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CITY OFFICIAL PAPER.

SEATTLE, MONDAY, NOV. 8.

SPAIN'S DILEMMA.

The statement made by ex-Minister Hannis Taylor as to the condition of feeling in Spain toward Cuba is valuable because of the character of the man who makes it. It cannot, however, be regarded as throwing any new light on the subject.

The situation with regard to Cuba is, that even though the government should feel it to be inevitable that the island is lost, no ministry dares confess it. Should the cabinet agree to yield to the advice of the United States and liberate the island, there would be a revolution in Spain within forty-eight hours, the present dynasty would be overthrown, and the ministers, if they escaped with their lives, would be forever execrated as traitors to their country. The sentiment in favor of Cuba is fostered by the Carlists and encouraged, there is reason to believe, by the priesthood.

This accounts for the agreement between the late Premier Canovas and the present prime minister, Sagasta, who, antagonistic on every other question almost, agreed in the main as to Cuba. Sagasta is a Liberal and leans towards Republicanism; but he realizes that any attempt to escape from the present dynasty in the existing condition of affairs would only result in a retrograde movement, and instead of furnishing a more liberal government than a monarchy, would give, instead of a limited monarchy, an absolute sovereignty of the old Bourbon kind.

Diplomatic concessions to the United States can never alter the conditions in Spain. If the Cubans will not lay down their arms and through their leaders formally accept the autonomy offered—which seems highly improbable; or the Spanish soldiers are driven bodily out of the island by the victorious rebel troops, which is not an easy matter, the present deplorable condition will drag along until the United States actively intervenes.

Whether it is wise for the United States to do more than insist upon the protection of American rights is another question.

GERMANY'S GOOD CUSTOMER.

A commonplace document filed in the London bankruptcy court suggests a very interesting phase of the relations between Great Britain and Germany, and the probabilities of war. A German doing business in London has failed, and ascribes his insolvency to the prejudice created against Germans and German goods through the feeling aroused by Emperor William's telegram of sympathy with Kruger.

It is quite generally known that the business between Germany and England is considerable, but the extent of it is not realized. It is of so much importance that Germany might well hesitate before going to war with so good a customer. In the year 1896, Germany exported to Great Britain, British India, Australia and Canada, goods amounting in value to 808,000,000 marks, of which the value exported directly to Great Britain was 715,000,000 marks, although she only imported from Great Britain to the extent of 614,000,000 marks, so that she was the gainer to the extent of 101,000,000 marks.

Germany is in the same position with regard to Canada, because her imports for last year from that country only amounted to 3,000,000 marks, while her exports amounted to 15,000,000 marks' worth of goods to British North America. The loss of these two markets would make a very serious difference to German merchants.

The trade of Germany with British India and Australia is of a different character, and with both of those countries her exports are very much smaller than the imports, but the imported goods are either of a character needed for her manufactures or products not grown in Germany, and, therefore, to a great extent a necessity. These figures are taken from a statistical report just issued from the imperial office at Berlin, and incidentally the figures strikingly illustrate the result of commercial treaties.

In 1892 German exports to Russia had reached a total value of 239,000,000 marks. In 1893, during the second half of which the tariff war with Russia prevailed, the value of German exports to that country fell off to the figure of 185,000,000 marks. After the commercial treaty came into force, in March, 1894, the rise in exports to Russia was constant, and in the past year they reached a total of 364,000,000 marks. To Austria the amount of German exports in 1891, the year before the conclusion of the commercial treaty, was 348,000,000 marks. It rose in 1892, the first year of the commercial treaty, to 377,000,000 marks and last year to 477,000,000 marks.

It is only by such comparisons that it can be realized how the people make their daily living, and what a useless, cruel and destructive force is included not only in war itself, but in all the extravagant preparations for it.

INTELLIGENT JURORS.

The stupid juror will soon become a thing of the past if the intelligent example set by a Pennsylvania court should be followed generally. In a murder case in Pittsburg the attorneys for the accused challenged a juryman who said he "never read the newspapers." The court sustained the objection, and set at defiance the old maxim, "the bigger the blockhead the better the juryman."

This is an important matter, because it is a reversal of the old custom according to which a man who read in a newspaper the details of a crime was by that fact unfitted to pass upon the responsibility for it. That notion originated in the days when newspapers were very scarce, and when they were perhaps less reliable than they are now, news commonly being accepted at second or third hand, without any direct investigation, and as likely as not to be accompanied by editorial conclusions.

