

JELLY GLASSES,

20c PER DOZEN.

This a special price for today and tomorrow only; so if you want any at this low price, buy at once.

Fancy Tea Cups and Saucers.

Mostly decorated; easily worth 15 cents. Special for today and tomorrow, 8 cents for cup and saucer.

After-Dinner Coffees.

Very neat pattern, and good value at 15 cents. Special for today and tomorrow, 8 cents for cup and saucer.

COOPER & LEVY

No. 104 and 106 First Avenue South.

THE \$150

Ladies' Bicycle

In our window is a beauty, and some one will get it for 5 cents. The cyclometer will remain open until June 15, when it will be sealed for the rest of the journey.



STEWART & HOLMES DRUG CO.

SEATTLE'S

Big Three Day

Celebration,

JULY 1, 2, 3,

Will Surpass Any Celebration of the National Holiday Ever Before Held in the Northwest.

The Programme

- Bicycle Meets, Water Carnivals, Balloon Ascensions, Grand Civic Pageants, Shooting Tournaments, Illuminated Night Parades, Militia Drills, Sham Battles, Aquatic Sports, Athletic Contests, Band Concerts, Etc., Games and Sports of Every Description.

Two Nights of Fireworks.

The Pyrotechnic Display will be of unusual magnitude and merit, introducing the largest set pieces and greatest variety of fireworks ever displayed in this city.

We Import Spanish Olives in Bulk.

FRISCH BROS.

Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry.

SAPOLIO

M. FURUYA CO.

PLOT TO KILL FAURE.

Assassin Throws a Bomb at the French President.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM DEATH.

News Spreads Like Wildfire Throughout Paris.

The Intended Victim is Uninjured, and His Appearance on the Streets is Greeted With Vociferous Applause—The Instrument of Destruction is a Piece of Tubing Six Inches Long by Two Inches in Diameter and Half an Inch Thick, Loaded With Powder and Swan Shot—It is Exploded While the Presidential Carriage is Passing a Thicket on His Way to Witness the Great Racing Event of the French Turf, the Grand Prix—Gallet Suspected of the Crime—Police Find a Pistol Inscribed With the Words "Death to Felix Faure."

PARIS, June 13.—An attempt was made today to assassinate Felix Faure, president of the French republic, while he was en route to Long Champs to witness the Grand Prix.

While M. Faure's carriage was passing a thicket near La Cascade restaurant, in the Bois de Boulogne, a bomb, which subsequently proved to be a piece of tubing

inst. His sangfroid will greatly increase his popularity. Some of the papers assert that Rousteau, the detective, accidentally saw the man who threw the bomb and grappled with him, but was unable to hold him in the melee.

It is rumored that the prefect of police has information connecting the Paris anarchists with the outrage, but it is generally believed that the act was the work of a madman rather than of a conspirator. The pistol found by the police was loaded, but was of too small a caliber to be very dangerous.

ATTACK ARTFULLY PLANNED. The Assassin Lay in Ambush, Carefully Secreting Himself. NEW YORK, June 13.—A dispatch to the World from Paris says: The outrage was artfully planned. About 100 yards below the Cascade de Bois de Boulogne, near the famous restaurant celebrated for its exclusive patronage and high prices, is a thick clump of lilac bushes, where the assassin hid himself. He had effectively secreted himself from observation.

The presidential carriage and cortege were traveling at a smart gallop. It was after 3 o'clock, and M. Faure was a little late. Suddenly a loud report was heard. During the momentary panic M. Faure and his wife with remarkable presence of mind sat back in their carriage, exhibiting extraordinary calmness. The impressive French crowd, ever quick to recognize courage, cheered them to the echo.

M. Lacall, the president's private secretary, says: "As we were driving rapidly through the Bois de Boulogne and were nearing the cascade, suddenly a loud explosion caused the horses of the presidential carriage to rear and fall back almost on their haunches. A woman in the crowd, pointing toward a thicket, shouted: 'Arrest him. Live le president!'"

