THE SEATTLE POST-INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. XXXII. NO. 85. SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, MONDAY, AUGUST 9, 1897. EIGHT-PAGE EDITION.

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New Goods coming. Fans given away to customers.

CANOVAS KILLED.

Spanish Premier Shot by an Anarchist.

NO POLITICAL FEATURES.

The Murderer Claims It Was Justifiable Vengeance.

PROBABLE EFFECT ON CUBA.

Secretary Sherman and Senator Morgan Discuss It.

A Sketch of the Life of the Statesman Whose Public Career Has Lasted for More Than a Generation, and Who Was Practically the Founder of the Present Constitutional Monarchy in Spain, and Always Its Stauncheat Supporter.

MADRID, Aug. 8.—Senor Canovas del Castillo, prime minister of Spain, was assassinated today at Santa Agueda by an anarchist. The murderer fired three shots, one of which struck the prime minister in the forehead and another in the chest. The wounded man fell dying at the feet of his wife, who was with him, lingering agony for an hour, and then passing away with the cry of "Long live Spain," which were the last words upon his lips.

Santa Agueda is noted for its baths. The place is between San Sebastian, the summer residence of the Spanish court, and Vitoria, the capital of the province of Alava, about thirty miles south of Bilbio. The premier went there last Thursday to take a three weeks' course of the baths, after which he expected to return to San Sebastian, to see United States Minister Woodford when that gentleman should be officially received by the queen regent.

PREMIER CASTILLO.

The assassin was immediately arrested. He is a Neapolitan and gives the name of Rinaldi, but it is believed that his real name is Angino Gollio.

At a special meeting of the cabinet today, under the presidency of Senor Cos-Gayon, minister of the interior, the latter announced that he had been entrusted by the queen regent with the premiership ad interim.

The murderer declared he killed Canovas in the accomplishment of a "just vengeance" and as the outcome of a conspiracy. He is believed to have arrived at Santa Agueda the same day as the premier, and was frequently seen lurking in the passages of the bathing establishment in a suspicious manner.

The remains of Senor Canovas will be brought here tomorrow. Marshal Martinez Campos has gone to San Sebastian to attend the queen regent. Senor Segasta, the liberal leader, has sent the following telegram to the government:

"I have heard with deep pain of the crime that has thrown us all in mourning and I place myself at the orders of the government and the queen."

Most of the liberal leaders have sent similar messages, placing themselves at the disposal of the government.

Senor Antonio Canovas del Castillo.

Senor Antonio Canovas del Castillo, according to the dictionaire universal des contemporains, was born at Malaga, February 8, 1828. He took the course of philosophy and law in the university of Madrid and began his career as a journalist. In 1851 he made his debut under the patronage of Senor Rios. Rasa and Pacheco as chief editor of Patria, in which he defended conservative ideas. About this time he published a volume of lyric poems and a series of historical papers. He was in doubt whether to follow a literary or a political career, but soon found himself turned to politics by the course of events. In 1852 he was named deputy for Malaga, and from that time to his death had never ceased to occupy a seat in the Cortes. In 1854 he was charge d' affaires at Rome and prepared the historical memorandum on the relations of Spain with the holy see, which served as a basis for the Concorda. After serving the crown as governor of Cadiz in 1855, director general of the administration in 1858 to 1861, and lastly in that same year as under secretary of state for the interior, the queen called him to the ministry as a member of the Mon Cabinet. In 1865 he held the portfolios of finance and the colonies in the O'Donnell cabinet, and it devolved upon him to draw up the law for the abolition of the slave trade. Shortly before the revolution of 1868 he became equally conspicuous as one of the last to defend with energy in the cortes the principle of blending liberal and conciliatory ideas with those of the constitutional monarchy, when all the parties that had supported this political doctrine had deserted the parliament. He was banished a short time before the revolution occurred and took no part in it.

