SENT TO THE JURY.

THE FATE OF THE ALLEGED SEDUCER NOT YET KNOWN.

Argument Is Ended and the Court Gives Its Instructions—They Follow Closely the Lines of Law as Laid Down in the Cochran Case.

The fate of W. T. Ford, so far as conviction or acquittal on the charge of seduction is concerned, is in the hands of the twelve men sworn to try the case in accordance with the law and evidence. Argument was closed at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Judge Jacobs gave his instructions very much in the line forecast in his ruling on the motion to dismiss, and the jury, after asking one subsequent question, had reached no verdict up to 10 o'clock, the hour set by the court as the latest he would wait last night.

The Closing Arguments.

The closing argument for the defense was delivered by Judge T. J. Humes, who made an able analysis of the issues involved in the case and a strong review of the most important parts of the testimony. He emphasized the fact that the jury must find Ford guilty beyond a reasonable doubt in order to convict him, and pointed out to the jurors their solemn duty to be governed solely by the law and evidence without regard to passion or prejudice. Always clear and forcible, Judge Humes brought to bear his long experience on the bench with telling effect. He took the position throughout his argument that the prosecution of the charge against Ford had been inspired by malice toward him and toward the A. P. A. Judge Humes' closing appeal to the jury was a masterpiece of forensic eloquence.

It was 2:30 o'clock when Prosecuting Attorney McElroy rose to close the case for the state. Disclaiming all personal animosity toward Ford, he vindicated his position as an agent of the law, and said that when Jessie Morford came to his office and told her story of wrong and shame he would have been recreant to his trust if he had not gone forward with the case. He placed on Mrs. Storer the responsibility of having lugged the story into publicity, and expressed a very unfavorable opinion of her relation to the defendant. He said the present case was not unique, as counsel had stated, in presenting a charge of seduction without pregnancy, nor was medical testimony in such cases uncommon. He pronounced Nell's testimony false, and gave a scathing review of it. He explained that he had no picture taken of the rear side of the Starr house because it had not been involved in the evidence. Bon Ripley's bashful confession of love making reminded him of his own youthful days, and no doubt would awaken similar memories in the jurors' minds. Young's evidence he ridiculed. He located the blame for smutty stories in Mr. Ford's own home, scored the defense for shifting its ground, and denied that a conviction would bring fresh shame to Jessie Morford, or stamp her as a fallen woman. He insisted that "consent" had been shown from Jessie's own testimony, pooh-poohed the charge of conspiracy and said the people back of the prosecution were reputable church people. Mr. McElroy pursued a practical and inductive method, making these and other points as he went over the ground covered by his predecessors, and in his closing appeal every eye in the jury box was rivited on him and he had the individual attention of the large crowd present.

Without needless delay Judge Jacobs jumped on the law of the case and a little after 4 o'clock gave his instructions as follows:

The Instructions.

"I will read to you what I deem to be the law in this case.

"The information in this case charges the defendant Ford with seducing and debauching one Jessie Morford, a female of previous chaste character, alleged to have been done on or about January 20, 1897. The rule in civil cases is that the plaintiff must sustain the allegations of his complaint by a fair preponderance of the testimony. This is not the rule in criminal cases, but the rule is that the state must sustain every material allegation of the information beyond a reasonable doubt. Hence it becomes necessary for us to ascertain what are the things or allegations that must be proven by the state beyond a reasonable doubt before you can find a verdict of guilty. A failure of the state to prove any of the allegations which I am about to mention beyond a reasonable doubt will compel you to bring in a verdict of not guilty.

"1. The state must prove with the fullness of proof that I have mentioned, that the alleged seduction and debauchery took place in King county, state of Washington.

"2. The state must prove by the same fullness of proof that I have mentioned, that the complaining witness was seduced and debauched by the defendant Ford.

"3. The state must prove by the same fullness of proof that the defendant seduced and debauched Jessie Morford on or about January 20, 1897.

"4. The state must prove beyond a reasonable doubt that Jessie Morford, the person alleged to have been seduced and debauched, was a woman of previous chaste character. Calling your attention to the enumeration of allegations which I have just mentioned, all and every one of which must be proven by the state to your satisfaction beyond a reasonable doubt, in reverse order to that mentioned above, I first call your attention to what the law requires before you can find a verdict of guilty as to the previous chaste character of the female alleged to have been seduced and debauched.