A police agent ran to the bushes, followed by a crowd. A panic among the spectators followed, but it was counteracted by the president's coolness. He kept his head and simply ordered his aides to station themselves through the bushes, which lined both sides of the roadway."

FAURE WAS COOL. Acted With Composure, as if Nothing Had Happened. LONDON, June 14.—The Paris correspondent of the Daily News says: M. Faure behaved with perfect self-command and continued to bow right and left to the crowd under the impression, as if nothing unusual had happened.

The bomb exploded at 2:50 p. m. in the Avenue Des Acacias, at the far end, where the fashionable elite, almost on the shelter of sycamores and plane trees into the broad daylight of Longchamps plain.

The roadway had been clear for some time. The presidential carriage was led by two dragons, holding their pistols forward in the most threatening way.

They were closely questioned by M. Althain, the examining magistrate, but as they gave satisfactory accounts of themselves and their movements, they were released about midnight.

FREE TRADE INADEQUATE. Startling and Suggestive Utterances by the Duke of Devonshire and Premier Laurier, of Canada. LONDON, June 14.—All the morning papers comment upon the speeches of the Duke of Devonshire and Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian premier, at a banquet given on Sunday evening in Liverpool by the Chamber of Commerce.

The Duke of Devonshire, speaking as the president of the British Empire League, said: "While we continue to believe that free trade is the best and wisest policy for this country, we can all see that the virtues and results which were expected to follow from its adoption have not been realized, and the propriety of its universal adoption has been falsified. Yet the Cobdenites still seek to persuade us that it is best that Great Britain should be the only free country in the world. During the last fifty years we have learned by painful experience that neither old nor new markets are opening to us by the influence of free trade alone, and that if we want to prosper in the future, commerce necessary for the support of our increasing population we must find those markets ourselves, and not neglect the opportunity of expanding and consolidating the colonies."

Premier Laurier, in the course of his response, said: "The feeling dominating Canada is one of pride in her political autonomy and legislative liberty, connected with imperial unity. Whatever errors there may have been in the past, the past is closed forever, and a new era has dawned and legislation is accepted in Canada by all. The general sentiment is for closer commercial union. The time may come when the present conditions of citizenship will be inadequate to meet the needs of the future. It will be found in the old British principle of representation."

Most of today's comments upon these speeches are in a tone of lively satisfaction.

The Times says: This silent, gradual process of awakening throughout the country to the trade question has brought about a new era, which is no longer beyond all controversy. The recent tariff legislation in Canada and the discussion as to Australian confederation seem to indicate that the eye of the world is now turned to the trade question.

The Standard says: The Duke of Devonshire's speech is a funeral oration on the Cobdenite school. It is obvious that the lead taken over the seas on this question finds a response in the growing opinion of the British people. The Standard says: The Duke of Devonshire's candor was complete and creditable.

The Daily News contends that Mr. Laurier's tariff proposal is a remarkable step toward the repeal of the customs duties in favor of British goods. It thinks it highly excusable that the Duke of Devonshire should join in Tory calumnies against John Bright, and reminds him that Mr. Laurier is the head of a Liberal ministry in the British cabinet.

The Daily News concludes its editorial by urging the government to denounce the German and Belgian treaties.

The Daily Chronicle says: It must be admitted that the Duke of Devonshire represents a good deal of floating opinion. But we shall do our colonial friends ill service by denouncing the Duke. Devonshire will ever join the protectionist ring. We think it a very doubtful policy to denounce the treaties with Germany and Belgium, and to search for reasons known to be the result of dangerous characters.

It is a curious fact that yesterday the Petite République Francaise published a statement declaring that the police were busy organizing an incident for Mr. Faure's visit to Russia, suggesting that a nimble clown would be dressed in rags and jump upon the step of the president's carriage, brandishing a homicidal weapon.

On his arrival at the race course M. Faure was warmly congratulated on his escape by the Grand Duke Sergius, M. Hanotaux and other members of the cabinet.

ON A HISTORIC SPOT.

The Very Place Where Bersowski Tried to Shoot the Car of the President.

