

HAMS. 12 1/2c Per Pound.

COOPER & LEVY. 104 AND 106 FIRST AVENUE SOUTH, SEATTLE, WASH.

Our Soda Water Is the Best We Can Make. We Give You Big Chunks of Ice Cream, Lots of Crushed Fruits, Best of Fruit Juices, Serve it to Suit You or No Pay.

Clover Cream Makes the Skin Elastic. We have Lowrey's Chocolate Bonbons, too. Get a box and watch the smiles come as the chocolates go.

STEWART & HOLMES DRUG CO., 703 First Avenue.

KLONDIKE. A Commodious and Fast Sailing Steamer Will Leave Seattle on or about June 10, 1898.

North American Transportation & Trading Co. No. 618 First Avenue, Seattle, Wash.

SEATTLE & DAWSON CITY S. S. "DELAWARE." The new and elegant steamship, 1,600 tons capacity, will sail from SEATTLE on MARCH 16th, 1898.

ALASKA GRUBSTAKE AND TRADING CO. Capital stock, \$100,000; 2,000 shares, par value \$50, fully paid and non-assessable.

Seattle Clothing Co. 719 Second Av. AMERICAN CLOTHIERS. Hinchley Block. NEW FALL GOODS AT POPULAR PRICES.

School Lunch Baskets. AT SPECIAL PRICES THIS WEEK. We Call Special Attention to Our School Supplies—TABLETS, SLATES, PENCILS, Etc.

M. SELLER & CO. Mackintoshes. Latest Styles. The Washington Rubber Co., (Inc.) 714 First Av., Seattle, Wash.

P. A. MORGAN MINES AND MINING INVESTMENTS. Special Inducements to Investors on the Yukon.

FINCK ROBBERS DID OTHER JOBS.

Two of Them Lose Their Nerve and Confess.

BUT MUNROE KEEPS COOL.

The Kingpin Safecracker Not so Frightened.

More of the Stolen Goods Recovered—Two Valuable Violins, Stolen Weeks Ago, in the Hands of the Police—The Chlopek, Buck and Queen City Laundry Robberies All Explained—Preliminary Examination to Be Held Today—The Sheriff's Office Chagrined—W. L. Brooks, a Populist Politician, Arrested.

Harry Munroe, alias Joe Howard, alias David Davis, the man who opens safes with only a sledge hammer and steel punch, walked into Chief of Police Reed's office last evening and saw scattered around the room nearly all of the plunder stolen from Finck's jewelry store.

It took Munroe twenty minutes to enter Finck's jewelry store. It required only fifteen minutes more to open the safe and place over 1,000 pieces of jewelry on the floor. The plunder was carried away in a big value and a bucket. It was taken up Marion street to the alley between Fourth and Fifth, and then direct to the Florence house, where it was divided.

Munroe and Buchan "planned" their shares near the Madison street power house. Webster divided his into three separate bundles and wrapped them in a piece of heavy cloth. He buried the entire bundle at the base of a fir tree a half mile or so south of the Madison street pavilion, and seventy-five yards from the lake shore. The tree was marked by an oblong cut a few feet from the ground.

Webster made a confession as to the Finck robbery, and also made the startling admission last night that Munroe, another man he did not know and himself cracked the safe in Chlopek's office on Yeiser dock.

The police are certain that Munroe robbed F. A. Buck's safe of \$1,000, and on the same night opened the safe in the Queen City laundry, where the amount obtained was comparatively small. In each case, it will be remembered, no explosives were used.

Last night detectives recovered twenty-eight diamonds that Webster had concealed in the garret at the Florence house on Madison street.

Harry Munroe is wanted in Stillwater, Minn., for jail breaking. He is known there as Joe Howard.

The preliminary examination of Munroe, Webster and Buchan will be held today in a justice court.

The officers at the sheriff's office are deeply chagrined at the success of the case to earth. Yesterday Sheriff Meyer made the statement that he knew about the mysterious witness discovered by the police two weeks ago.

The men of the sheriff's office believed Munroe, Webster and Buchan were the guilty parties and had warrants sworn out.