"You will notice that the word used in the statute as well as the information is 'character.' 'Character' is what a person actually is. 'Reputation' is what a person is esteemed to be by one's neighbors in the community in which he or she resides. 'Reputation' and 'character' usually harmonize, but not always. Based on this general harmony 'reputation' is usually admissible to prove character. In this case or class of cases the law requires that the person claimed to have been seduced and debauched must actually and personally have been a person of chaste character at the time of and previous to the time of the alleged seducing and debauching.

"The burden of proof is upon the state to make out such previous chaste character, and it must be made out beyond a reasonable doubt. If by a fair and careful consideration of the testimony in this case you think the state has not made out this allegation or there remains in your minds after such careful examination of the testimony, a reasonable doubt of her previous chaste character, in either case this is the end of this prosecution, and you should acquit, or in other words, find the defendant not guilty. But before you come to any such conclusion it is your duty to give all of the evidence in the case a fair and careful consideration. It is not necessary for me to add anything as to the county and state in which this alleged seduction and debauchery took place. To debauch is to carnally know or to have sexual intercourse with a female of the description alleged in the information. As to seduction, I will state what arts, persuasions or inducements are not sufficient to constitute the offense.

"First—Of bare promises. None is sufficient except a promise of marriage.

"Second—All of those acts, such as hugging, kissing, indecent feeling of the person of the female alleged to have been seduced and debauched, the object of which was to excite and influence her passion, will not answer the purpose to sustain the charge of seduction.

"Third—If the consent of the female is obtained by the offer of money, jewelry, dresses, or any other consideration made to purchase her consent, and she consents to sexual intercourse for any or all of these considerations, it is not seduction. If the alleged seducer tells the female that he loves her, and if she loves him and he tells her that it is not wrong for persons who love each other to have sexual connection, and she has age and intelligence enough to know that it is wrong, it is not sufficient.

"From the above brief statement it will appear that all promises, representations or inducements mentioned are not sufficient to found a conviction upon in cases of this kind. The promises, representations or inducements other than those which I have mentioned must be of a character to gain the confidence of the woman and exert an undue influence over her generally. In considering the seductive arts, if any have been proven outside of those I have mentioned as not being sufficient, you will take into consideration the age and intelligence of the parties. If the complaining witness was old enough and had knowledge enough to understand the designs of the defendant, you will consider that fact. You will also consider his age, position and standing. You will also consider whether she was old enough and had intelligence enough to know that what he said was false, if he said anything, and that she was doing wrong by consenting to his embraces, if the evidence satisfies you that she did consent. It is necessary for the state to show that she did consent. If that fact has not been shown beyond a reasonable doubt, then your verdict ought to be not guilty. Or if the evidence satisfies you beyond a reasonable doubt that she did not consent, then the offense described in the information has not been proven. It is an essential element in the offense or crime alleged in the information that the female's consent must have been obtained through the seductive arts of the defendant, if she consented at all.

"The time mentioned in the information as the date of the seduction and debauching mentioned therein is the 20th of January, 1897. The state in its proof is not bound by this date, but may prove that the crime alleged took place at any time before the filing of the information and within three years prior thereto, but the state, having fixed a date, by its proof is bound thereby.

"You are to decide this case alone on the evidence submitted to you during the progress of the case, and the law applicable thereto, as given by the court. The court is responsible for the law of the case and declares to you what the law is as applied to the facts of the case. You are not to decide this case by what the prosecution or state said it would prove, or by what the defense said it would prove, but only by the facts admitted in evidence.

"Some of you may be married, some single; some of you may have families, others none. None of these things ought to have the least influence with you in determining this case or influencing your verdict therein.

"The defendant has entered the plea of not guilty. This puts in issue all of the facts which the state must prove beyond a reasonable doubt before you can find a verdict of guilty. The state must prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant was present at the time the crime alleged was committed. If it has been shown you that he was elsewhere at said alleged time, or if upon the evidence there is a reasonable doubt in your minds as to his presence, you ought to give him the benefit of that doubt and find him not guilty.

