THE SEATTLE POST-INTELLIGENCER.

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A Word About Raisins.

If You Will Call and Take a Look at Our

X-RAY Raisin Seeder

UP IN CENTS EACH AND SEE HOW EASILY AND QUICKLY THE SEEDS ARE REMOVED. YOU WILL IN THE FUTURE BUY THE LARGE, JUICY AND MEATY MUSCATEL RAISINS, WHICH ARE WAY AHEAD OF ANY SEEDLESS RAISINS.

A CHILD CAN OPERATE IT AND SEED ONE POUND OF RAISINS IN THREE MINUTES.

COOPER & LEVY

NOS. 104 AND 106 FIRST AVENUE SOUTH, SEATTLE, WASH.

"In the days of old, The days of gold, When barons held their sway,"

The tender sentiments found expression somewhat differently than today. Poor fellows, they had no LOWNEY'S CHOCOLATE BONBONS or GUNTHER'S FINE CANDIES. They could only stammer over their ale. But we—well—a gentleman who does not add to his lady friends' enjoyment with these choicest of candies ought to be banished. One pound packages have 18 flavors and every one "Oh! how good!"

STEWART & HOLMES DRUG CO.

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A Commodious and Fast Sailing Steamer Will

LEAVE SEATTLE ON OR ABOUT JUNE 10, 1898,

And every ten days thereafter, taking freight and passengers,

For Fort Get There, St. Michaels Island, Alaska, mouth of the Yukon river, making connections with the river steamers Weare, Cudahy, Hamilton, Healy, Power and Klondike for Circle City, Minook Creek, Fort Cudahy and Klondike gold mines.

Reservations for passage or freight on steamers may now be secured by making a deposit.

Placer and quartz mines bought and sold. Investments in mining property made, saving expense of sending agents. Our agents and experts are on the ground, and have been for years.

We will issue letters of credit on our company at its posts—Circle City, Alaska, and Fort Cudahy, Dawson City and Klondike gold fields, Northwest Territory—at a charge of 1 per cent.

Large stocks of supplies of all kinds will be found at Fort Get There and Hamburg on the Lower Yukon. For particulars apply to

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No. 618 First Avenue, Seattle, Wash.

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WHARFAGE. COMMISSION. STORAGE.

David Gilmore. THE ARLINGTON DOCK CO. E. E. Caine.

Operating the largest wharf in Seattle. We are equipped for handling the very largest vessels. All railroad lines connect with tracks running the entire length of our wharf. We have storage space for thousands of tons. We buy, sell and charter vessels, act as agents and do a general brokerage, commission, storage and wharfage business. For rates address Arlington Dock Company. E. E. Caine, Manager.

Special Sale of China for Decorating

MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY.

At this season this offer of White China for decorating should be appreciated, coming as it does just before the holidays. DO NOT FAIL TO INVESTIGATE THIS if you want anything in this line.

M. SELLER & CO.

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AMERICAN CLOTHIERS.

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NEW FALL GOODS AT POPULAR PRICES.

Agents for "HAPPY HOME" Clothing.

"FORBID A FOOL A THING AND THAT HE WILL DO." DON'T USE

SAPOLIO

Mackintoshes .. Latest Styles

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

MISS F. WILZINSKI, FREE CONSULTATION EVERY DAY.

GRADUATE OPTIC SPECIALIST.

REMOVED To 112 Cherry Street, Between First and Second Avenues

Eye Protectors for the Klondike. Guard Your Sight.

MOB USURPS THE LAW'S FUNCTIONS.

Three Murderers Swing In North Dakota.

TIRED OF LAW'S DELAY.

Two Had Confessed Their Guilt and Implicated the Other.

They Brutally Murdered Six Members of the Spicer Family, Confessed Their Guilt, and One Had Been Convicted and Subsequently Obtained a New Trial From the Supreme Court—The People of the Community Rose and Hanged All Three of Them to a Windlass Used to Suspend Beef Carcasses.

BISMARCK, N. D., Nov. 14.—Alex Coudot, an Indian halfbreed; Paul Holytrack and Philip Ireland, full-blooded Indians, the first of whom was sentenced to death for the murder of six members of the Spicer family last February, and who has just been granted a new trial by the supreme court, and the latter two self-confessed accessories in the murder, were taken from the county jail in Emmons county last night and lynched by a mob.