It is one step toward elevating the standard of the juror. The jury system has become very discouraging because, notwithstanding the hundreds of years through which it has been maintained, it has not become the ideal institution it professes to be. The sorry character of juries, however, is not due to the fault in the system, nor to the eagerness of unfit men to secure an opportunity to earn a few dollars, but to the reprehensible shirking of jury duty by citizens who, as parties to a suit, lament the inferiority of jurors, but themselves shamelessly evade doing their share of an important duty. Men who are of fair repute in a community would not scruple to admit very readily that they had not only read the newspapers concerning a case, but had formed an opinion in order to escape jury duty. Now that a court has declared that a man is not necessarily a competent juror because he does not read the newspapers, and because he does not think, the public may have better service.

It is a mistake to suppose that the legal profession favors a jury whose intelligence is below the average. In New York the law requires that a juror should be of fair character, of approved integrity, of sound judgment and well informed. This is a very good description of the juror, but it does not say whether the sheriff or the judge is to determine that point in making the selection. In New York city this is made a little absurd by exempting from service any clergyman or minister, practicing physician, surgeon or surgeon dentist, licensed pharmacist, professor or teacher in college, academy or public school, editor, editorial writer or reporter of a daily newspaper, any Federal, state, city or county officer, active and honorably discharged militiamen, and active members of the old guard, captains, engineers, pilots, superintendent, conductor or engineer, telegraph operators, licensed engineers, honorably discharged firemen and others. Of course, a juror could be intelligent and of good character without following either of these callings, but the exemption is continually added to by all who can secure it, and reducing the number of those qualified to serve.

An examination of the defects attributable to the system led Lesser to declare that they arose from four causes. These are the faulty methods followed in the selection and assignment of jurors, the excess to which exemption from jury duty is carried, the occasional incapacity of the judge to properly regulate the conduct of the trial, and the prevalence of the principle of unanimity. In the course of an article on jury verdicts by a majority vote, published in the Forum in 1890, it was stated that jurors are much below that standard of intelligence which the nature of many of the cases submitted to them seemed to require. The rules regarding competency for jury service, and especially those disqualifying persons who have formed or expressed an opinion based upon information other than original evidence are, in these times of rapid dissemination of news, an absurd anachronism—a disgrace to the civilization of the country.

It will interest a vast number of people to know that the Virginia state board of education is about to adopt a "Southern history" for use in the public schools. It will make no pretense to impartiality. "To be candid," says the Richmond Dispatch, "we do not expect to see any nonpartisan history written. The time may come when such a history will be written, but we fancy that it is far, far off." The Dispatch and its contemporaries will probably be dead then; but meanwhile they will do all in their power to keep alive the spirit of treason and secession in the South which the war did not utterly crush. The South as a whole for many years, however, has given so many evidences of its entire loyalty and acceptance of the verdict of the rebellion that it is somewhat surprising to read, thirty-three years after, that any considerable number are not reconciled. It is very seriously to be doubted if the board of education represents the genuine sentiment of Virginia, and it is not at all unlikely that it will find it prudent to withdraw from its purpose.

Gen. James Longstreet, gallant soldier, Cupid's captive and Federal railway commissioner, is receiving honors in twos in his old age. The story of his recent appointment by the president involves a long contest between two old-time Confederate veterans and had many interesting features. Gen. Wade Hampton, ex-senator from South Carolina, was the incumbent, and used every available influence to hold his position. He had a multitude of friends near the president, and he was able to withstand the assaults of his old compatriot for a long time. But he finally fell within the breastworks, surrounded by loyal and sympathizing support. The railway commissionership is the easiest kind of a sinecure. The commissioner has nothing to do but to use his railway passes, and the government foots the bills. There is a very great deal of curiosity throughout the United States to see what manner of bride the grizzled old veteran has secured; and, if he does the right thing now, and exhibits her to the country at large, no one will begrudge him either his political or marital luck.

The Popocratic party is having a deal of trouble with Uncle Horace Boies, of Iowa. He has written a letter repudiating, in the name of "the old-fashioned Democracy," the Democratic candidate for governor of Iowa, Mr. White, and declaring war on the Populists who have stolen the party insignia and machinery. They "are not in accord," he says, "with Democratic principles, except on the single issue of free coinage at 16 to 1—if that can be called a Democratic principle—and they will be as ready as any of its enemies to thrust the knife into the very vitals of Democracy." It is not among the improbabilities that the breach between the Democracy and the Populists will soon be so greatly extended that Mr. Bryan must ally himself absolutely with one or the other, else he may find himself without a party. It is really to be doubted if he can repeat his great feat of riding simultaneously the Populist ox and the Democratic ass.