"You are the exclusive judges of the testimony and to the weight and credit to be attached or given to the testimony of any witness, or to any other species of evidence submitted. You will be slow to believe that any witness has deliberately and purposely sworn to that which is not true. If you upon investigation find that any witness has willfully and knowingly in a material matter sworn to that which is false, you are at liberty to disregard his whole testimony so far as it is not corroborated by other testimony. If a witness has been impeached by evidence of bad character for truth and veracity, you are at liberty to disregard his testimony so far as it is not corroborated by other testimony. All acts of an unchaste character on the part of the prosecuting witness subsequent to the 20th of January are to be disregarded by you unless they are continuations or corroborations of previous unchaste conduct, if any, on her part. Admissions or confessions on the part of the prosecuting witress or of other witnesses made subsequent to the 20th of January, if relating to acts prior to said date, are evidence of the acts or things so admitted or confessed.

"The consequences of a verdict of guilty or not guilty to the complaining witness or the defendant are not to be considered by you further than as an admonition to proceed with caution. You have seen by the large attendance upon this court from day to day that the case has excited a good deal of feeling and interest. You and I are supposed to be not at all affected by this feeling or interest, but we must discharge our respective duties coolly, calmly and deliberately, as we have sworn to do.

"The defendant is presumed to have a good character until evidence to the contrary is submitted.

"'Reasonable doubt' exists when, upon a fair and careful examination of the testimony and all of the testimony, you find yourself in a state of doubt as to any one of the things necessary for the state to prove, as I have mentioned."

Mr. Hart Objects.

Mr. Hart, for the state, at once filed a vigorous bill of exceptions, the most striking feature of which was that the court had nowhere pointed out the conditions under which the jury should convict. In that particular Mr. Hart declared the instructions absolutely unparalleled in criminal jurisprudence. Other grounds of exception to the court's instructions were: Excluding all testimony relative to subsequent acts of intercourse, all promises except of marriage, all actions of the defendant calculated to excite passion, particularly kissing; all assurances of mutual love; instructing the jury that the state was bound absolutely by the date fixed in proof; the appeal to the jury by the court with reference to married or single life; the comment of the court on the value of evidence from an impeached witness, and the instruction relative to confessions and admissions subsequent to January.

The defense also filed exceptions on the ground that the court had failed to give certain instructions specifically requested; but it was evident that the defense was much better satisfied than the prosecution with the court's instructions.

A Humorous Phase.

An almost humorous phase of the case developed when the jury, after short deliberation, sent a request for further instructions. Judge Jacobs summoned the attorneys, who had dispersed, and at 7 o'clock the jurors filed into the courtroom and sent up to the bench the query: "What is seduction?" For ten days they have been hearing a criminal case in which the serious charge is seduction, and the evidence has been fought at every step so as to bring out the vital issues of the case. In addition to this, they have been enlightened by twelve hours of forensic analysis and legal definition, at the close of which the court laid down instructions designed to cover the law as applicable to the entire case. Still the jury had to ask what is seduction. Judge Jacobs answered the query partly by reiterating the instructions already given and partly by oral statement. He further told the jury that 10 o'clock would be as late as he would wait for a verdict last night. At that hour, in the presence of counsel and the little crowd to whom the decision of the jury meant so much, the jury came in, and Foreman Edwards stated that no verdict had been reached "as yet."

"I am very sorry," said Judge Jacobs. "You will have to be locked up for the night. I wish you as pleasant a night as possible under the circumstances, and shall expect a verdict from you in the morning."

OHIO STEEL RANGES.

A car load just arrived. Nothing cheaper in the market, quality considered. Have stood the test for twelve years.

Z. C. Miles Co. Yesler Way, Bet. First and Western Aves.
A. L. PIPER, Receiver.

THE BANKS PAY UP.

Old Suit Over Taxes on Bank Stock to Be Dismissed.

The following banks settled the cases brought by them against the city to prevent the collection of the taxes on their shares of stock levied by the city for 1892: National Bank of Commerce, $8,778; Seattle National bank, $2,541.22; Boston National bank, $2,905.50; First National bank, $3,573.45.

These amounts were paid into the city treasury yesterday in pursuance of the decision handed down by the supreme court of the United States in the suits brought by the banks named to prevent the collection of the taxes, on the ground of discrimination. The cases were decided in favor of the city.

The suits will be dismissed today.

A DARING BURGLAR.

He Enters a Residence in Daylight and Gets Away With $10.