The lynching had apparently been coolly planned and was carried out without a break. Sudden and swift retribution was meted out. Williamsport, where the hanging took place, is about forty miles from this city and off the railroad. The news of the lynching was received here this afternoon.

The men had been under the custody of Deputy Sheriff Tom Kelly. They were taken from him by the mob and hanged to a beef windlass, several yards from the jail. Their bodies were left hanging during the entire day, the coroner not having arrived and no one else volunteering to cut them down.

About forty men were concerned in the lynching. They rode into Williamsport on horseback late at night and tethered their horses a short distance from the city, that they might secure them again as speedily as necessary after the deed was done. The jail is a substantial stone structure and was in charge of Deputy Sheriff Thomas Kelly. Since the confinement of the prisoners there, so great has been the fear that they might escape in some way that one man has watched the prisoners all night. Last night Kelly was on watch.

There was a meeting of the lodge of Woodmen in a building near the jail, and as Kelly was a member he expected to meet some of the members of the lodge after the meeting had adourned. To while away the time during the night hours he was playing solitaire in front of the cells in which the murderers were confined. About 2 o'clock in the morning there was a rap at the outer door of the jail, and Kelly arose quickly and turned the key in the lock, thinking that the persons he expected to meet had arrived.

No sooner had he opened the door than the mob crowded into the corridors. All of them were masked, and the leaders carried ropes. Kelly at once realized what the mob had come after. The lynchers were quiet, but determined. The leaders presented a revolver at the head of the deputy sheriff and told him they wanted his prisoners, and demanded that he open their cells. Kelly demurred, but saw that resistance was useless and unlocked the door.

Two of the prisoners were confined together and the other in a separate cell. They had been aroused from sleep by the entrance of the would-be lynchers, and sat up half awake and trembling with terror. Holytrack and Ireland were pulled from their beds, ropes were fastened about their necks and they were dragged out on the ground after being told to prepare for death.

The men were then dragged to a huge beef windlass, which had been erected to suspend the carcasses of slaughtered beeves, and strung up on a cross-beam. Coudot was the first man to be hanged. It is reported that he was asked before he was hanged whether Blackhawk and Defender had also been concerned in the murder for which he was about to be hanged. He answered in the affirmative. The rope which had been fastened about his neck was then thrown over a cross-beam and he was suspended in mid-air.

Holytrack and Ireland were so nearly unconscious from the effects of the dragging that they did not realize what was about to happen, when the ropes about their necks were tossed over the same beam. They were unable to stand and were slowly raised from the ground on which they lay, until their bodies swung in the air and dangled from the windlass with that of Coudot.

The mob then dispersed, mounting their horses and riding away.

ST. CLAIR ON TRIAL.

He Murdered a Mining Man, Who Gave Him a Ride.

BOISE, Idaho, Nov. 14.—At Idaho City tomorrow the trial of H. C. St. Clair will begin for the murder of John Decker on October 22. The crime was one of the most cold-blooded in the history of the state.

The victim was a mining man from Spokane. He was driving through the state in a private rig visiting various mining camps. Overtaking St. Clair, who was on foot, he picked him up. St. Clair found that Decker had money after tramping with him several days. They camped on October 22 in a deserted cabin near Van Wyck, in Long valley.

St. Clair shot Decker while the latter slept, wrapped the body in a blanket and dragged it into the brush. He afterwards got drunk at Van Wyck. His actions aroused suspicion, and an investigation was instituted which disclosed the crime.

DUDE KIRK ARRESTED.

He Took Five Shots at Mendelbaum—An Alleged Injured Husband.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—Waldier Kirk, known as the "king of the dudes," who came here recently from Chicago, was today arraigned in the police court on the charge of shooting Richard Mendelbaum last night in the Hotel Girard, on Forty-fourth street, and held in $2,500 bail for examination November 23.