PARIS, June 13.—Today's attempt on the life of M. Faure was made on the very spot where Bersowski tried to shoot the car while driving to the military review at Longchamps in 1892, and where Francis, a lunatic, fired his revolver at M. Faure on July 14 last. Having this in mind the police took extra precautions.

Special officers were detailed to watch suspects and to search houses known to be the resorts of dangerous characters. It is a curious fact that yesterday the Petite République Francaise published a statement declaring that the police were busy organizing an incident for Mr. Faure's visit to Russia, suggesting that a nimble clown would be dressed in rags and jump upon the step of the president's carriage, brandishing a homicidal weapon.

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THE SPOON REPORT.

Conflict Between Federal and State Officers.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH INDIANS.

Presence of the Sheriff and His posse Came Near Causing a Conflict—Stanley Wants to Follow in the Footsteps of Head Chief and Crazy Mule, of Whose Heroic Deaths Stories Are Still Told Around the Camp Fires—Capt. Stouch Does Not Think It Prudent, With but Two Troops of Cavalry, to Try Aggressive Measures—Indians Number 500 Warriors—They Don't Know the Difference Between Deputy Sheriffs and Cowboys.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The Indian office has received from Capt. Stouch a detailed report of the recent trouble in Montana, arising from the murder of the settler, John Hoover, by David Stanley, a Cheyenne brave.

After much diplomacy on the part of the agent, Stanley and his two accomplices, Sam Crow and Yellow Hair, are now lodged in jail at Miles City, and will be tried by the civil courts. Capt. Stouch's description of the trouble is interesting in that it shows the constant conflict between the Federal officers and the state authorities in arrests of Indians. In this case the presence of the sheriff and a large posse came near causing a conflict with the Indians.

The report states that soon after Hoover's death was found, and the Indians, Stouch sent for White Bull and some of the head men, being satisfied that it was his hand which committed the murder. The sheriff came in response to the summons, and expressed his regret at the occurrence. Capt. Stouch requested him to tell the head men that the band would be held responsible for the murder, unless they discovered the real culprit, and brought him to the post. This they promised to do.

This conference took place on May 27, and on that same day Sheriff Gibbs, of Crazy Horse county, and a band of twenty-five armed men rode up to the agency and informed Capt. Stouch that they wanted the murderers. The agent replied that he was doing everything possible to discover and arrest the guilty Indians, and if not interfered with was certain that he would succeed. The sheriff left four deputies and must compel Stanley to give himself up. A courier was sent to recall the cavalry, which had started for the scene of the killing.

By this time the news that Stanley had fled had reached the post, and the agent became very restless, the squaws and children took to the hills, while the bucks rode in and stationed themselves on the hill tops and capture or kill him. At this juncture and had their horses. They informed the agent that they had come to see Stanley fight.

Capt. Stouch says: "I returned to the agency with my command at 3:20 o'clock p. m. At this time Stanley was on a high hill in the rear of the agency, a great distance from the post. The department had been informed in his war dress and paint and was heavily armed. He was all ready to fight. It was the desire of Capt. Read to charge and capture or kill him. At this juncture a greatly excited Indian on horseback approached with the information that Stanley did not want to fight the soldiers, but for him to come in and surrender. Deputy Sheriff Gibbs told me he would attempt his capture if I would guarantee him safety from the other Indians. I told him I could not so guarantee and, moreover, there would be no fight, and that Stanley must be captured without any bloodshed."

Stanley followed in the steps of Head Chief and Crazy Mule, of whose heroic death stories are still told around the camp fires, making every young man anxious for a similar fate. I believe it was in 1891 that these two young men killed a white boy and hid his body in the hills, where it was found after a search of several days. The bodies of the dead were discovered through their boasting of the deed. Their surrender was demanded, but it was refused, though they were willing to be killed and would have stood much abuse of cavalry would not have been buried in a grave prepared for them beforehand. Thus these two young men became heroes, and to prevent a repetition of these incidents, I forbade any fighting."