A daring and signally successful burglary took place in broad daylight at the residence of Mrs. Katie Clark, 2508 Fifth avenue. Mrs. Clark's residence is on a corner and the lawn extends back of the house on both the north and south sides. Mrs. Clark's sleeping room is on the north side of the house, and the window may be easily reached from the ground.

Yesterday morning Mrs. Clark left $10 under a pillow on her bed, with the intention of using it later in the day to pay rent. During the forenoon she was busy in the back part of the house. About noon she was in the backyard, while her daughter, Miss Lizzie Clark, was upstairs. Nothing unusual happened to attract their attention or cause them to think that intruders were in the house.

At 1 o'clock Mrs. Clark had occasion to go after the money she had secreted. The moment she entered her bedroom she saw that something most unexpected had happened. The room was in great disorder. Articles of wearing apparel were strewn around in every direction and the contents of a trunk were distributed with royal disregard to neatness. The bed gave evidences of having been ransacked. Mrs. Clark rushed to the pillow and discovered that the $10 had been taken. Further investigation showed that a silver watch, owned by her son, John Clark, which had been hanging on the wall, was also missing.

It did not require much time to get at the mystery in the case. The daring burglar had entered through the bedroom window, leaving traces in the shape of scratches on the window sill and wall outside, where he had climbed up. Later in the afternoon the case was reported to the police and Detective Sam Corbett was detailed to make an investigation.

The exact time that the burglary took place could not have been definitely determined, only that a young lady named Lena Alexander, who lives near Mrs. Clark's house, recalls having seen a man dressed in dark clothes crossing the lawn about noon. It is presumed by members of the Clark family that the daring housebreaker went direct to the window at the north side of the house, knowing that Mrs. Clark was in the backyard, effected an entrance and, without entering any other room, made his escape.

Their Mother Left Them.

Two bright little boys walked into police headquarters last night at 9:30 o'clock and asked Sergeant Laubscher to find their mamma. The elder of the boys said his name was Charlie Graham and that his mother's name was May Graham. Thursday evening at 7 o'clock she left home, corner of Main street and Seventh avenue south, with Peter McLean, a cook in a railroad camp. She did not say anything as to where she was going or when she would return. She had never been away so long before, and he was afraid something had happened. The sergeant told the boys the police would do what they could to find their mother.

At the Seattle Theater.

Dr. Loyd Cooke, the "psychological enigma," who has been startling the Eastern people by his manifestations of spirit power, will give an entertainment at the Seattle theater Sunday evening, in which will be introduced the leading features of the programme rendered in other large cities, where thousands of people flocked to marvel at the spiritualistic tests which he accomplished. Dr. Cooke's programme is not carried out in the shadows of a dimly-lighted stage, but with the lights on full throughout the whole theater, and the things which he does are open to the closest observation. In fact, he is so sure of his position when he undertakes to make a table float in the air, some spirit hand to pass around bouquets, or calls upon an ancient grandmother of some one in the audience to indite a few lines on the slate for the benefit of her posterity, that he invites a committee from the audience to occupy seats upon the platform, and gives them all reasonable leeway in their efforts to find out how it is done.

Single Tax Meeting Sunday.

The King County Single Tax League will meet in the municipal court room Sunday at 3 p. m. It will be an open meeting and all interested in the single tax question are asked to be present.

If you are troubled with falling hair, dandruff, eczema of the scalp, or inclined to grayness, use the best preparation made to correct and cure—Hall's Hair Renewer.

Do not forget that Finck's jewelry sale still continues, and you can buy a diamond, watch or anything else at cost.

A choice stock of high-grade pianos and organs and everything in the music line at Sherman, Clay & Co.'s, 718 Second Ave.

Dr. C. L. Nelson, dentist, will remove to Collins block October 15.

D. J. Oliver, the veteran charged with dynamiting the residence of Gov. Smith and attempting murder, is undergoing trial in the Federal court at Leavenworth, Kan.

YOUR LIVER

May become torpid from excessive coffee drinking.

DRINK POSTUM

And note the change.

NOT ENOUGH WATER.

Will H. Thompson's Residence on Drexel Avenue Burned—Household Goods Saved.