In the face of triumphant revolution, after his return from exile and in the full constituent assembly of 1868, supported by Senors Elduayem, Bugallel and two others, he hoisted the standard of legitimate and constitutional monarchy. This is his greatest title to fame. His fidelity and ability finally secured for him the supreme direction of the Alfonsist party and a proclamation of Alfonso XIII. as king. On December 31, 1874, Senor Canovas del Castillo became president of the council and chief of the new cabinet, called the cabinet of conciliation. He retired in September, 1875, because of the demands of the extreme Conservative party, but he was called back to the presidency of the council on December 2 of the same year and charged particularly with the direction of the first legislative election.

He was elected to the cortes from the city of Madrid in January, 1876. It devolved upon him then to repress the second attempt of the Carlists to bring on a civil war and to deal with the first insurrection in Cuba. With the exception of an interval of a few months, he continued to hold the premiership down to 1879, when on the return of Marshal Martinez Campos from Cuba, he retired from the premiership and was succeeded by Campos, who accepted as his colleagues the principal associates of Senor Canovas. The opposition raised to the policy of Campos soon forced him to retire. Senor Canovas still fully restated, delayed and finally defeated the free trade and emancipation projects of Campos. On the reassembling of the cortes in December, 1879, Campos gave up the attempt to conduct the government and Senor Canovas formed a new cabinet on December 10, with a second Cuban insurrection to be dealt with.

He charged Gen. Blanco with this task, but the reactionary tendency of his home policy became more and more marked, until the financial projects in which he wished to embark drew upon him the bitter attacks, not only of Castelar and the Republicans, but also those of Campos and Sagasta, and he was compelled to resign. In 1881 he returned again to power, but his conservative cabinet was speedily overthrown and a coalition government, with Sagasta and Campos at its head, took the reigns of affairs.

At the general election of the same year he was returned to the cortes from Madrid, and became the chief spokesman of the intermediate party, known as the party of Conservative Liberals. On January, 18, 1884, he was called upon to form a Conservative ministry. In order to secure a majority devoted, like himself, to ideas of order and liberty, in harmony with the monarchial principle, he dissolved the cortes, and the new elections resulted favorably. But on November 25, 1885, on the question of the occupation of the Caroline islands by Germany, he was again compelled to resign, being succeeded by Senor Sagasta. The same day he was elected president of the chamber by 222 votes against 112 cast for Senor Romero Robledo, and he signalized his entrance upon his new functions by a funeral eulogy of King Alfonso XIII., who had died the previous day.

In 1890 another reversal brought him back to power, and on July 5 he took the presidency of the Conservative cabinet, replacing the Liberal ministry of Sagasta. Two years later the pendulum swung to the opposite extreme, and the Liberals, under Senor Sagasta, won the general elections and retained power until 1895, when disagreements in the Sagasta cabinet led the queen regent to summon Canovas again to the premiership. Canovas came last into power on February 7, 1896. A number of officers had broken and pillaged the offices of various newspapers which had made insinuations against the conduct of officers engaged in suppressing the Cuban revolution. The war minister seemed to support the officers, whereas the premier, Sagasta, ordered the journalists to be protected. This led to the retirement of the ministry.

Marshal Campos was temporarily made captain general of Madrid, and the greatest excitement prevailed. Finally Senor Canovas formed a ministry, although he lacked the support of a section of the Conservative party.

The government was defeated on a vote of censure on June 3, 1895, but did not resign. The general elections of April, 1896, returned an overwhelming majority to the cortes in favor of the policy of the Canovas ministry, though the opposition charged that the ministerialists carried many of the districts by gross frauds.

On June 2 last, Senor Canovas tendered the resignation of the cabinet, owing to the difficulty the ministry experienced in carrying on the government, in view of the parliamentary situation, caused by the Liberals to take part in the deliberations of the cortes. The attitude of the Liberals was due to a personal encounter between the Duke of Tetuan, minister of foreign affairs, and Prof. Comas, a distinguished Liberal senator, on May 21, when the duke slapped the face of the professor after a heated debate on the Morgan resolution, adopted by the United States senate.

After four days' conference with the leaders of all political parties, the queen regent requested him to withdraw the resignation of the cabinet and he did so, being confirmed by the crown in his ministerial powers with the personnel and policy of the cabinet unchanged.

