of consul general to Cuba, in succession to Col. Fitzhugh Lee. It does not seem possible that the president will make such a mistake. There are no foreign missions which need such diplomatic ability, coupled with firmness, as those to Cuba and Spain. The difference in rank counts no figure at this time. Ordinarily, the office of consul to Cuba could be given to any gentleman who desired a pleasant and not too onerous duty, and to be minister to Spain called for even less distinctive ability than that to Italy—more dignified positions suitable for wealthy gentlemen who like the formalities of a court.

Just now, however, the president should be able to command the services of such a man as John W. Foster as consul to Cuba. The present minister to Spain has acquitted himself so admirably that it might be unwise to make a change. Mr. Taylor is familiar with every phase of the question; he has been as dignified as a diplomat, firm when necessary and always discreet. The time may come when a more aggressive minister is needed, but the present one has entirely subordinated his individuality to a faithful execution of the instructions of his home government.

Unless Col. Mosby is misapprehended, it would be very undesirable to have him at Havana. Even Fitzhugh Lee has permitted his personal sympathies to detract from his value as a plenipotentiary. Neither personal bravery nor softness of heart is so essential to a diplomatic representative as tact, good judgment and equality of temper. If no first-class man can be induced to accept the office for the present salary, on account of the expense, it would be desirable for congress to vote an appropriation for the special purpose of making the office equal, for the time, to a foreign mission.

Poor old Weyler has had to suffer a great deal since the news from Crete made it necessary to throw his stories of alleged Spanish victories into the waste basket.

There is a noticeable unanimity of sentiment upon the matter of holding a celebration on the Fourth of July. There

was no observance of the day last year, and the people seem to be willing and anxious to unite in a great demonstration this year. When Seattle starts in to celebrate she never fails to make a success of it, and the next Fourth of July can be made one that will be long remembered.

It is gratifying to learn that the state department is to insist vigorously on the treaty provisions being adhered to by the Peruvian government in its treatment of the American sailor, Ramsay. There has been too much laxity in looking after the interests of Americans abroad, and it is well that they should be protected in their just rights.

The Chicago postoffice was adjudged unsafe and likely to fall down at any moment. Yet it has required blasting to tear it down, and three months' more work of this character will be necessary before the structure is razed. If the construction of the building was originally a job, the contractors build better than they knew.

The president is not going to act hastily in the matter of forestry reservations, but from the fact that he together with the members of the cabinet, regard President Cleveland's proclamation as too comprehensive, it is safe to say there will be a modification in its provisions such as will be fairer to the settler and miner.

The district attorney of Nevada is charged with having assaulted a Carson editor with brass knuckles. This will occasion some surprise, because it would be natural to think that any differences between man and man in that state and city would be satisfactorily settled with 5-ounce gloves.

The Pops talk about "steals" and "defalcations" with the same ease and irrelevancy that was noticeable when, during the campaign, they talked about reforms that have never been brought about since they obtained control of affairs.

Evidently the new board of control agrees with some United States senators that civil service reform is a farce, fraud and humbug, and agrees with the late Gen. Jackson that to the victors belong the spoils.

People along the upper Mississippi and its tributaries, who have been watching the trials and tribulations of those residing along the lower river, are in a position now to understand how it is themselves.

Some of the foreign nations object to the new tariff, but it will occur to most people that the bill was passed for the benefit of the United States, and not for the benefit of other countries.

Gov. Budd has a knife that is even sharper than that of Gov. Rogers when it comes to trimming down appropriation bills.

Mr. Depey in Praise of John Hay.

The appointment of John Hay as ambassador to Great Britain has been commended on all sides. Chauncey M. Depey, who was looked upon as Mr. Hay's friendly competitor, said yesterday, in referring to Mr. Hay's appointment: "I am glad that the appointment goes where it does. The office of ambassador to England is the most glittering and attractive in the whole diplomatic service, and one can be forgiven for being attracted by it, but now that the appointment is made the country is to have an able and thoroughly representative ambassador, and shall not be compelled to surrender the friendship of thirty years formed at this old station. The post of ambassador to England is of great importance. The American ambassador, by his policy, discretion and care, can be a whole arbitration treaty in himself. The English have a sentimental regard for Americans that is not reciprocated here. In his official capacity, the American ambassador is entertained and entertained, and at these dinners questions of momentous importance are settled. Dinners become public functions in England, and a good host or a good guest can work wonders. He has an opportunity to keep his country constantly to the front, and by exhibiting sterling Americanism with cordial friendship he can make an arbitration treaty unnecessary. The pace was set by John Lothrop Motley, Edward Everett and James Russell Lowell. The trouble has been that Hayard overtook the mark. I think Mr. Hay will more than meet the obligations cast upon him, and will be one of the most successful ambassadors we have ever sent abroad."

Mrs. McKinley's Mail.