The handsome residence of Will H. Thompson, local counsel for the Great Northern railroad, at 1125 Thirty-sixth avenue, was destroyed by fire last evening. The damage will reach $4,000 or $5,000, although the greater part of the contents was saved. The fire apparatus was practically of no use, owing to the lack of water.

Mr. Thompson's home was a two and a half story frame, finished in oak. It was built several years ago and cost $5,000. A few days ago Mr. Thompson left the city on a hunting trip to Whidby island, his family remaining at home. Last evening at 6:15 o'clock fire was discovered in the roof, near the chimney. A telephone alarm was sent into fire headquarters and engine companies Nos. 6 and 9, chemical engine No. 2 and truck No. 3 responded. By the time the apparatus was at the fire, which is about a fifteen-minute run from the nearest house, the flames were in possession of the upper part of the house, and gaining headway every moment.

A busy sight was revealed to the firemen. The entire neighborhood had turned out, and as the fire burned slowly, owing to the good material and care used in construction, a large part of the furniture, pictures and clothing had been removed. The firemen, while waiting for water, turned in and helped carry out what remained. Chief Kellogg reached the telephone a few seconds ahead of the flames and tore it from its fastenings. Even the piano was saved. Miss Mae Thompson, the eldest daughter, was convalescing from an attack of typhoid fever, but she was taken from the house without serious trouble.

In order to get a stream of water the firemen were compelled to piece together all the hose they had. It made a line 3,000 feet long, but practically amounted to nothing toward stopping the fire. By the time the flames had finished their work there was hardly a vestige left of one of the nicest homes in the Drexel avenue district. Owing to the absence of Mr. Thompson, the exact loss cannot be given. The house, however, cost $5,000. It was insured.

Chief Kellogg said last night that as the fire burned slowly there would have been a fighting chance at least to save the house if sufficient water had been at hand. "We were compelled to go six or seven blocks to reach the nearest hydrant," said the chief, "and when we did get a single stream it was of little use. There is certainly need of an extension of the water system in that district. On Drexel avenue there are many handsome residences, but if any one of them catches fire the probabilities are that it will be destroyed."

The residents of the Drexel avenue district have raised their voices several times for a better water supply, special reference being had to protection from fire.

Civil Service Examination.

The United States civil service commission has ordered that an examination be held by its local board in this city on Saturday, December 4, 1897, commencing at 9 o'clock a. m., for the grades of clerk and carrier in the postoffice service. Only citizens of the United States can be examined. The age limitations for this examination are as follows: Clerks, over 18; carriers, over 21 and under 40. No application will be accepted for this examination unless filed with H. D. Temple, secretary board of examiners, postoffice service, Seattle, on the proper blank, before the hour of closing business on November 13, 1897. Applications should be filed promptly in order that time may remain for correction if necessary.

The commission takes this opportunity of stating that the examinations are open to all reputable citizens of the United States who may desire to enter the service, without regard to race or to their political or religious affiliations. All such citizens are invited to apply. They shall be examined, graded and certified with entire impartiality, and wholly without regard to any consideration save their efficiency, as shown by the grades they obtain in the examination.

The Food Show, October 25.

With only one week intervening before the formal opening of the second annual Seattle Food Exposition, the many exhibitors are closing contracts for the building of booths and arranging to employ all the demonstrators and attendants. There will be thirty-six different exhibits, the largest floor space occupied being a booth 18x18 feet, to represent a model dining-room. Last year this exhibit was one of the most popular attractions of the exposition, and when the dining table was set each day for some new social function, with the beautiful flowers, pretty napery and soft, mellow-tinted lights, the ladies went into ecstacies over it. If those present then thought the model dining-room a pretty creation, they should see the one to be shown this year. It will be built up with high walls, ceiling, and doors and windows like a genuine room, and when papered in the latest style, pictures hung on the walls, draperies arranged and set with beautiful furniture, bric-a-brac and china, it will be a dream of loveliness. Miss Tracy will superintend the arrangement of the table each day. "High teas," "state dinners," "European dining affairs" and children's luncheons, together with all that is latest in this line, will be shown.

BREVITIES.

Detective W. L. Meredith, who has been ill for several days with the grip, is out again, but still very weak.

George Card, the young man who was found praying on the street, was taken home yesterday by his father.

The junior superintendents of the Christian Endeavor societies will meet this afternoon at 3 o'clock at Plymouth church.