There is an amusin' cuss in Ohio who has been parading himself not a little since the election. His name is Allen O. Myers and he was identified with the Democratic state campaign committee. Myers first hurled the thunderbolt that the Democrats and Republican opponents of Mark Hanna in the Ohio legislature would unite and elect Bushnell as United States senator. Now he is telling what an awful failure Chairman McConville, of the Democratic state committee, was. Myers is not a weight even among Ohio Democratic politicians. He is aggressive, but petty in his aggressiveness; he is a trickster and ringster, and has been mixed up with several of Ohio's greatest political scandals in the past, when fraud was openly charged. It is nauseating to hear Myers talk as a reformer and to tell how disastrous it would be to send Hanna back to the United States senate. But of such is the kingdom of Democratic politics.

The question as to the justification of suicide has been often debated, and the drift of opinion plainly is that it is not. But two cases have recently been brought to public notice which make it very difficult to assign reasons why the deed was not entirely warranted. One of them was Mrs. Atherton Blight, who was prominent in Newport society. She was hopelessly ill with consumption. The other was J. L. Butler, a former soldier in the British army, who perceived indications that he was going mad. Both of these suicides attempted to justify their death by the plea that they were useless burdens, and that the suffering they saw ahead of them was useless. The motives of these two unfortunate persons appeal with pathetic directness to the human heart. Who will condemn them?

The income of the Dingley tariff shows slow gains on the deficit, and the promise is now held out that by the end of the fiscal year it will more than exceed the government expenditures. The deficit for October was about $10,000,000, or $2,000,000 less than in September. It must be remembered, however, that the Dingley law was not designed primarily as a revenue producer, and, if it operates as a builder up of home industries, and consequently causes imports to decrease, it must be regarded as a success.

Gov. Atkinson has suggested to the Georgia legislature a new solution to the lynching problem. He proposes that prisoners, when attacked by mobs, shall be armed, so that they may sell their lives as dearly as possible. It is not easy to deny the entire justice of this proposal, but it is not likely to be adopted. A deterrent reason no doubt will be that, when officers arm a prisoner, they equip him with weapons against themselves as well as against lynchers.

It turns out that the report sent out from Duluth that the officers and crew of the whaleback Everett received discourteous treatment at Calcutta is a canard. Furthermore, no duties were imposed on the wheat cargo sent out for the relief of the famine-stricken natives of India. The motives of the authors of the story are not known. They seem simply to have taken a senseless and unscrupulous method of casting odium on the British government.

SNAPSHOTS BY THE WAY.

Mr. Bowden ran just fast enough to get a fine rear view of Mr. Lamb cantering under the wire.

+ + +

It is much more profit to a man to control one "busted" railroad than half a dozen live corporations.

+ + +

Helen Gould is studying law. She hopes soon to know enough to keep other lawyers' hands out of her pockets.

+ + +

The great mounted broadsword contest didn't take place, for the same reason the bold Irish revolutionists didn't capture Ireland, viz: The police wouldn't let 'em.

+ + +

Van Wyck proposes to have a non-partisan administration by putting Democrats in office. It will be just a trifle the hottest non-partisan administration that ever kept out of jail.

+ + +

It was not necessary for Providence to temper the winds to any shorn Lamb.

+ + +

Two Tacoma prospectors went out into the woods and discovered a man petrified, "clothes, shoes and all." This is probably a case where somebody put too much rock in his rye.

+ + +

The Cherry sisters, who have the name of being the worst actresses in the world, are going to the Klondike. The Cherries will be rare old picking for the appreciative Klondikers.

+ + +

With such vessels as the Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, of the American line, and the Valencia, to operate between Seattle and Alaska, there is little danger of the passengers being Cramped.

George's Apt Retort.

Springfield Republican.

The late Henry George had a special gift in the rejoinder as a weapon in argument. After his address on his land tax theory he always invited his hearers to ask questions, which he delighted in answering. In 1889, after a lecture at Howard university in Washington, a Western congressman, accepting the invitation, said:

"After all, Mr. George, you advocate a system of confiscation of property. If I should take wild land and cultivate and beautify it, I would have won undisputed title to the land itself, and you should recognize my proprietorship in it."