The president's wife duplicates in a small degree the experience of the president with correspondence. Mrs. McKinley receives every day a great many letters, and one would think from them that we were a nation of beggars. One woman writes asking Mrs. McKinley's influence for the welfare of her husband, who is an applicant for office. Another says that she needs money, and is sure the president's wife can spare her a few dollars. Another wants a photograph; another an autograph; but by far the greatest number of the beggars want pieces of the dress Mrs. McKinley wore at the inauguration ball. Mrs. McKinley is not tearing up her dress for the benefit of souvenir hunters. Nor is she distributing her photographs or autographs among strangers. Mrs. McKinley's mail is handled like that of the president. It goes first to the White House clerks. They sort out the personal letters from those which are written by strangers, and the letters from strangers they open and read. Formal acknowledgments of these letters are sent, written and signed by the clerks. Mrs. McKinley seldom sees any of them. Personal letters Mrs. McKinley opens and reads as she has always done; but the White House clerks attend to what may be called her official mail—Ladies' Weekly.

Evidently Weakening.

The sixteen-to-one silver proposition is evidently weakening, even in its most fervent localities. A Denver paper, commenting upon the organization of the "Silver Republican" party, says that there is no reason for such an organization, because the true friend of silver is the party which inaugurated its eighth president on March 4 last—the Republican party. "It has," says this paper, "done a great deal more for the silver West than the silver party has done for it. The Republican silver party is also the Republican gold party, and the Republican grain and cotton party, if you like. It is the party that gave to the United States a third of a century of uninterrupted prosperity and progress, and again assumes its triumphant way and heralds the dawn of new and better things. This is good doctrine to come from Colorado, the birthplace of the attempt to divide the Republican party on the silver issue."

A Man of the People.

Springfield Republican. As a contrast, President McKinley is already a great popular success in Washington. He has no use for the special White House police; he has had the sentry boxes removed from the White House grounds; he sees people; he takes afternoon walks in the streets like any ordinary citizen; he is determined to remain on friendly per-

THE STATE PRESS.

Whitcomb Blade: Ellensburg papers are having all sorts of leery laughs because Whitcomb's normal school appropriation was knocked out. The Capital says that one normal school will be sufficient for this state for ten years to come. We'll recollect these little digressions at some future time.

Colton News-Letter: Opinions differ as to the work done by the recent assembly of bewickered individuals at Olympia. The latest was given by a prominent Populist of this section to the effect that they accomplished nothing, and all ought to have a rope around their necks with the other end of the hemp attached to the limb of some tree strong enough to swing the whole lot. We don't believe in lynch law, but we quite agree with the spirit of the opinion of the above-named p. p.

Olympia Standard: Little Oly says that "Judge M. A. Root is down from Seattle." "Why will our little friend persist in standing on his head? Unless he can make water run up hill, or reverse the natural order of animated matter and make God's creatures walk with feet in the air, the head of Fugate beet sugar, never be maintained uppermost, and all pilgrims to this Mecca of wisdom should be represented as climbing an ascent when they approach grand, classical Oly Olympus."

COAST PAPERS.

San Francisco Bulletin: About this time Grover Cleveland seems to be suffering from an attack of his own innocuous delusion.

Sacramento Record-Union: Office-seekers and place-hunters at Washington complain that President McKinley is "going slow." That is something to be glad of. Go slow, Mr. President, and you will be the more approved by the people.

Astorian: Secretary Wilson has already set on foot a system for a thorough test of the capacity of many states for the production of new classes of leguminous, deep-rooted plants which will furnish a new and constant food supply for stock which it is believed will result in a large increase in the quantity and an advance in the price received for the meats produced by the farmers of this country.

HITS OF HUMOR.

"Sweetheart," he whispered. He wasn't telling her a thing but the old, old story. Yet he held his audience for hours.—Detroit Journal.

Severe—"As a Lenten penance," said the spiritual director, "I recommend that you scrub the steps of the church edifice."

"How lovely!" said to herself the frivolous lady of high social standing.

"At the same time, it is essential that not a newspaper shall be notified."

The light of high resolve faded from the beautiful brow, leaving the lady in drear, gray mood.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Sing Lee was an enterprising young Chinaman who conducted a laundry in a small mining camp in Colorado some years ago. His never-failing good humor made him a universal favorite, and on more than one occasion the boys found that he had a ready tongue in his head. A presidential election occurred about this time, and one of the boys, an Irishman, remarked to Sing: "Well, Sing, yer'll have to be goin' to China now. The Irish be goin' to run things here, and they won't have any hither China around." Quick as a flash Sing retorted: "All right, me go Ireland. I'll go no lun thing there.—Youth's Companion.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

RICHARD A. MCCURDY PRESIDENT STATEMENT For the year ending December 31 1896 According to the Standard of the Insurance Department of the State of New York