Harry Hammer, a furniture dealer, and Frank Emerson, a second-hand man, were arrested last night by Officer Shenaman for fighting.

There will be a special meeting of the board of managers of the Young Women's Christian Association on Monday, October 18, at 2:30 p. m.

Gus Butler, who was arrested by Detective Cudihee Thursday afternoon with a fine new jimmy in his possession, will be charged with carrying burglar's tools.

G. Barberis, of the Maison Tortoni restaurant, was arrested yesterday afternoon on the charge of selling liquor without a license. He was released on $50 cash bail.

A meeting for women will be held at the Young Women's Christian Association rooms, 718 Third avenue, on Sunday, at 4 p. m. All women and girls are cordially invited to be present.

P. Maloney, a horse dealer, was arrested yesterday afternoon on suspicion of having stolen a single harness which he had in his possession. He said he purchased it from a man who had just returned from Alaska.

Mrs. J. C. Angelo, of 823 Jessie street, San Francisco, is very anxious to hear from her husband, Joseph Angelo, who left her and went to Alaska. She has heard that he has returned to Seattle. It appears as if some one had made trouble between man and wife and the former simply left home.

Chief of Police Reed signed an affidavit yesterday stating that Fred Buchan revealed to him the hiding place of a part of the goods taken from Finck's jewelry store on the understanding that he was not to be prosecuted. This was done with the knowledge of the prosecuting attorney. The affidavit is now in the possession of Buchan's father and will probably be used to secure the young man's pardon.

ITS SESSION ENDED.

LAST DAY OF THE NORTHWEST BAPTIST CONVENTION.

An Unusually Well Attended and Interesting Meeting—Officers Chosen to Serve During the Year—Practical Exhibition by the Juniors.

The tenth annual meeting of the Northwest Baptist convention closed last evening after a four days' session, in which an unusual interest was expressed and at which many practical views have been exchanged in relation to the carrying on of Christian work.

The day commenced at the North Baptist church at 9:30 a. m., the edifice being comfortably filled, a large number of persons participating in the exercises. There was none of the soberer atmosphere of religious meetings to govern the proceedings, and a generous applause rewarded the efforts of the many speakers who discussed the subjects throughout the day. Prayer was led by R. W. Jennison, followed by a reading of the minutes of the previous day's session. The standing committees for the ensuing year were named by the president, Mr. G. A. C. Rochester, and the treasurer's annual report showed the society to be out of debt, with a small balance to its credit. Both the report of the treasurer and the auditing committee were received and approved.

Pastor James Cairns reported on the American Baptist Publishing Society, and Judge Roger S. Greene submitted a report from the committee on religious literature. A resolution to amend the present ruling on life memberships in the convention was introduced and carried. The text of the resolution follows:

"Resolved, that any member of a Baptist church upon payment of $25 may become a life member of the convention and remain such as long as he or she may remain a member in good and regular standing in one of the churches of this convention."

Second Vice President E. E. Rosling was called to the chair, and a committee on credentials and a nominating committee were appointed. The former reported fifty-seven churches represented in the convention, and the nominating committee submitted a list of names for the ensuing year, which was ratified by the subsequent election at the afternoon session.

The officers chosen by the convention to serve for the next year were as follows: President, M. M. Miller, Seattle; first vice president, G. W. Fowler, Tacoma; second vice president, Fred Raymond, Seattle; third vice president, Rev. C. F. Brownlee, Centralia; fourth vice president, Miss Kalloch, New Whatcom; corresponding secretary, Miss Jeanette Downey; recording secretary, E. E. Rosling; treasurer, W. O. Harden; board of managers, A. G. Dawin, Rev. W. C. Weise and Rev. S. C. Ohrum; superintendent of junior work, Miss Annie Buker, of Olympia.

A number of interesting and appropriate addresses were submitted relative to the Baptist Young People's Union and subjects associated with the work, under the heads: "Open Parliament on Our State Work" and "The Prayer Meeting," by M. M. Miller, Frank O. Arney, E. E. Rosling, C. E. Griffin, Miss Jeanette Downey, William Prosser and Clark V. Savidge.