"I did not think it wise and prudent to make the attempt with but two troops of cavalry here. While I believe the Indians were not disposed to resist the capture of Stanley, still there was no telling what they would do when one of their people was being fired upon. Had they made a resistance there is no telling where it would have ended. They muster almost 500 warriors and, knowing of their disposition to resist in 1891, when much weaker than now, I thought two troops of cavalry would not stand much show of overcoming these warriors, whose ferocity was noted."

About this time, from remarks made to me by the Indians and by their actions, I became convinced that they were afraid of the deputy sheriffs, because they could not understand why they were here, they not knowing the difference between the representatives of the law and cowboys. I had rendered them very close-mouthed, and I was unable to get any information from them that would answer for evi-

dence against Stanley when he was brought to trial."

As the presence of the deputy sheriffs interfered with his investigation, Capt. Stouch asserted his authority and ordered the deputies off the reservation.

By this time Stanley had disappeared, but was located at Black Eagle's camp. Capt. Stouch immediately started for the camp, and there found the brave fully armed and still disinclined to surrender without a fight. Finally he consented to accompany the agent back to the post, still refusing to give up his arms. He was there persuaded to give up his rifle, and when the agency was reached was locked up.

In the meantime Sheriff Gibbs returned, and presented Capt. Stouch with a warrant for his arrest for violating the state law, interfering with the sheriff in his attempt to arrest the Indians. The sheriff demanded the person of Stanley, but the agent refused to deliver him up, feeling that it would defeat the ends of justice, as he hoped to secure from the prisoner information that would lead to the apprehension of his accomplices. The sheriff departed, but again left his deputy after much parleying. Capt. Stouch became convinced that it was useless to hold the murderer longer, and turned him over to the sheriff, sending an escort of cavalry with him to the railroad.

The report deals with the difficulties thrown around him by the interference of state officials, and at length concludes by recommending that in view of the disturbed condition of the settlers, two troops of cavalry be stationed at Tongue river.

Yellow Hair and Sam Crow were arrested by Capt. Stouch after the report had been mailed. The tone of the report indicates that it was the presence of the sheriff's posse that roused the Indians.

FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Executive Council Sends Greeting to Affiliated Unions.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—President Gompers and the other members of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor have sent a greeting on the immigration question to the affiliated unions in order by this means to obtain the sense of organized labor on the immigration question in its several phases. The greeting says:

The subject has been divided in such manner so that each member may have a free opportunity to vote either in favor of or against the subject proposed. They have secured an agreement with the Democrats that the sessions shall begin at 11 o'clock each day, instead of 12, after Wednesday.

IN THE HOUSE.

The Policy of Adjournment is to Be Continued.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The house probably will continue its policy of adjourning from Monday over to Thursday, and from Thursday until the following Monday. No business will be done and the sessions Thursday will be merely perfunctory.

THE PRESIDENT'S SUNDAY.

Day of Quiet Devotion and Rest at Chattanooga—Visit to Orchard Knob.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., June 13.—After a week of travel, sightseeing, speech-making and social duties somewhat onerous, though pleasant in performance, President McKinley, Mrs. McKinley and the official staff had a Sabbath of restfulness. The heat, while intense, was more or less tempered by a northwesterly breeze, which, however, was not much in evidence in the railroad station into which the train pulled from Nashville just as day was breaking. The train was made very slowly, purposely, in order that the president and his wife would not be disturbed. They breakfasted in their car and immediately after lunch the president and many prominent citizens who wished to meet the chief executive in the morning, drove to the residence of Hon. H. Clay Evans, United States commissioner of pensions. It was not the desire of the president to visit the battlefield of Missionary Ridge, however, in any way to controvert the president's wishes. At 10:30 o'clock the president, accompanied by ex-Postmaster Key and Mr. Evans, went to the First Methodist church, Mrs. McKinley did not accompany him.

The pastor of the church, Dr. S. T. West-haver, preached from Genesis 22:14. In the course of the sermon he alluded to the general subject of the president and his administration in the opening prayer. The music at the service was by an octet of male voices. The church was, of course, crowded, and many were unable to obtain admission.