Kirk was correctly dressed. He wore a black frock coat, yellow waist coat, striped black and white trousers, red Ascot tie, with a pearl pin and patent leather pointed gaiters, with uppers that matched the trousers. He stood before the bar ungloved, holding his silk top hat in his right hand. Around his head and chin were wound a narrow bandage of white cotton to cover a scalp wound on the top of his head. His demeanor was calm. He was brought to court by a police captain.

Mendelbaum was unable to appear and a roundsman made the formal charge of felonious assault against Kirk. Mendelbaum's physician sent a certificate, in which he stated that he was unable to state at present whether or not the wounds would be fatal.

According to the police Mendelbaum failed to find his wife in her room when he returned to the hotel Saturday and went to Kirk's room and kicked in the door. Kirk is said to have fired five times at the intruder. One shot entered the body just above the heart, and one struck him in the groin. The others went wild. Kirk says he shot in self-defense, declaring that Mendelbaum struck him with a blunt instrument. In defaut of bail, Kirk was locked up in the prison attached to the court.

MRS. NACK GOES DRIVING.

Taken Out to Corroborate Part of the Confession She Made.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—Mrs. Nack was taken from the Queen's county jail early this morning and driven out Jackson avenue and through Woodside, but not near the cottage where the murder occurred. She went to corroborate a part of her confession and tomorrow the authorities hope to be able to locate the saw with which it is claimed Thorn dismembered the body of Guldensuppe.

In her confession Mrs. Nack had indicated the locality in which the saw was buried. She was not sure of the exact place where the saw was interred, but was sure she could tell within a few feet. When the spot was located as nearly as possible, the woman and officers re-entered the coach and it was driven back to Long Island City, and Mrs. Nack returned to her cell. Digging will be commenced tomorrow.

The identification of Martin Thorn as a former convict by a keeper of Moyamensing prison, Philadelphia, caused District Attorney Youngs to take a sudden journey to Philadelphia. It was also announced that Detective Melvin has left to join Mr. Youngs and work out the new feature of the case.

None of the officials would say, in the absence of Mr. Youngs, what the developments were that induced the district attorney to give the matter his personal attention. It was believed that Thorn's record as a convict, as revealed by the Moyamensing keeper, consisted merely of a short term for the theft of a diamond pin from a customer in his barber shop. He was known as Thorninski.

EDITOR STABBED TO DEATH.

Fatal Result of a Quarrel Over Trivial Matters.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Nov. 14.—At Ashland, twenty miles west of here, W. H. Harrison, editor of the Ashland Register, was stabbed to death last evening by J. L. McDonald. The men had some words about a notice in the paper of an approaching lecture, McDonald charging that had the orator been a Methodist instead of a Baptist the notice would have been more extended. Harrison replied through his paper in a way that incensed McDonald, and the tragedy resulted.

Murderer and Moonshiner Lynched.

OSCEOLA, Ark., Nov. 14.—Henry Phillips, alias "Doc" Jones, a negro, and a self-confessed murderer and moonshiner, was lynched in the court yard here at midnight last night by a mob, composed of prominent citizens of this town and surrounding country. The cause of the lynching was the murder of a merchant near here by Phillips a few days ago.

There'll be a hot time for those nine tickets to the gold fields, now being given out by the Post-Intelligencer.

THE NEW SPANISH POLICY.

Reconcentrados Permitted to Return to Their Homes and Tobacco to Be Exported.

HAVANA, Nov. 14.—The Gazette will publish tomorrow an edict of the governor general, with respect to the supply of food to reconcentrados and the treatment of those discharged as cured from the hospitals. This will state that it is impossible to annul the edict of concentration, as most of those affected by it are homeless and destitute of all means of livelihood, also that their condition would be made worse by an immediate annulment. It is therefore necessary, the edict will declare, to proceed with great care.

Those having property will be at liberty to return to the country districts, after obtaining permits from the local authorities.

Property owners will be at liberty to provide themselves with the means of defense and to use the revolver and the machete to protect themselves, provided they have previously obtained a license.

Such reconcentrados as are absolutely destitute will remain in the towns under the protection of local bureaus of charity. A junta of assistance will be formed with branches for the full "protection to be extended to insurgents who surrender."

Tobacco Prohibition to Be Canceled.