Senor Canovas was the author of numerous works on moral and political science, and of a "history of the house of Austria," which is in high repute, and a "history of the decline of Spain from the accession of Phillip III. to the death of Charles II.," which ranks favorably among the works of its class from Spanish writers.

Under the title of "El Solitario" he published a monograph dedicated to one of his uncles, Estebanes Calderon. Of his literary studies the one of most general interest is a volume on the contemporary Spanish theater, which appeared in 1886.

He had received the insignia of the Order of the Red Eagle from the emperor of Germany, the grand cross of the Order of the Tower and Sword from the King of Portugal and the Golden Fleece from the King of Spain.

Sherman on the Assassination.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—This government has probably received the formal notification of Premier Canovas' assassination, but, if so, it is locked up with other dispatches in the state department, and will not be known until Secretary Sherman reaches the department to morrow. Secretary of State Sherman received the first news of the affair through the Associated Press bulletin. He expressed deep interest in the details. He said: "This deplorable event will have some effect, of course, on the political affairs in Spain, but to what extent I cannot say. The death of one man is not necessarily going to change the sentiment of the whole country. Spain is a very tenacious country. Her money is gone. Her resources have been exhausted. But she means, evidently, to hold on to Cuba. Just how she can do it under these circumstances I cannot see. Yet she is opposed to yielding a point. Premier Canovas was a strong partisan. He was the chief exponent of the element which was determined to keep the island at all hazards. Seemingly Spain is almost a unit on this. Canovas was a strong factor in the movement of Spain, but it is not impossible that another will be found to replace him in that important office, having similar views and the same pronounced ideas. How it may be in this case, I am not able to say, but the effects, politically, of such an event are not essentially far-reaching, and have not always produced radical developments. As to the consequences of the conflict in Cuba, I do not care to talk. I have no official information of the assassination, and must refrain from venturing guesses as to what it may effect in the future."

Asked as to how long he now thought the Cuban insurrection might last, he replied that that was problematical, and he did not care to discuss it. He added that he had heard various names of prominent leaders in Spain mentioned, but he was not well informed as to them, and there was nothing on which he could base a prediction as to Canovas' probable successor.

Senator Morgan Talks.

Senator Morgan, of Alabama, a member of the foreign affairs committee of the senate and the champion of Cuba in that body, predicted, in an interview tonight that the assassination might be the forerunner of a complete change of government, a republic replacing the monarchy.

This, he thought, was the present tendency and to-day's event he regarded as an evidence of the disintegration of the Spanish government. He added:

"This affair is going to create a complete revulsion throughout the whole of Spain. That country is now in a very shaky condition. It is true, doubtless, that today's assassin was an anarchist, but the act is representative of a feeling that exists all over the country. A republican party has already gained great strength, though, of course, its operations have to be largely concealed. Then the universal testimony is that the bulk of the Spanish army in Cuba is made up of young men. This has broken up families all over the land, and their dispatch to the island, to be led by Weyler,

Continued on Page 2.

MINERS IN MEETING.

Missionary Work Done With the Plum Creek Men.

MANY WILL COME OUT TODAY.

An Epidemic of Typhoid Fever Causes Five Deaths in the Neighborhood of Camp Determination—Men in Flemington District, West Virginia, Will Join the Strike Today—Miners Aid Store Established for Those Who Are in Destitute Circumstances.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 8.—Although to-day was considered a day of rest among the strikers, probably the most effective work among the Plum Creek miners was performed, and as a result the strikers have been assured that considerably less than 200 men will be at work to-morrow at the mine.

A large mass meeting was held at Camp Isolation, at Plum Creek, this afternoon, which, in addition to about 1,000 others, was attended by about 200 women, the wives and daughters of the miners who are still at work in the Plum Creek mine. Notwithstanding the fact that deputies visited the homes of these people this morning and advised them not to attend the meeting, nearly every woman who has a brother or husband at work attended.