This sally won loud applause from the audience, but the applause was deafening when Mr. George had flung back this reply:

"I thought I had explained that all improvements ought by right to belong to the improver. On that we agree. I go further. All that you produce out of the land by your labor should belong to you. If I should see you sitting on the seashore fishing and should see you catch a large fish, or, in other words, bring forth or produce that fish, I should maintain your right to it as your property, to use, to sell, to give or bequeath; but I'll be hanged, sir, if I'll agree that you own the ocean from which you produce that fish. Land stands in the same relation to man."

For Working People.

Chicago Record.

The Rev. John Adams, New Milford, Ill., says: "Postal savings banks, in my opinion, would be a particularly good thing for the country places. Take my own town, for instance—New Milford. We are six miles from Rockford, where there are savings banks, but our working people cannot afford to take the time to go there, and consequently have no other place than an old stocking or the chimney to put their little savings. When these people are saving any money it is particularly necessary that they should have a perfectly safe depository and this would be afforded by the government postal savings banks."

THE STATE PRESS.

Winlock Pilot: Gov. Rogers and his party don't seem to hold together very well. We are only surprised that they held together long enough to elect such an "oddity" to office.

Olympian: Rev. Clark Davis will return thanks with all the more devotion on November 25, remembering that with his regency the governor overlooked that portion of his job having the salary attachment.

Tacoma News: A foolish preacher and a revengful politician in California have made a scandalous attack on a public institution and on the governor. Being called on to give proof, they stand exposed as calumniators. A few months behind the bars would do them good.

Walla Walla Union: The sale of the Union Pacific at a price which secures to the government the entire claim due it, is all that could be required of the company, and the press which have made it a part of their stock in trade, denouncing Rothschilds and the Wall street barons, as robbers of the government by the reason of the sale of the road, must look elsewhere for their Populist thunder. The government has lost nothing and the people ought to be satisfied.

Port Townsend Leader: Will Mr. Bryan follow the wing of the late silver party which is now declaring in favor of the free and unlimited issue of paper, which costs nothing, instead of silver, which costs 49 cents on the dollar? It would not be surprising to see him do this, since his expressions all along have shown him a flatist at heart. Probably, however, it will depend upon the "inducement" which the silver mine owners hold out to him for a continuation in their ranks and in their service.

NUGGETS.

"He threw the man down on the ground, pinioned him, and then rifled his pockets. If that isn't robbery, then what is it?"

"I should call it a touchdown."—North American.

Teaspout—Why are you so angry at the doctor?

Mrs. Teaspout—When I told him I had a terrible tired feeling, he told me to show him my tongue.—Household Words.

"Could you learn to love me?" he asked.

"I don't know," she answered thoughtfully. "The cause of education is making great strides these days, and it is possible to learn most any old thing."—Chicago Post.

Down on his knees he fell, and begged that she would accept his hand. When she looked upon that hand and saw the size of it, no wonder that she exclaimed: "Really, this is more than I expected!"—Boston Transcript.

Willie—Ma, can people leave parts of themselves in different places?

Ma—No; don't be ridiculous.

Willie—Well, Mr. Jiggs said he was going to Arizona for his lungs.—Philadelphia Record.

NOTABLE PEOPLE.

Lord Rosebery is said to have bought the late Count of Aquilla's villa at Posilipo, near Naples, and to intend to spend his winters there with his children.

Gen. W. W. Blackmar, of Boston, has the chair in which Gen. Grant sat in the courthouse at Appomattox when he wrote out the conditions for the surrender of Lee.

Bishop Clark, of Rhode Island, has taken possession of the handsome mansion in Providence presented to the diocese recently by Mrs. Henry G. Russell, of that city.

Mr. Philander Simmons, who marched among the pioneers in Denver's recent festival, was probably the oldest among them. He has been living in that section since 1842.

On the centennial anniversary in Boston of the launching of the Constitution, Hon. Oliver Wendell Holmes, son of the poet, read his father's poem, "Ay, Tear Her Tattered Ensign Down."

A CHEERFUL BROTHER.

Always a-sayin': "It's all fer the best"
No matter what Fortune was bringin';
Did what he could; never lost any rest
'Cos the birds in the winter quit singin',
With the sun in the east, or low down in the west
It wuz "All fer the best—fer the best."

Always a-sayin': "It's all fer the best,"
In the deeps an' the steeps of his sorrow;
An' never no night wuz too dark fer his rest:
"It'll shorely be sunshine tomorrow!"
The star or the storm, he wuz smilin' an' blest:
"It's all fer the best—fer the best!"

An' I reckon he wuzn't fur off o' the track!
To that text he was always a-clingin';
He saw the stars shinin' when tempests frowned black,
An' heard all the sweet bells a-ringin'!
With the sun in the east, or low down in the west—
Ain't it all fer the best—fer the best?