MADRID, Nov. 14.—Gen. Stewart Woodford, the United States minister, had a conference today with Senor Moret and discussed with him the exportation of tobacco from Cuba.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail says: Senor Moret, minister of the colonies, has promised Gen. Woodford to study the tobacco prohibition carefully, and today he cabled Marshal Blanco for information on the subject. In view of the improving relations between Spain and the United States Senor Moret is inclined to grant Gen. Woodford's request.

Gen. Lee Returns.

HAVANA, Nov. 14.—Consul General Lee and Walter B. Barker, United States consul at Sagua La Grande, arrived this afternoon. They were welcomed by consular officers of this city and a large company of friends.

The insurgents dynamited a train on the line to Sancti Spiritus. Several cars were demolished, but only two persons were injured. The insurgents attempted to enter San Juan Yens, province of Santa Clara. They succeeded in reaching the outskirts, but according to the official account, the garrison repelled them, killing eight.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—The Madrid correspondent of the Standard says: At the request of Marshal Blanco, the government has postponed to the 25th of November the publication of the decree of autonomy for the West Indies. This with a view of gazetting all the reforms at the same time and of allowing Marshal Blanco to push operations against the insurgents and to complete the reorganization of the colony.

Another Cargo Landed.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Nov. 14.—Three passengers on the steamer Mascot, just in at Port Tampa, from Cuba, report a successful landing of the last filibustering expedition. They were of the filibustering party, but refuse to give any details.

Argentina Wheat Damaged.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—A dispatch to the Times from Buenos Ayres says that frost has damaged the harvest in the Argentine republic at least 10 per cent. The correspondent of the Times at Valparaiso, Chile, says that the harvest of cereals will be a third greater than it was last year, while crops of all kinds promise above the average.

Scientist Church Dedicated.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—The First Scientist church, of Chicago, and the largest house of that denomination in the world, was dedicated today. Four services, attended by 8,000 people, were held, visiting Christian Scientists from all over the country being present. The building alone cost over $100,000.

National Grange in Session.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Nov. 14.—The National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry observed this as their memorial day by holding commemorative services this high noon in the supreme court room.

CITIZENS' UNION WAS TO BLAME.

Senator Platt Discusses the Campaign.

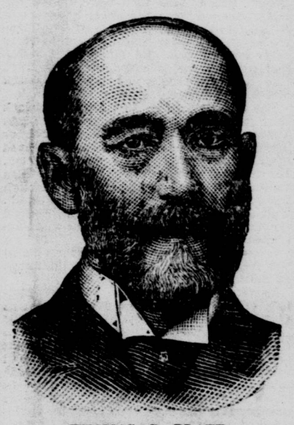
HE LAYS IT ALL TO LOW.

Republicans Were Willing At All Times to Join Forces.

He Claims That the Citizens' Union Played Into Tammany's Hands and Prevented a Union of All the Opposition Forces, by Refusing to Listen to an Honorable and Equitable Agreement, but Insisted All the Time on a "Go-It-Alone" Policy, and Was Committed to the Nomination of Low.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—Thomas C. Platt tonight gave out the following statement:

"It is the plain purpose of those Republican factionists, who, failing in every effort repeatedly made to control the Republican organization projected Seth Low into the municipal campaign, thereby dividing the anti-Tammany vote, to force into the public mind the impression that the responsibility for this division attached not to them, but to the Republican organization. And just as during the campaign they stopped at no act of treachery in



THOMAS C. PLATT.

order to create dissension, now they are hesitating at no falsehood nor calumny in order to promote it and keep it alive.

"The malicious misrepresentations of these incurable factionists must not go unchallenged. No fair-minded Republican, who will look back over the events of the last six months, can fail to remember that the attitude of the Republican organization up to the very last moment at which the law permitted a nominating certificate to be filed, was much more than favorable to a union with the Citizens' organization. Fair-minded men will remember that when Mr. Quigg assumed the presidency of the county committee he made the offer of union distinctly and on terms. They will remember that his offer was distinctly refused by those to whom it was addressed. They will remember, indeed, that when the Citizens' Association organized it adopted a platform which was intended to commit its members to the 'go-it-alone' policy.