Because of the many restrictions put on the strikers, they have hitherto been unable to get a chance to argue their cause with the Plum Creek workmen, and the occasion given them to-day was taken advantage to the fullest extent. The unusual opportunity to-day was the result of the missionary work of the wives of the strikers from McDonald, Findleyville and Carnegie. These women have been working assiduously during the past week and secured the promise of the wives of the working miners to attend the meeting and bring their husbands. The result of the meeting was the assurance from nearly a hundred men that they would join the strikers to-morrow. Their plan is for the men to work until they receive their twenty days' pay, which will be given them to-morrow, and they are to desert the pit, leaving only eight days' wages back, which, judging by the action of the owners in the case of Sandy Creek strikers yesterday, will be refused them. If this plan does not miscarry, the strikers think it will be only a question of a very short time until the De Armit mines are tied up completely.

The meeting today was inaugurated by religious services, conducted by Rev. L. Lash, assisted by a choir of twenty colored jubilee singers, after which Mrs. Mary Jones, the Chicago agitator, spoke for about an hour, putting the case very plainly to her women auditors. She placed the responsibility for the success or failure of the strike on wives and made a decidedly favorable impression.

An epidemic of typhoid fever in a mild form is raging in the vicinity of Camp Determination at Turtle creek, sixty cases having developed among the citizens of that borough. The campers have not been attacked as yet, and as a precautionary measure the health officials have ordered extra sanitary measures. Bad water and lack of sewage in the borough are assigned as the cause of the disease. Five deaths have resulted up to date.

Only twenty-five strikers were in Camp Determination today, but toward evening it began to assume its normal condition by the return of the men who had gone home to freshen their appetites and otherwise prepare for the new week's work. Before morning the usual complement will be on hand, and the men are to be divided in three bands, who will march to these three pits and guard them at as close range as deputies will permit.

Massillon Miners Marching.

NORTH LAWRENCE, O., Aug. 8.—The miners of the Massillon district are on their way to Warsworth to induce men at work there to stop. About 2,000 men will be there at daybreak.

More Go Out Today.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Aug. 8.—After the meeting at Tyrconnell last night strike agitators organized a miners' union, and it is claimed that nearly all the Tyrconnell miners signed the list. Organizer Rea said shortly after midnight that every man in the Fleming district would be out tomorrow. The general talk indicates that he is right.

Demonstration Against Workers.

WHEELING, W. Va., Aug. 8.—The proposed demonstration against the working miners at Boggs Run will take place tomorrow. The Glendale men have joined the strike and Elm Grove is also out. The leaders have seen the success following the demonstrations in the Pittsburg district and realize that efforts of every kind have failed to bring out the bone of contention here—the Boggs Run men.

At Bellaire, a miners' aid store has been established for the aid of the strikers, who are in destitute circumstances. A daily canvass of the town replenishes the store. A trade assembly committee is to canvass Wheeling for aid of the local strikers tomorrow. The reports in circulation that there would be evictions at some of the company houses across the river are without foundation. It is not likely that such a step will be attempted, as it would result in trouble.

No Word From Coffeen.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 8.—Gov. Tanner has received no further word from Sheriff Randall, of Montgomery county, who at an early hour this morning sent a call for troops at Coffeen. Gov. Tanner sent B. B. Ray, his secretary, to Coffeen, instructing him to make a report of the conditions at Coffeen.

Pantsmakers' Strike Off.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—Peace for the first time in ten days pervaded the headquarters of the striking pantsmakers', "never rip" pantsmakers' and knee pantsmakers' unions.

It is expected that most of the strikers will resume work tomorrow. Over 3,500 employes out of the union who went on strike are prepared to resume work under the conditions stipulated by their respective unions.

QUIET DAY AT CHAMPLAIN.

President McKinley Horrified at the News of Canovas' Murder.

HOTEL CHAMPLAIN, N. Y., Aug. 8.—The presidential party spent the greater part of the day quietly in thehotel. In the morning the president, Vice President and Mrs. Hobart, Secretary and Mrs. Alger and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid attended services in the First Presbyterian church, Rev. Dr. Reed, formerly pastor of Secretary and Mrs. Alger in Detroit, officiating. When informed of the assassination of the prime minister of Spain, the president was horrified, but refused to make any comment.

DURRANT'S APPEAL.