The "juniors" furnished one of the most interesting features of the year's session. A paper was read by Mrs. D. C. Ellis, setting forth the value of an early inculcation of Christian ideas in the child and a preparation for a Christian life. The value of chart and blackboard were demonstrated. "A Model Junior Meeting," led by Miss Annie Raymond, gave a good idea of the work that is being done. With but few exceptions the meeting was conducted by the children themselves. The subjects were announced and the details of the regular meetings were exemplified by the members of the class. There were scriptural readings and singing. The value in the lessons appeared in the side questions upon geography and spelling, as well as a Biblical knowledge upon the subjects. Verses were repeaed and their origin given and the entire exhibition was interesting and instructive. At its conclusion there was much applause and a vote of thanks was tendered to the teachers and the little members of the meeting for the pleasure and instruction the "model meeting" had given.

Rev. William E. Randall, the genial missionary of the Northwest Baptist Convention, delivered an address on the subject of his work and the wide scope of general missionary work in the church.

Miss Buker, superintendent of the junor work, talked for a few moments on that subject, and urged its building up.

The evening session consisted of a song service and committee reports, and concluded the work of the convention for 1897.

LARGE SUMS FOR SALVAGE.

Wrecking a Recognized Business Extensively Practiced.

Owing to the high salvage money obtained by rendering assistance to disabled ship at sea, many steamers and sailing vessels carry on an irregular sort of "wrecking business" by always being on the alert for stranded ships. A tramp steamer that can bring a great transatlantic or transpacific liner into port in a disabled condition realizes more money than its owner would make in a trip across the sea with a full cargo.

As an illustration of what salvage-money is paid for towing steamers into port, mention can be made of a few conspicuous cases. In 1882 the City of Richmond was towed into Halifax harbor, and cost her owners $35,000 in salvage-money. In the same winter the City of Boston broke her shaft at sea, and her owners were compelled to pay a bill for towing and other aid, of $46,500. When the Atlantic liner Paris broke down off the Irish coast, in 1890, she was towed into port at an expense of $30,000.

So rich are these prizes that the coast wrecking companies frequently send powerful tugs to sea after a storm in search of disabled vessels. If a steamer is several days overdue the tugs may go hundreds of miles off the coast, and in this sense the companies extend their labors into new fields—practicing wrecking upon the high seas.

When the fast Atlantic liner New York made her first voyage she ran aground off Sandy Hook, and the owner had to pay nearly $100,000 to float her again. One of the "Red D" line steamers stuck on the Brigantine shoals, off New Jersey, in 1889, and the wrecking company that pulled her off received $40,000 for its services.

The more recent work of floating the American liner St. Paul from the sand off Long Branch recalls the difficulty of hauling one of the great transatlantic liners off a sand-bar or mud-flat. Both the Chapman and Merritt wrecking companies, of New York, combined to float her, and the sallage-money, amounting to about $100,000, was divided between them.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair,
Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

Most Perfect Made.
40 Years the Standard.

TWO HOUSES FOR

$2,500

Attractive, modern two-story houses, choice location, 60x120 feet of ground, good view; two houses for less than the value of one.

Crawford, Conover & Co.
202 and 203 New York Block.

NOTICE TO VOTERS

Notice is hereby given that the books of registration of the city of Seattle School District, No. 1, in King county, Wash., will be closed on the evening of the 26th day of October, 1897.

The law requiring the registration of all persons, male and female, voting at any school election in the state of Washington is plain and positive. In addition to the election of one member of the board of directors, the important question of furnishing free text books and supplies to all school children in the district is to be settled at the coming election. Therefore it is earnestly hoped that all citizens will give this matter their prompt and serious attention.

A. A. GUERNSEY, Secretary.

His Leg Broken.

E. P. Kendall, the Republican nominee for county assessor last fall, was thrown out of a buggy in Duwamish yesterday afternoon and had his leg broken in two places.

Confusion as to the choice of a blood purifier is unnecessary. There is but one best Sarsaparilla, and that is Ayer's. This important fact was recognized at the World's Fair, Chicago, 1893, being the only blood purifier admitted to be placed on exhibition.

A display of 2,500 umbrellas and 1,000 handles at Robeson Bros.', 213 Columbia street.

Dr. Koons has resumed practice. Office, room 54, Sullivan block. Office telephone, Red 141.

A new candy at the Palace of Sweets today—Snowflakes.