INCOME: Received for Premiums - \$59,588,414 43 From all other sources - 10,109,281 07 \$69,697,695 50

DISBURSEMENTS: To Policy-holders for Claims by Death - \$12,595,113 89 To Policy-holders for Endowments, Dividends, etc. - 12,842,458 11 For all other accounts - 10,781,903 64 \$36,219,575 64

ASSETS: United States Bonds and other Securities - \$110,125,082 15 First Lien Loans on Bond and Mortgage - 71,548,929 56 Loans on Stocks and Bonds - 11,091,253 09 Real Estate - 27,797,666 85 Cash in Banks and Trust Companies - 12,560,290 00 Accrued Interest, Not Defended Premiums, etc. - 6,535,555 05

Reserve for Policies and other Liabilities - \$234,744,148 42 \$369,019,232 72 Surplus - \$29,733,514 70 Insurance and Annuities in force - \$915,038,336 45

I have carefully examined the foregoing Statement and find the same to be correct; Auditors calculated by the Insurance Department. CHARLES A. FOSTER, Auditor. ROBERT A. GRANNISS Vice-President

WALTER F. GLETTES General Manager SALES E. LOVELL Vice-President FREDERICK CHRONWELL Treasurer EDWARD McCLELLAND Actuary

SHERWOOD GILLESPIE, General Agent, Seattle, Wash. Boston Measuring Cups. Giving Tarecup, 3-4, 1-2 and 1-4. Every lady wants one; only 10c each.

Fish Globes. We can now furnish you with any size in these Globes, as our new assortment is now in.

Easter Eggs. Hen Eggs, Goose Eggs, Ostrich Eggs, all decorated, to please the children. Also small Vases for Easter Decorations. Chickens, Ducks in Egg Dishes.

M. SELLER & CO. Without Mother! Mother!! Mrs. Winslow's Nursing Syrup has been used for over thirty years by the most skillful and experienced nurses in the world. It is the only medicine that cures the child, soothes the pain, always acts upon the bowels, and is the only remedy for the most common ailment of the young child. It is sold by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and get the "Mother's Best" and take no other kind. 25 cents a bottle. Radway's Ready Relief. Applied to the chest at the beginning of a cold on the lungs, with a dose of Radway's Pills, will quickly effect a cure by relieving the congestion.

TABLE LINENS.

Don't think for one minute that in the rush consequent to the arrival of all those bright dress fabrics, bought to match these bright days, that we have overlooked Cause we haven't; we've a new line containing prettier goods and better values than ever.

Table Damask. German Linen, silver bleached, in all of the new block patterns, worth 50c; now 35c a yard.

A new lot of our regular 75c Bleached Damask, in new patterns, German linen and soft finished, 50c a yard.

From the loom of Wm. Liddell & Co., Belfast Ireland, comes a special 66-inch Pure Linen Bleached Damask, extra heavy and with raised patterns, for but 75c a yard.

Also an extra quality of 72-inch width extra good Linen in choice patterns, a \$1.25 grade, now for 90c a yard.

At \$1.25 a yard we can show a \$1.75 grade, consisting of handsome Linens as that price ever brought \$1.25 a yard.

Pattern Cloths. Two special leaders, 110 Cloths, plain white, block patterns, at a less price than the goods by the yard, only 75c each.

2 1/2 yards long, only 90c each.

Same in absolutely fast colored red, border all around, 1 yard long, 50c, worth 90c; 2 1/2 yards long, 75c, worth \$1.00.

Frisched Cloths. 100 very fine German Linen Cloths, pure white, recommended for wear, white or colored borders, usually \$1.50; 2 yards long, only \$1.00.

An extra special in a fancy colored Linen Table Cloth, all colors, at just one-half of their usual cost; 1 1/2 yards square, 50 cents.

Napkins. 5-8 size Pure Bleached German Linen, choice patterns, guaranteed to wear \$1.25 a dozen.

100 dozen Extra Heavy German Linen, 5-8 size, the best pattern goods that we know; will wear well; \$2.00 would be a right price; ours is \$1.50 a dozen.

A 1/2 size Silver Bleached German Linen Napkin, noted for their wearing qualities \$1.50 a dozen.

Silence Cloth. Used under the table linen, it saves the linen and table and banishes all noise; we show a heavy grade at 50c a yard.

BAILLARGEON'S

TO EXPLORERS AND MINERS. The Miner or Explorer wants a general medicine that will keep in any climate and not be spoiled by wetting in water, salt or fresh. Such a medicine is Ripans Tabules (of the standard sort), put up in boxes of six vials, each vial securely corked and containing six Tabules. They cost fifty cents a box or two dollars for five boxes. May soak a week in water without wetting the medicine. Can be had of the Stewart & Holmes Drug Company, Seattle, Washington, or of the Ripans Chemical Company, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York.

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