Another Technical Point to Save Him From the Gallows.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 8.—Though Durrant's appeal from the order of Judge Bahrs, setting June 9 as the day for his execution, is set for argument tomorrow morning in the supreme court, an effort will be made by the prisoner's attorneys to have the argument postponed. The ground of the motion that will be made for this purpose arises out of section 768 of the United States Revised Statutes, under which the execution itself was postponed pending the appeal in the habeas corpus proceedings. That section provides that pending the determination of such an appeal all proceedings against the prisoner in the state courts shall be stayed and absolutely null and void.

The principal contention made by Durrant's attorneys in this appeal from Judge Bahrs' order is that the judgment rendered is double, in that it directed that he should be taken to the prison at San Quentin, a penal institution, and there kept in close confinement, and afterward be executed.

GASOLINE EXPLOSION.

A Family Narrowly Escape Death from the Deadly Fluid.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—Three persons, composing the family of Peter Veth, No. 227 East Huron street, were seriously burned in a fire caused by an explosion of gasoline. The injured are Peter Veth, Mrs. Bessie Veth, his wife, and Edwin Veth, aged 2 years. Mrs. Veth was more seriously injured than her husband and child, but she will probably recover.

Mrs. Veth went to the rooms of Mrs. G. H. Solomon, on the second floor, from whom she rented the rooms, and procured a small quantity of gasoline in a coffe cup, to clean a brass bedstead. Taking it to her room, she used the stuff in cleaning the bed, and with a brush applied it to the woodwork, while the cup containing the oil stood on the floor beside her. Her little boy, with bare feet, wearing but little clothing, was playing on the floor. It was not noticed that the gasoline had filled the room with vapor, and Mr. Veth struck a match for the purpose of lighting a cigar. In an instant there was an explosion and the room was filled with flames. The flames caught the clothing of Mrs. Veth. The husband caught up the child in his arms and ran down the stairs out of the fire. A few seconds later he was followed by his wife, who was screaming and enveloped in flames from head to foot. All her clothing was burning and the wrapper she wore fell from her in blazing strips.

At the landing on the second floor she met Mrs. Solomon, the landlady, and the frantic woman threw her arms around Mrs. Solomon and begged her to save her. Mrs. Solomon disengaged herself, only to be grasped again about the neck by the agonized woman. She succeeded in shaking her off, and, ordering her to remain standing where she was, ran into one of the rooms and procured a pitcher of water, which she poured on Mrs. Veth. This was repeated by the landlady, and then the latter thew around Mrs. Veth a large quilt from one of her beds and the flames were subdued. The boy's injuries were not serious.

After giving the boy to the officer Mr. Veth ran up stairs and found his wife in the rooms of Mrs. Solomon. In all her pain Mrs. Veth cried out for her child, and could with difficulty be made to believe that his injuries were comparatively slight.

The mother was removed at once in a Chicago avenue ambulance to the German hospital. There the physicians, after dressing her burns, said she would probably recover. Mr. Veth was taken to the same hospital. His hands and arms are severely burned and his hair and eyebrows singed.

FIREMAN'S BODY RECOVERED.

A Victim of the Elevator Explosion Comes to the Surface.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—The dead body of Fireman Thomas Monaghan, Chief Sweenie's driver, came to the surface of the river this morning and the crew of a tug, which was passing at the time, towed it to the Indiana street bridge, where it was taken on shore and removed to Rolston's morgue at 11 Adams street.

The tug Frank R. Crane steamed slowly up the north branch of the river this morning. Capt. Knaggs, chief engineer of the Independent Tug Company, and Capt. John Hennessy, in charge of the tug, were standing in the bow of the boat, and both were watching the murky water intently. Near the Indiana street bridge the body of a man arose to the surface. The tug towed it to the bank. A number of firemen were present and when the body was turned face upward, they at once recognized the features of the chief's late driver, Thomas Monaghan.

The dead driver, to all appearances, received the full force of the explosion in the Northwestern elevator Thursday evening. The body came to the surface in the middle of the river, and when the examination was made of the remains it was found that both of Monaghan's legs were broken below the knee and his left arm was also broken. His uniform was torn into shreds in places and his face bore evidence of having been severely burned.