—Atlanta Constitution.

THE PASSING THRONG.

D. M. Thompson, manager of the Hypotheek bank, of Spokane, is at the Butler, having come over to the Sound to look after some interests which his company has in Western Washington. "Hypotheek bank" translated into American is "mortgage company," and the concern which bears that name is the Dutch institution which formerly held mortgages on nearly all the large business blocks in Spokane. When the panic threw this property into its possession by foreclosure or otherwise, the quondam owners, in grim humor, gave the city the bye-name of New Amsterdam. However, the Hypotheek bank has pursued a liberal policy, often taking a voluntary deed to a property rather than foreclose and secure a deficiency judgment, and Mr. Thompson frankly avows his opposition to deficiency judgments.

"The farmers are paying off their mortgages very fast," said he last night, "but not faster than we can take in the money. They have not yet begun in earnest to sell their wheat; when they do, they will pay off mortgages much faster. We are selling lots of land on which we had foreclosed, and the value is rising, but we are generally selling it for what it cost us.

"We are not making any new loans on account of the new mortgage law and there is no question that that law will stand as a bar against the loaning of money in this state. We are not foreclosing any old mortgages where the mortgagors pay the interest and taxes, but are letting them run on without extension, for an extension would bring them under the new law. Of course, if our present population can get out of debt and develop the country with its own resources, it will be better, but now men cannot get money to develop new land. Under the old law an honest, energetic man, capable of handling a certain amount of capital, could borrow money on land with which to develop it. The difficulty has been that it was too easy to borrow money and the results have been disastrous to both borrower and lender. I believe that, if the legislature should repeal the new law and thus again make loans possible, both borrower and lender would be more cautious, and thus it may prove a benefit, instead of a curse.

"In Spokane we had to take a great deal of property, but we have sold much of it and the town is in better shape financially. It is getting a great deal of its floating debt paid up and in a couple of years will be in fine shape. The merchants are doing a big business in all lines. We have gotten over the mining stock boom and have got down to mining in the northern country. I believe that Spokane has more natural resources tributary to it than any other city in Washington.

"One thing we have learned in the last few years, is what land is good for anything in this state; we have become familiar with the properties of every kind of soil. For instance, a man might clear off a piece of timber land in Eastern Washington, and after three or four years find that it was sterile and have to abandon it."

"I have had a good deal of kicking about the lawlessness at Eureka," said United States Marshal C. W. Ide at the Butler last night, "but it is really not within my jurisdiction to deal with such offenses. I sent E. S. Hart there as my deputy six weeks ago, but he has no authority to do anything except to serve the Federal process for violations of the Federal law, and in the absence of a United States commissioner he cannot even obtain this process without going to Colville. However, Joseph Hughes has been appointed United States commissioner and has gone to Eureka about a week ago. I have instructed my deputy not to interfere in any matter where the Federal statutes are not violated, for he has no more right to interfere in a street brawl, for instance, than any private citizen.

"The fact is that the sheriff of Stevens county has the same authority to send deputies on the Colville reservation to enforce obedience to the state laws as in any other part of the state; in fact, they have the same powers as a policeman to preserve order on the streets. I think the sheriff of Stevens county has sent a couple of deputies to Eureka, having been advised by the prosecuting attorney that he has jurisdiction.

"The Canadian authorities at Grand Forks have been sending me word to come and get Hennessy, who shot Martin at Eureka, but his offense is not a violation of the Federal statutes, and I have no right to take him. He said he was willing to go to Spokane without requisition, but would not go to Eureka or Colville. I have heard that an officer has gone from Stevens county after him. The trouble seems to be that Stevens county is so poor that the officials do not want to incur any big expense for a term of court, as the revenue is just about enough to pay their salaries.

"What they need on the reservation is a deputy collector, and a couple of inspectors of customs at Nelson, Wash., for goods are constantly taken across the line without paying duty. The collector of internal revenue or his deputy could make a trip now and then to look after illegal liquor selling."

Mr. Ide has come over here to attend the opening of the United States circuit court of appeals today. Tomorrow Judge Hanford opens the regular term of the district court at Walla Walla, and Judge Gilbert, of Portland, opens a special term of the circuit court at Tacoma.