The case resolves itself down to this: Both police and county officers were working on the same lines, and the police got the desired evidence first and made the arrests.

According to talk around town, Andy Erman, county jailer, got a tip on Munroe, Webster and Buchan. He told Deputy Sheriff Lane, who commenced work.

Continued on page 2.

CORRESPONDENCE ABOUT THE SEALS.

England's Version of the Controversy.

THE ANSWER TO SHERMAN

Chamberlain Claims England Has Done Her Part to Preserve Seals.

Expects to Meet in Washington in October and Revise Regulations—Salisbury Ignored Sherman's Severe Strictures, but Agreed to His Proposals—Chamberlain Objects to American Controlling British Officers—He Admits That Regulations Are Not Perfect, but He Desires Further Information.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—The Times this morning publishes the story of the correspondence between Secretary Sherman and Lord Salisbury in the Bering sea controversy. The book covers a period beginning with 1886 and ending with July 29 of the present year. Altogether, there are twenty-seven dispatches which show that the United States has pressed for revision since January, 1886.

Lord Salisbury wisely refrained from answering the dispatch in detail. He confined himself to making a short note to Ambassador Hay, dated July 28, 1897, stating that the government was willing to agree to a meeting of the experts in October, preferably in Washington, and that other portions of Mr. Sherman's dispatch, in so far as they required any reply from her majesty's government, had been answered by anticipation in dispatches he (Lord Salisbury) had addressed to Sir Julian Pauncefote on April 22 and May 7, which had been communicated to the government of the United States on July 25.

The answer to Sherman. A long letter from the colonial office to the foreign office, signed Edward Wingfield, occupying four columns of small print in the Times, deals with Mr. Sherman's dispatch in detail. In this document, which is prepared by Mr. Chamberlain, the latter points out that Mr. Sherman's contention that the extermination of fur-bearing seals had been practically accomplished cannot have come to pass, as in that case there would be nothing at all to form the subject matter of negotiations. The document proceeds to state: "Lord Salisbury pointed out in May that the English interests had for some years exceeded the American in the fur sealing industry. It cannot, therefore, be to the advantage of the British government, or those whom it represents, that the seals should be exterminated."

Mr. Chamberlain contends that Great Britain has taken adequate measures, much more complete in some directions than those adopted by the United States, for securing the enforcement of the Paris regulations, and says it was never intended by the tribunal of arbitration that the United States officers should be given the power of supervising and controlling the action of British naval and customs officers with regard to inspection of skins.

Handed by American. The British government, he asserts, has performed with the utmost rigor all the requirements of the award; but it has had to make "continual unavailing protests against the attempts of the United States to hamper and embarrass the operations of British subjects pursuing their lawful avocation."

But the fact, continues Mr. Chamberlain, "that in spite of these embarrasments, British sealers have been able to prosecute the industry successfully, has led to continued effort by the United States to obtain such further regulations as would effectively prevent that result without regard to the objects of the award."

Wants Accurate Information. The colonial office concludes as follows: "The government has never argued that the regulations are perfect; but it has maintained that, before they can be revised, accurate information as to the increase or decrease of the herd must be made available. Such information is only obtainable by accurate observation extending over a period sufficient to enable accidental circumstances to be eliminated. As soon as that is at hand, the government is ready to enter upon a discussion of the question in the impartial and friendly spirit with which the government can confidently claim it has acted throughout the entire controversy."

Comments of the Thunderer. The Times, commenting editorially upon the correspondence, says: "The publication of the dispatches showing how the agreement for a new conference was arrived at will be a relief to the public mind. Nothing has been done to compromise the dignity of the nation, to stave even an apparent triumph to the tactics of unscrupulous dictation."

Mr. Sherman's extraordinary dispatch, unexampled probably in the annals of diplomacy, has been conclusively answered in state papers, admirable alike in reasoning power and literary form, prepared by the colonial office, dealing fully with Mr. Sherman's contentions and demolishing them in the most complete and satisfactory way.