It is believed by the firemen who were at the fire Thursday evening that Monaghan was standing on the pier which extended from the elevator into the water. Some people who were standing on the Indiana street bridge stated after the explosion that two men had been seen on the pier and that both had gone when the smoke cleared away. Who Monaghan's companion was no one seems to know. His remains are still unaccounted for. The police believe that they will also come to the surface of the water in a day or two. The officers, however, will continue to drag the river.

A NEGRO LYNCHED.

The Usual Story of an Assault and Its Punishment.

ALBANY, Ga., Aug. 8.—News was received here today of the lynching of Benjamin Mayfield, a negro with a hitherto good reputation, at Edna, a small village about twelve miles south of this city. Mayfield committed an assault on the wife of a man named Donald James, a railroad conductor, and was caught a short distance from the scene of the crime. The mob disappeared with him in the woods and returned without him. There is no doubt that he was lynched, but the method employed is not known.

Accidentally Killed Himself.

AUBURN, N. Y., Aug. 8.—The body of Dr. Arthur S. Kennedy, aged 55 years, a retired eye, ear and throat specialist of this city, was found dead to-day four miles north of this city. He left home about 5 o'clock this morning to go hunting, and his death is supposed to have resulted from the accidental discharge of his gun, inflicting a wound just above the knee, from which he bled to death. He was well known in turf circles.

Yellow Fever at Sea.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 8.—The steamer City of Para arrived to-day from Panama, and was immediately sent into quarantine. A. Freerere, a French cabin passenger, died at sea last Thursday, having been taken down with yellow fever on August 1. He was buried at sea, with all his effects. There was no other sickness on board the ship, but the steamer and all its pasengers will be fumigated.

A Seducer Shot.

OSKALOOSA, Iowa, Aug. 8.—Michael Devine fatally shot Alexander Gowery at Colon, a suburb, today. Devine's wife was also slightly wounded. Devine charges Gowery with breaking up his home. He surrendered to the sheriff.

Wally de Forrest Dead.

CHESTER, Pa., Aug. 8.—Wallace Campbell, of New York, known as "Wally de Forrest," an actor, died suddenly at the Pennsylvania railroad station this afternoon. Death was due to pneumonia.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

THE RUN CONTINUES.

The Willamette to Sail for Alaska This Morning.

CROWDS ALONG THE DOCKS.

Water Front Resembles a Gypsy Camping Ground—Men in Fantastic Apparel Ready for the Long Northward Journey—Dogs, Horses and Cows Form Part of the Picture—Streets Thronged With Visitors—Scows Loading to the Music of Saw and Hammer—Millions of Capital Ready to Invest in Gigantic Mining Operations in Alaska.

A change in temperature and the attractions offered along the water front drew to that part of the city enormous crowds yesterday that divided their attention between the preparations for the sailing of the Willamette and the barges Ajax and Bjax, all of which hold an interest to the people of Seattle as connecting links between the only outfitting point on Puget sound and the land of gold. Down at the Oregon Improvement Company's ocean dock the big collier, that the owners and government inspectors have transformed into a leviathan passenger steamer, lay in the south slip. The dock was roped off in both approaches, and those who were prompted by curiosity alone were kept away from the vessel's side. When the Willamette sails this morning she will carry away from this port, besides a greatly enlarged passenger list, at least 600 tons of miners' outfits and supplies and a large number of horses and cattle. Yesterday it was reported that horses that are aboard and which have made the trip up from San Francisco were dying from suffocation, but a personal investigation by a representative of the Post-Intelligencer discountenanced the rumor, which undoubtedly found its origin in the suffocation of some of the sheep which were shipped on the Al-Ki. The between decks sections that have been fitted for horses were crowded and very hot as the Willamette lay at the dock, but the open hatches and wind-sails that had been rigged furnished ventilation, albeit the place was not a comfortable one to remain in long. The horses that were on the forward deck were well taken care of. The stowing of cargo commenced early in the morning and lasted until after 8 o'clock last night, when the taking on of live stock, that goes north to join the "innumerable caravan" over the backbone of the continent was commenced, lasting all night. It was believed at the company offices that the Willamette would get away at 9 o'clock this morning.