"This platform denied the relation of a national political party to municipal affairs. It challenged the right of the Republican party to make a Republican nomination. It placed upon the doctrine of 'non-partisanship' a new interpretation, and one which forbade the possibility of co-operation between the Republican party and the Citizens' Union.

"This was done, we must remember, away back in the spring and before the average citizen had begun to consider what his political course should be. Nobody paid any attention at the time, for nobody supposed it would mean that the citizens were going deliberately to work to defeat themselves, or that they could obtain a candidate who would stand with them in such a suicidal policy.

"The Republican leaders, however, who had long experience, perceived its significance and the perilous situation to which it was bound to lead. It anticipated everything which the Republican party would do to secure a union and repudiated all in advance. It demanded the unconditional surrender of the Republican party, not simply to objectionable candidates, but to impossible platforms. It demanded that the Republican party must say that in municipal affairs it would not allow itself to be the Republican party, and would assert no right to make nomination or define policies.

"The Republican leaders met an insolent charge without bitterness and resentment. They found no fault with the candidate whom the Citizens' Union picked out as the expression of its purpose and idea. They do not now deny that they regard him as practically the sort of a man he has turned out to be—a vainglorious self-seeker, masquerading as a Republican, but willing at any time to wreck the Republican ship on a ledge of his own ambitions.

"The Republican leaders do not deny that they were then opposed to the candidacy of Seth Low. But they allowed their opposition to take no definite or irritating shape. They simply insisted that the Republican party did have a just and inevitable relation to municipal affairs; that it did have the right to nominate and it must exercise that right; that the views and wishes of its adherents were entitled to consideration, and that there ought to be a union between the Citizens' Union and the Republican party, but that it ought to be an honorable, friendly and equitable union, under the terms of which both should have a voice in choosing candidates and in defining policies.

"This was the exact state of things up to the time when the Republican county committee adopted Commissioner Collis' resolution, inviting all anti-Tammany organizations into a conference, in order that a date might be fixed when they should all hold their nominating conventions, so that ready conference and harmonious action might be assured.

"The Citizens' Union refused to participate in any conference, frankly assigning as its reason that it was committed to the 'go-it-alone' policy. Can any honest man, in the face of that fact, charge the responsibility for disunion upon the Republican party? Does not every honest man know that if the Citizens' Union had gone into the proposed conference united action would have been inevitable? Is it not plain enough that the Republicans could not have possibly broken up, or have allowed to be broken up, a conference which they themselves had originated?

"The Republican organization in the city of New York, no less than in the country districts, is still powerful, earnest and devoted. In the menace of another Bryanite campaign factional controversies will soon be forgotten and the Republicans will be Republicans again."

NEWFOUNDLAND WANTS TO SHARE.

Ministry Will Ask Representation in the Reciprocity Conference.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Nov. 14.—The cabinet of Sir James Winter will formally assume office on Tuesday next at noon. Sir William Whiteway and his colleagues in the retiring ministry resigning their portfolios two hours earlier.

The new premier will probably, immediately on attaining power, claim a representation for the colony of Newfoundland at the reciprocity conference between the United States and Canada, now sitting at Washington. His justification for this step is the fact that the late James G. Blaine, when secretary of state, signed a reciprocity convention with Newfoundland, dated in 1890.

The British government disallowed this treaty, because Canada was not included in its preferential arrangements. Now Newfoundland will claim that Canada is not entitled to negotiate for reciprocity unless Newfoundland is included in the benefits of the scheme.

WILL FIGHT THE SMELTER TRUST.

Colorado Mine Owners Combine and Warm Contest Will Follow.

LEADVILLE, Col., Nov. 14.—Great interest is manifested here in the reported formation of a smelter trust, to regulate the price of smelting ores, etc. One of the largest mine managers of the district said today:

"The object of this smelter meeting is known to the mine owners and mine managers, and as a result there are prospects of a bitter fight with the smelters on one side and the mine managers and owners on the other.

"This fight was virtually started at Leadville last Wednesday night, at a meeting of mine owners and mine managers of the camp. They thoroughly discussed the question and decided to organize an association to protect their own interests against the smelters.