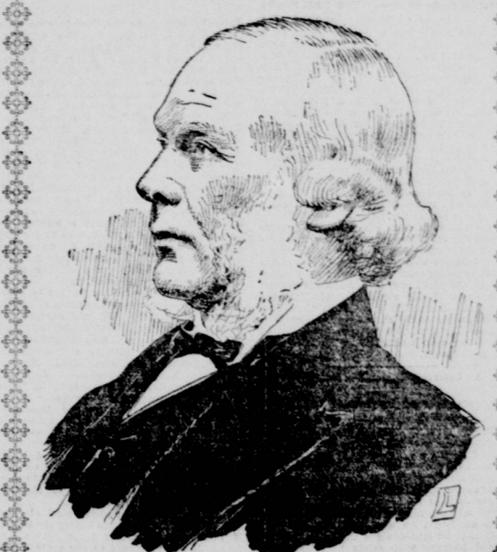
The document absolves Lord Salisbury from the necessity of entering into details irrelevant to the controversy, and at the same time it leaves him free to assert to an investigation relating to matters of fact which it is obviously desirable to have ascertained before the time arrives to consider whether it is expedient or desirable to revise the pelagic regulations."

FRAUD IN SEALING CLAIMS. American Lawyer Scores Witnesses Before Bering Sea Tribunal. HALIFAX, Sept. 17.—Mr. Warren continued his address today before the Bering sea tribunal and discussed the claims in detail referred to in general terms in his remarks of yesterday. During his argument he unmercifully scored the witnesses furnished by the British government in the cases of the Pathfinder and the Coralea. The mortgages and receipts, he said, were fraudulent and some of the vouchers had been prepared within three months of the arrival of the American consul at Victoria. The paper used for these documents was the same in every case. He produced the receipt formerly held by Muncie and showed that the same form was used in every case extending over a period of five years. This, he contended, had a funny look about it, and he expressed strong doubts as to their genuineness. He claimed that Muncie sought to make the United States pay all his expenses lost by his sailing trade on the west coast of Vancouver island.

IT WAS A GREAT STRONGHOLD. Effect of Barrios' Loss of Quetzaltenango—Warships Ordered South. WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—A telegram has been received at the state department confirming the press reports of the capture yesterday by the insurgents of the government position at Quetzaltenango, Guatemala. This is about fifty miles back from the Pacific coast, and was one of the most impregnable government strongholds.

United States Consul Pringle, who reports the fact, says that the forest fires he has asked for another warship in addition to the Alert to protect American interests in the country. The Alert has not

LORD LISTER.



The Most Renowned Physician in the World, Now Visiting Seattle.

yet left San Francisco, but is under orders to return to his home in England. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 17.—Miguel Carrillo, the Guatemalan consul in this city, has requested Collector of the Port Jackson to keep a strict watch upon all vessels departing for South and Central American ports or the South Sea Islands, as he has received information that an expedition is fitting out here to carry arms and money to the insurgents in Guatemala. The collector has been particularly warned against the schooner Vine, which recently arrived from Alaska with a cargo of salmon. The Vine was built for a pleasure craft and is elaborately fitted up. She is reported to be very fast, and has done nothing to merit the suspicion of filibustering.

The gunboat Alert is lying in the stream off Polson street wharf, taking on supplies for her cruise to San Jose de Guatemala for the purpose of looking after the interests of the American residents of the Central American republic during the revolution. She will probably sail tonight.

THE OLD BOARD LOSTS AGAIN. San Francisco's Expelled Supervisors Bitten in Supreme Court. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 17.—Another severe blow was sustained by the ousted board of supervisors this morning, when the supreme court denied the application for certiorari to review the judgment of Judge Wallace in removing them from office. The decision of the court was to the effect that "the facts alleged disclosed no excess of jurisdiction, and an error in proceeding not involving an error of jurisdiction, if there was such error, cannot be reviewed as certiorari."

Both boards were in session this morning, the new one resuming the question of tax levy, and the old one pretending to conduct committee business in the committee room adjoining the chamber in which the new board was in session.