The streets leading to the Ocean dock were thronged all day with changing pictures of animated humanity and of beasts of burden. The little peninsula between the extensions of Washington and Main streets, lying south of the Columbia & Puget Sound railway tracks, looked like a camping ground for a tribe of gypsies; the covered wagons alone being lacking. There were men, in the gaudily colored garb that the fashions of the north have stamped with their approval, playing cards, eating and drinking and filling in the hours until the time came for sending their things aboard the ship. Dogs and horses and the patient-looking cows that are a part of the procession were about, tied to piles of lumber and allowed to roam at the ends of long lines. The air was filled with the animal chorus, that was as impatient in its expression as were the conversations of the men who were waiting their turn.

The flunkies of the Willamette were pressed into service and carried the galley supplies aboard in an endless line, while the donkey engines, fore and aft, handled the bulky freight and lowered it into the stomach of the ship through the insatiate hatches.

At the Arlington dock the scows Ajax and Bjax were completing the taking on of their cargoes of horses and supplies, while the work of fitting up the Eliza Anderson for her trip northward was carried on to the music of the saw and hammer.

Besides the fifty tons of hay, part of which is feed and part cargo, there were 60,000 feet of lumber, 4,000 sacks of oats and feed and two wagons, many outfits, harness, pack saddles and the minutiae of the surplus equipment. Both of the barges had been fitted with fresh water tanks holding 7,000 gallons each, and the tug Pioneer, of the Puget Sound Tugboat Company, also carries above her steaming demands over 7,000 gallons of fresh water for the animals should the supply on the barges give out. The stalls that have been built on the Ajax and Bjax are substantial and all are padded. The barges are well roofed in and sided up, and all possible provision made for the proper care of the horses in transit. Capt. E. E. Caine stated yesterday that the two barges will carry about 220 horses. The wagons which are being sent north are for men who believe that a part of the trip across the trail may be made in that way. There are also many "knock-down boats" for lake and river service being sent up on the barges. Capt. John Libby, manager of the Puget Sound Tugboat Company, stated to a representative of the Post-Intelligencer that the Pioneer will tow the barges to Alert bay, where all three will be rewatered. The journey will then be continued to Dyea. Capt. Libby also said that he thought the trip up to Dyea would be made in from ten to twelve days, and the return with the empty barges in about eight days.

Jack Hawkins, late contracting agent for the Frye-Bruhn Company, has been appointed city passenger agent of the Alaska Steamship Company, operating the Utopia, which sails from Seattle August 11. The capacity of the Utopia is represented by Mr. Hawkins as 200 passengers, with plenty of freight and horse space. The accommodations for the Utopia have nearly all been taken. The company also has the steamer Noyo, now en route from San Francisco to Dyea for another trip, leaving Seattle August 20. The line is being operated by Morrison, Eshelman & Co., and has the charter for the Noyo from her owner, J. S. Kimball, of San Francisco, who wired Mr. Hawkins yesterday that he would guarantee 120 passengers for the Noyo on the date of her sailing. The Noyo has accommodations for 200 passengers.

THE TACOMA WAIL.

The Sawdust Town Will Try to Get Some Alaskan Business.

Tacoma has aroused itself from its lethargic state to a realization of the fact that it is emphatically "out of it" as regards the great and constantly growing trade that the wonderful gold finds in Alaska and the Northwest territory have made. While Tacoma has been busying itself with theories and visions Seattle has captured 99 per cent. of the business that its location and its five railroads entitle it to, and has laid all of its plans to handle everything that may come to the Northwest. Yesterday morning a citizens' call was printed in the Ledger, signed by thirty of the people directly interested in the attempt to call attention to Tacoma as an outfitting place. The notice in the Ledger was as follows:

Yesterday the following call was circulated among the business men of the city and met with a hearty response on all sides. The meeting which it calls will be held at the Tacoma theater tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock and all who are interested in the upbuilding of the trade be-