Among the many Eastern men who have come to Seattle to spend the winter in order to gain information on the ground in regard to the Yukon, in order that they may start well prepared in the spring, are W. D. Cork, of Boston, and A. L. Wright, of Nashua, N. H. "I find Seattle is as good a place to stay in as Boston, and I prefer the climate. I am going to Alaska in the spring with Mr. Wright and others from our section of the country. I am having the Post-Intelligencer sent to about half a dozen of my friends to keep them posted on what is going on here, and am answering twelve to fifteen letter of inquiry every day. If all go who say they are going, the number will be very large."

Mr. Cook is no novice at mining, for he took part in the rush to Pike's peak, and has also mined in Australia, Peru and Nova Scotia.

Hon. Miles C. Moore, of Walla Walla, who was for a few short months governor of the territory of Washington between the resignation of Gov. Semple and the admission of the state, was looking remarkably cheerful as he sat in the lobby of the Butler last evening, and what he said to a Post-Intelligencer representative may help to explain the fact: "People in the wheat belt are happy and prosperous. Nearly all the mortgages have been paid, and some farmers want to pay them before they are due. They do not want them extended, for if they should want to borrow money with which to buy more land they would expect a reduced rate of interest."

George R. Putnam, who was a member of the coast and geodetic survey party which has been making a survey of the Pribilof islands, though quite a young man, is no novice at exploration in the far north. He was with Lieut. Peary on his Arctic exploring expedition last year.

Charles Burnett, jr., of Fremont, returned from a five months' prospecting trip in British Columbia and the northern part of the state Friday.

Mrs. H. Downie, of Fremont, returned from a three months' visit with relatives in Kansas Saturday evening.

Personal.

Prof. S. B. Olben and Mrs. Olben are stopping at the Diller.

B. I. Shaw, the canneryman, of Vancouver, B. C., is at the Stevens.

Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Sladden, of Portland, arrived at the Butler last night.

Alexander Dick, the mining broker of Rossland, B. C., is registered at the Butler.

Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Blake returned yesterday from their wedding trip to Mount Vernon. Mrs. Blake was until a week ago Miss Ida Smith, and her parents resided at Mount Vernon.

D. W. Applegate, of Tacoma, came over to the city yesterday and is at the Northern.

Mr. and Mrs. John Chadwick, of Hood canal, are among the arrivals of the Diller.

J. H. Parker, the shingle manufacturer of Woolley, arrived at the Northern yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Gage and children, of Skagit City, are registered at the Northern.

E. B. Maestick, jr., of Port Townsend, came in on Saturday and is a guest at the Northern.

Chris Kuhl, of Flemington, N. J., is in the city to spend the winter, preparatory to going to the Yukon mines.

F. C. Robertson, assistant United States attorney, came over from Spokane yesterday and is a guest at the Butler.

Mrs. J. H. Behrends, of Snohomish; Miss Annie D. Behrends and Miss Hannah Kline, of Everett, are guests of the Stevens.

Bound to Please.

Everyone who has tried the new Maurer Mandolins expresses the greatest satisfaction with these instruments. The best material, together with the most perfect workmanship, produces a Mandolin unequaled by any in quality and volume of tone. Every Maurer Mandolin is accompanied by a written guarantee against any defect. Their style "65" is one of the most beautiful Mandolins ever made. It has forty ribs, is made of rosewood and is elaborately decorated with pearl inlayings.

All Mandolin players are invited to call and test these Mandolins.

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Mother! Mother!! Mother!!!

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over 50 years by millions of mothers for their children while teething with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" and take no other kind. 25 cents a bottle.

ACHES AND PAINS.

For headache, toothache, neuralgia, rheumatism, pains and weakness in the back, spine or kidneys, pleurisy, swelling of the joints, and pains of all kinds, Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease, and its continued use for a few days effects a permanent cure.

AMUSEMENTS.

Seattle Theater Tel. Main 41.

Northwest Theatrical Assn.
PAUL R. HYNER, Res. Manager.

The American Tragedian,

MR. JOHN GRIFFITH,

(The Greatest living Mephisto.)

Wednesday, November 10th, a spectacular version of Goethe's sublime poem, "Faust."

See the electrical duel; the revel on the Brocken.

Thursday, November 11th, Colley Cibber's version of Shakespeare's "King Richard III."

Under mangement of Harry Martell.

Special scenery, costumes, calcium and electrical effects.

Prices, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c and $1. Seats now on sale.

JEFFERSON THEATER.

Corner Fourth Ave. and Jefferson St. Telephone Main 901. E. B. Friend, Manager. H. Albini, Musical Director. One week, commencing Sunday, November 7. SATURDAY AND SUNDAY MATINEE.

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