"In order to show what the smelters intended to do one of the mine managers stated that he had been requested by a smelter to enter into a contract for the sale of his ore before the trust went into effect.

"At this meeting in Leadville we decided that a circular should be gotten up to be sent to all of the mine owners of the West. This circular sets forth the object of the association and also calls for suggestions as to the time for holding a meeting of all of the mine owners.

"The mine managers insist that instead of allowing the smelters to regulate the price, they ought to do it themselves. They also object to the smelter getting the benefit of the low rates and the rebates from the railroads, which it is claimed that they are now receiving. There is certainly a bitter fight in sight."

MISSIONARIES FOR PITCAIRN.

Seventh-Day Adventists Send a Delegation to the South Seas.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 14.—Five missionaries of the Seventh-Day Adventists' faith, bound for Pitcairn Island, sailed today for their island home on the British ship Hyderabad. The vessel will go to England, but will stop at the islands long enough to permit the missionaries and their effects to be landed. The departing Christian workers comprised the following: J. C. Smith, N. A. Hanford, F. A. Taylor, H. H. Christian and Miss Rose Young.

TROUBLE IN THE BALKANS.

Disquieting Symptoms Apparent and the Smouldering Flames May Break Out.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The usually well-informed correspondent of the Times says:

The final treaty of peace between Turkey and Greece has not yet been signed, and the negotiations of the powers with respect to autonomy for Crete have hardly emerged from the first stage, when already there are disquieting symptoms in the Balkans.

The relations between Bulgaria and the porte are strained. The sultan is preparing for all eventualities and 100,000 Turkish soldiers are on the Bulgarian frontier armed with Mausers and amply provided with horses and guns. Servia, of course, would be involved in any complications in connection with Macedonia, while recent accounts from Albania report signs of growing unrest. On the whole the outlook in the East is no wise reassuring.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 14.—In connection with the announcement just made by the Russian embassy to the Turkish government that Russia will demand the unpaid arrears of the Russo-Turkish war indemnity, if the porte applies any part of the Greek war indemnity to an increase of Turkish armaments, it is now pointed out, that when, some time ago, Gen. Brialmont submitted to the porte plans for arming the forts at the entrance of the Bosporus, Russia intimated that she would consider this a hostile act. In deference to the intimation then given, the porte abandoned the Bosporus scheme.

Russia's attitude with respect to the present plans for reorganizing the Turkish navy, is considered here a logical result of her recent policy to keep Turkey weak.

CHANGE OF ATTITUDE.

English Press Comment on Reciprocity Negotiations.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The Daily Chronicle, in a special article this morning on the meaning of the Canadian negotiations at Washington, reviews the past commercial relations between Canada, Great Britain and the United States, and says:

"Important communications have passed during the past few days between Downing street and Ottawa, and the cordial reception which the Canadian ministers are meeting with at the hands of the Washington officials and the American press make it quite possible that we are on the eve of a most happy change of attitude toward one another of the three countries."

Go to the Klondike with the compliments of the Post-Intelligencer.

THREE VESSELS DAMAGED.

Lose Spars During the Heavy Winds of the Past Week.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Nov. 14—Three vessels came into port today more or less damaged by the heavy winds of the past week. The schooner James D. Sewall, Newport News, for Boston, came in with the loss of her main and part of her mizzenmast. The schooner Commerce, Rockland, for New York, carried away her jibboom during a heavy western squall off the Isle of Shoals. The schooner Henry Lippett, Brunswick, Ga., for Boston, while anchored in Vineyard sound yesterday, had her windlass butts so badly damaged that she could not weigh anchor. The Gay house life-saving crew went to her assistance, and after working some hours, she was finally gotten under headway.

Capt. Merry Awaiting Orders.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Capt. William L. Merry, of San Francisco, who was appointed by President McKinley some time ago as minister to Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Salvador, is in this city. Because of representations made to this government by the Central American states, Capt. Merry never entered upon the duties of his office. He says he is here in response to a dispatch from the secretary of state, although he is in the dark in regard to the next step to be taken by the administration.

CASTORIA.