The "CREAMERY" INC.
Oyster and Grill Room.
The only one in the city where prompt service and unexcelled cuisine are combined with moderate charges. Unquestionably the best.
J. J. COLE, Manager,
No. 519 Second Av.

Stormer Bicycle Given Away
With our Teas, Coffees, Spices and Baking Powder. Bicycles and watches real easy to get. Come to our stores and let us tell you how to get them.
Great American Importing Tea Co.,
803 Second Av.—309 Pike St. Tel., Red 31.

BOSTON CLOTHING HOUSE,
1431-1433 SECOND AVE.,
Near Pike.

OVERCOATS.
See the line in our window.

Latest Fall Styles.
$10.00
$12.50
$15.00

Men's Mackintoshes.
We have some of the best values in the city.
Black Wool Tricot coat, $5.00.
Very Heavy Black Cheviot coat with wool lining, $8.00.
Boy's Black Cape Mackintosh $2.50.

BOSTON CLOTHING HOUSE,
1431-1433 Second Ave., Near Pike.

Try It.
CRESCENT BAKING POWDER 1-lb., 25c.
Crescent Mfg. Co.

Washington Dental and Photographic Supply Co.
Opposite Postoffice, 211 Columbia Street.
—CAMERAS—
We Keep the best styles. Any one can use them. No charge for showing you how. Mail orders a specialty.

HOTEL BUTLER
Seattle's Largest and Only First-Class European Plan Hotel.
Cafe and Grill Room in Connection.
Rooms With or Without Baths.

THE RAINIER-GRAND HOTEL
DEL. MARBAUGH, Prop.
The Only Strictly First-Class Hotel in Seattle
Located on First Ave., between Madison and Marion.

The MacDougall & Southwick Co.

We Want.....
Only your time while you look at the elegant display of Custom Merchant Tailored Suits offered at

FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

Our leader this week is GENTLEMEN'S BUSINESS SUITS IN
English Plaid Mixtures,
Brown Plaid Unfinished Worsteds,
Heavy English Clay Worsteds,
Black and Blue Diagonals,
Fancy Plaid Vicunas,
Black and Blue Cheviots.
A superb assortment to please the most fastidious. Single and Double-Breasted Sack Suits, handsomely tailored, and, best of all, a faultless fit.

Men's Underwear.
Pleasant to wear—the right weight for our changing weather. Here's three specials for today only.
One line of Men's All Wool, very fine quality, regular $1.50 value, $1.00.
One case All Wool, tan color, $1.00 quality, 75c.
One case Fleece Lined, 75c grade, 50c.

Bargains in Glassware.
Here's a few items just to show you the money-saving opportunities you'll find in our new china store in our basement:
Polished Crystal Glass Fruit Bowls, 17c each.
Polished Crystal Fruit Saucers, to match bowl, 3 1-6c each.
Polished Crystal Jelly Dishes, 10c each.
Four-piece Polished Crystal Glass Table Sets, 33c.

Mr. F. A. Franklin, a traveling salesman, says: "About six months ago I bought my first box of
Ripans Tabules
and was so pleased with the result that I have since bought them in various parts of the State. Being a traveling man, and compelled to drink all kinds of water and eat all kinds of food, I find the Ripans Tabules are the best aid to digestion I have ever tried."

Expert Optician & Swiss Watchmaker
is the best one in Seattle to fit you with glasses. Consultation free. None but axis ground lenses used. Complicated Swiss and English watches repaired. Fine watches and diamonds.
824 2d Av., cor. Marion.
LOUIS HEDT

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

DONT BUY —A— Guitar, Banjo, Mandolin, Violin...
Before examining our Instruments and Prices
Lowman & Hanford S. & P. Co.
616 First Av. (Pioneer Place)

PERFECTION IN LIGHTING.
Attained With the Improved
WELSBACH LAMP.
A Light That Never Fails.
No. 216 Cherry St.

PERFECTION IN LIGHTING.
Attained With the Improved
WELSBACH LAMP.
A Light That Never Fails.
No. 216 Cherry St.

Gilman Lump Coal
MAKES MUCH HEAT AND FEW ASHES.
$3.00 Per Ton.

Norway Anchovies.
Direct from Christiania. By the barrel, half barrel, kit or pound.
LOUCH, AUGUSTINE & Co
617 FIRST AV.