The Dismal Swamp a Sea of Flames. NORFOLK, Va., Sept. 17.—The great dismal swamp of Virginia and North Carolina, covering an area of perhaps 800,000 acres, is on fire on one end to the other, the result of an unprecedented drought and excessively hot weather. Nothing inhabits the swamp but wild animals, and no attempt was made to check the flames. The smoke is so dense that the crew and passengers on an incoming steamer were nearly suffocated. Forest fires are also raging in adjoining counties and, unless rain comes soon, crops will be burned up.

The "P.-I." IN THE EAST. A Bright Letter From a New Jersey Woman, of Interest to Seattleites. The Post-Intelligencer received yesterday a letter which is printed here in full, written by an intelligent, educated woman of Paterson, N. J. It not only proves how Seattle is looked upon in the East, but incidentally testifies to the value of the Post-Intelligencer as an advertising medium. The letter follows:

46 Broadway, Paterson, New Jersey, Sept. 10, 1897. To the Editor of the Post-Intelligencer, Seattle, Wash. Dear Sir: Through the courtesy of your postmaster, I received a bundle of Washington papers, among them a regular number of the Post-Intelligencer. I am convinced me beyond a doubt that a regular perusal of its columns would put me in possession of the most reliable, most complete and up-to-date information about the Klondike to be had from any source whatever, and in consequence I became a monthly subscriber, and now after nearly a month, following closely everything printed in this interesting newspaper, I find my interest in the Klondike and the gold fields who made no attempt at outfitting in New York, as he intended, because New York newspapers stated that Seattle was the proper place to purchase supplies; that Seattle merchants, according to experience, were more anxious to supply an Alaskan expedition than any other city in the world. I speak of it to winter in Seattle, he will undoubtedly leave \$1,000 to \$1,500 there without taking a single dollar out of the town. Another of your own points, that you have rivals in getting free advertising, is proved by the enclosed clipping from a Paterson evening paper a week ago. (The Press man have relatives in Tacoma, and probably in this way the Tacoma paper found its way to the Press office.)

The Post-Intelligencer shipping news, the long list of daily hotel arrivals, the long list of advertised letters, and the advertisements in general, are all matters of interest to a number of New York and New Jersey readers, because if there is anything left of my copy, I mean if the paper will hold together after it has been forwarded and returned a few times, the different numbers are remailed to interested people out of town.

In conclusion I have a favor to ask. I am anxious to see a copy of a newspaper published in Alaska. Perhaps you will have one sent to me, and very grateful oblige, very yours, MRS. JEAN FISH BERDAN.

Twenty Lynchers Arrested. Meanwhile in the room above a frightful tragedy had been enacted. Many knives were plunged into the body of Arroyo, who, of course, was entirely helpless. Inspector Velasquez had just left the national palace, when he heard the firing and went directly there. Over twenty arrests were made, and all were locked up uncomplacently and have not been released pending a strict inquiry, which is to be made. The question has naturally arisen, why the officers guarding Arroyo did not carry their revolvers, but it is explained that they had nothing to fear from the prisoner, who was quite helpless.

The Body Hacked All Over. The body of Arroyo had been dragged to the balcony, with the evident purpose of throwing it into the street. Arroyo's arms were badly cut, as he had evidently struggled with his murderers. When the tumult had subsided, the body was taken to the fourth police station, where an examination was made showing a great gapping wound in the left lung, a deep wound in the left side, one on the right shoulder and others on the arms and feet. There were nine wounds in all.

One of the quadrants was wounded in the fight with the most of being trampled upon. Arroyo's Hair Vigor tones up the weak hair roots, stimulates the vessels and tissues which supply the hair with nutrition, strengthens the hair roots, adds to the oil which keeps the shafts soft, lustrous and silky. The most popular and valuable toilet preparation in the world.

Attend J. S. Graham's millinery opening today, 715 Second avenue. Knits, Knobs, Knobs, Knobs. CASTORIA. The hair tonic.

STARTED TO DIE WITH KNIVES.

Bloody Revenge on Diaz' Would-be Assassin.

THE MOB'S SUDDEN FURY

It Invades the Jail, Overpowers the Police and Lynches Arroyo.

Treated With Clemency at the Special Wish of the President, the Russian Lay in Jail Cynically Telling the Guards How He Would Have Killed Diaz and Smoking.