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

SEATTLE GETS THE COTTON

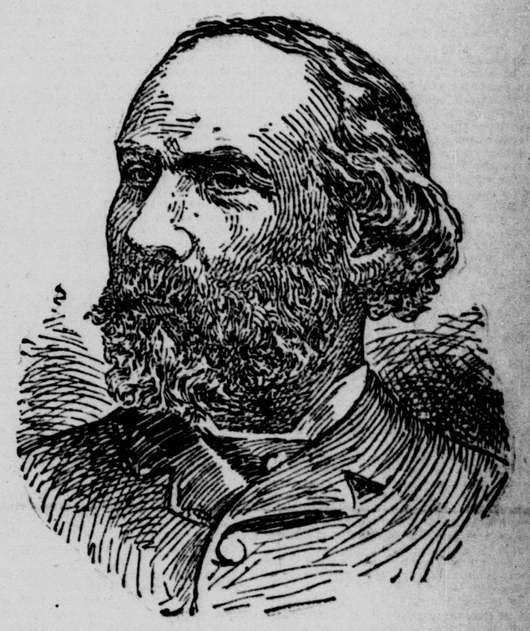
Half Japan's American Imports to Pass Through Seattle.

J. J. HILL EXECUTES A GREAT COUP D'ETAT.

Twenty Thousand Bales Already Booked for Delivery by the Great Northern to Nippon Yusen Kaisha—Company's Largest Steamships to Aid in Preventing a Blockade—Riojun Maru Takes Nearly 6,000 Bales Wednesday—Rival Ports Far in Seattle's Wake—How Shipments Have Grown.

James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern railway, has executed a crup d'etat in the cotton exporting traffic. With the aid of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and several friendly lines of railroads traversing the cotton belt, he has been enabled to "corner" fully half of the probable amount of raw cotton shipments from the United States to Japan for the season of 1897-8. This vast shipment will for the first time pass through Seattle.

When the splendid steel steamship Riojun Maru sails from Seattle Wednesday, with 6,000 bales of cotton stowed away in her huge hold, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha will have taken from this port nearly 10,000 bales of cotton this season. The magnificent new steamship Kamakura Maru, which was built for the Yokohama-London line, has been



PRESIDENT HILL, OF THE GREAT NORTHERN.

ordered to this port to assist in relieving the impending blockade of cotton shipments. She has a freight carrying capacity of 9,000 tons and will carry at least 10,000 bales of cotton.

Between Seattle and St. Paul there are today 300 cars on the line of the Great Northern loaded with cotton, aggregating nearly, if not quite, 20,000 bales.

Contrast this immense traffic with the business done by the Great Northern and its ally, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, for the season of 1896-7, and an idea will be obtained of the effective work done by the traffic department of the Great Northern in capturing and holding the lion's share of the cotton shipments to Japan. During the entire season of 1896-7 there were shipped from this port less than 10,000 bales of cotton.

The figures above given will indicate to the rivals of Mr. Hill in the railroad and steamship business something of the nature of the traffic done over the Great Northern to Seattle and thence from this port to the Orient by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha line of

PRESIDENT KONDO, OF THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

steamships. Indeed, it is no guess to say that some of the Southern lines are already aware of the painful fact that the Northern lines, and particularly the Japan line from Seattle, is slowly but surely getting the big end of the Oriental commerce.

Formerly the steamships of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, plying between San Francisco and the Orient, carried a fair portion of the cotton exported to Japan and China from the Pacific coast. Figures on shipments from San Francisco since the present season began indicate, however, that the business in cotton exporting done at San Francisco has followed the tea business to the Sound.

Since September 1 there have been shipped to the Orient from San Francisco but 7,100 bales of cotton.

The present large movement in raw cotton to the Oriental manufacturing centers is one of the most significant in the industrial and commercial world. Two years ago the spindles in the immense cotton mills of the Orient wound into fabrics American cotton imported from England. Subsequently the attention of importers was directed to the Pacific coast lines, and particularly that of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha. Following the laws of commerce, the importations of cotton by the Japanese were finally routed via Seattle and the Japanese line of steamships from this port.

This movement was fully predicted by the Post-Intelligencer last autumn, when its special correspondent, Herbert L. Bruce, made a personal visit to the big cotton mills