At the close of the services the president returned to Mr. Evans' home, where he quietly rested until about 5 o'clock, when Mrs. McKinley and Evans, the president and the commissioner, drove to Orchard Knob. The presidential party in the battle of Missionary Ridge. They returned in time for dinner, after which the president gave a short reception which commenced at 7:30 p. m. The reception, owing to the unexpectedness of the day, was not prolonged beyond twenty minutes.

At 8 o'clock the president went to the house of Capt. H. S. Chamberlain, a personal friend of the president, where a slight time, afterward going again to Commissioner Evans' home, whence he escorted Mrs. McKinley to the train.

"That Chattanooga does not give any demonstrations of hospitality and more earnest manifestations of welcome was due solely to the desire of its people to fall in entirely with the wishes of the chief magistrate and the fact that it was the Sabbath."

Secretary of State Sherman did not attend divine services, but remained with his daughter at the residence of William Lassley, whose wife is a relative of the Sherman family.

Secretary Porter and many of the presidential guests in company with the large delegation of newspaper men, left at 9 o'clock for Chickamauga park, stopping at Little Hill, where a number of conveyances were in readiness to take the party over the battle ground. The members of the party were fortunate in having as escorts Gen. Charles Grosvenor, of Ohio, and Gen. J. T. Wilder, of Johnson City, Tenn. Both of these gentlemen bore distinguished parts in the battle of Chickamauga and the other conflicts which make Chattanooga and its environs so great a factor in the history of the civil war. Among the others were Colonel Xenophon Wheeler, General Willard Warner and Col. H. B. Case. When Snodgrass Hill was reached the party alighted and Gen. Grosvenor, in a brief address, described the events of the afternoon of that fateful Sabbath. Returning to the city, Lookout Mountain was visited, and the delightful afternoon was spent on that elevated plateau.

The presidential train pulled out between 10 and 11 o'clock and went three miles to Sherman Hill, where it remained until the scheduled time for leaving, the purpose being to avoid the heat of the city.

Coal Mine Burned. TERRE HAUTE, Ind., June 12.—The Blintwood Coal Company's mine near Clinton was burned this afternoon. Fifteen men were in the mine at the time, but all escaped. The mine is completely destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$50,000.

Byron used a great deal of hair dressing, but was very particular to have only the best to be found in the market. If Ayer's Hair Vigor had been obtainable then, doubtless he would have tested its merits, as so many distinguished and fashionable people are doing nowadays."

SUGAR WILL PREVAIL.

It Will Be the Tariff Topic for a Day or Two.

THE CONGRESSIONAL FORECAST

Hawaiian Treaty and Anti-Tariff Amendments Still to Be Disposed of and Both Will Excite Considerable Discussion—Agriculture Will Claim Attention to Be Followed by Tobacco—No Long Debate Probable on Cotton or Spirits—Effort at Compensatory Duties on Cotton Goods Abandoned—Action Within Two Weeks—Earlier Sessions Hereafter.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The sugar schedule of the tariff bill is expected to continue to be the subject of consideration in the senate for the next day or two. The Hawaiian treaty and anti-tariff amendments are still to be disposed of, and both will excite considerable discussion. With the sugar question the agricultural question, which has been partly considered, will be taken up and will in time be followed by the tobacco schedule if, in the meantime, the Republicans agree upon its provisions.

There will be no great amount of debate on either cotton or spirits. There was at one time talk of an attempt to add compensatory duties on cotton goods because of the duty fixed on raw cotton, but this is understood to have been abandoned by the Democrats. They have secured the Democrats do not find the present schedule objectionable except in minor details, and will allow it to go through with but little discussion.

The Republican managers now hope that the debate in the senate will be concluded within the next two weeks, notwithstanding less than one-third of the bill has been considered. They have secured an agreement with the Democrats that the sessions shall begin at 11 o'clock each day, instead of 12, after Wednesday.

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WHITE BULL.

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