When a Mob Bursts In, Yelling for the Prisoner's Life, and Plunges Knives into His Body—Twenty Arrested and an Inquiry Ordered.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 17.—Anulo Arroyo, the man whose systematic murder attempt on the life of President Diaz, was set upon by a mob of infuriated citizens last night and killed with knives and clubs. General satisfaction was expressed here today as the news spread through the city, although the more reflective people, especially business and professional men, said they deplored the act of mob violence and feared it would be misinterpreted abroad. Some of the highest officials of the government said that they were wholly unable to account for this sudden outburst of public opinion and regretted that measures had not been taken to guard the prisoner more carefully.

From the moment Arroyo was arrested yesterday in front of the Alameda, or central public park, masses of people kept clamoring for his life, and taunted Diaz, La Croix, who had the prisoner in charge, for not using his pistols on the criminal. A great crowd of lower people followed the guards to the national palace, where the prisoner was searched, and then, despite the remonstrances of the army officers, turned over to the civil authorities by order of President Diaz, who was opposed to having the man tried by court-martial, and in fact, advised a lenient penalty, and accordingly the prisoner was allowed his full constitutional rights.

Treated With Leniency. By the wish of President Diaz, the prisoner was taken under guard to the central police headquarters in the city hall. Arroyo felt apprehensive of the crowd, who were determined to seize and lynch him, and he was carefully locked up in headquarters, when he began to feel less fearful. At night he was taken, clad in a straightjacket, to the office of the inspector of police, which consists of two rooms with two rooms opening on the street. The prisoner was given a mat to rest on, and was carefully guarded. Near at hand, in an adjoining apartment, were two officers of the secret service.

As Arroyo lay on the mat, he conversed with one of the officers, who asked how he could have come to make the murderous assault on the president, knowing as he did how severely the law would deal with him, especially as he had studied the law. Arroyo manifested a cynical indifference, and was in no way inclined to regret his act, and declared he had intended to slay the president, and then, taking the president's small sword, to kill him.

The Mob Bursts In. The apartment was very still, except for the murmur of the conversation between the officer and prisoner, who seemingly enjoyed smoking his cigarette, when suddenly there was heard the formidable noise of the tramping of many feet on the stairs leading up to the floor on which the office is situated, and there were confused shouts of: "Long live President Diaz; long live Mexico and death to anarchists!"

Arroyo shuddered, his fear of the mob attacking him growing stronger, and with good reason, for immediately the door was burst open and a great crowd of people, apparently of the lower class, entered, headed by a small Mexican flag on a stick. Officer Sanchez cried to the crowd to fall back and advanced on them with his sword, when the mob overcame him, and throwing him down, advanced over his body to where Arroyo lay trembling, and all at once they had plunged into the room two desperadoes in the room. "Yells went up: 'Kill him!' 'He belongs to us,' and a din arose as of a herd of savages."

They Yelled Like Savages. Windows were broken, and the noise aroused the officers of the secret service in the adjoining room, who rushed to the scene, but did not fire on the crowd, fearing they might kill some of their comrades of the police inside, so they contented themselves with firing shots from the windows, thus calling the greater number of the police on neighboring corners, who were ordered to prevent any person leaving the building.

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CHIEF OF POLICE REED.

Chief of Police Reed, who is as calm and unconcerned a man as if he were a visitor and not face to face with the jewels that may send him to the penitentiary for fourteen years. He even condescended to send out of the city for the few remaining diamonds not recovered, and as he bade the chief good evening suddenly escaped, stuck his hands in his pockets, and after stancing once more at the big spread of jewelry, commenced laughing.

"It's enough to make a man laugh," he said, as he walked out into the general assembly room. There he met his wife. She was crying. He consoled her as best he could, and went back to his cell, good-natured, serene, the beau ideal of the brainy criminal.

Detective Cudhree acknowledges Munroe to be the greatest criminal ever dealt with by the police in this city. This remark might well be extended to the entire Pacific Northwest.

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THE THREE MEN WHO COMMITTED THE FRINK \$10,000 ROBBERY.



FRED BUCHAN. HARRY MUNROE. J. C. WEBSTER.