IT WAS DEATH'S INNINGS.

Suicide and Accident Follow Christmas Festivities.

ONE UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT.

Mary Foley, a Woman of the Half World, Takes Poison and Dies—Charles Shomo, a Saloonkeeper, Shoots Himself, but Will Recover—Charles H. Winkler, a Brakeman, Run Over and Killed by a Train.

With the ending of Christmas festivities came death. Mary Foley, a woman of the Tenderloin, committed suicide by the use of carbolic acid. Charles Shomo, proprietor of the Klondike saloon, shot himself through the neck, but will recover. Charles H. Winkler, a brakeman on the Columbia & Puget Sound railroad, was knocked down by a freight car and a rib driven through his lungs into his heart, killing him instantly. All of these fatalities took place yesterday morning, carrying out the oft-mentioned rule of "three at a time."

Burned a Hole in Her Stomach.

Mary Foley, or Morgan, as some of the inmates of the Paris, corner of Second avenue south and Main street, call her, was not a beauty by any means, but she passed muster in the general run. She was small, of dark complexion and had very black hair. She lived in rooms 18 and 19 at the Paris, which is run by "French" Camille. John Foley, who will be remembered as the man who had his jaw broken some time ago in connection with a shanghaing case at Ballard, says that he and Mary Foley were married about a year ago. This will be a surprise to many of their friends, but Coroner Yandell is inclined to take the man's statement in view of the fact that there is no evidence to the contrary. Sunday night or early yesterday morning Mr. and Mrs. Foley passed a few words that were not of the most friendly nature. They did not come to blows, however, so there was nothing to cause any alarm in the Paris. But the trouble did not pass out of the mind of the unfortunate woman. She recalled how much she had desired to pass Christmas at her home in Mount Vernon, and the despondent fit which had cast its spell on her during the time that others were having a good time came back with increased force. She also thought of the times she had made unsuccessful attempts to end her life, and concluded she might as well try it again. Calling a messenger she sent him to Closson & Kelly's drug store for a bottle of carbolic acid. The boy told the clerk he wanted it for a woman. The sale was registered and the messenger took the deadly poison back to Mrs. Foley. She dressed herself in silk and started out. When she reached the Mirror saloon she was under the influence of liquor. In all probability that was her condition before she left the Paris.

She walked up to the bar and called for a small glass of beer, which she drank with apparent relish, and after paying for it started out. At the doorway she stopped. Her hand was raised to her lips, and Mance Lewis saw her pour the contents of a good-sized bottle down her throat. It was the carbolic acid she had sent the messenger for, and as it burned its way down into her stomach she gave a cry of agony, reeled and fell to the floor. She was carried into a room at the rear of the saloon, where Dr. Emil Bohles did all in his power to save her life. It was of no avail. In twenty minutes the agony was over, and then Coroner Yandell was called. The remains were removed to Butterworth's undertaking rooms, where the coroner held a post-mortem examination. He discovered that the acid had actually burned a hole in the unfortunate's stomach.

It was learned yesterday afternoon that her brother is E. F. Morgan, of Mount Vernon. A telegram was sent to him concerning his sister's death. Foley told Coroner Yandell that he was the woman's husband, so he was allowed to remain in charge of her effects.

An Unsuccessful Attempt.

Charles Shomo, proprietor of the Klondike saloon, attempted suicide while standing in front of the bar in the Mirror saloon yesterday morning about 11:30 o'clock, by shooting himself with a 32-caliber pistol. The ball passed through his neck, but missed the artery and spinal column. After Shomo discovered that he would not die and had been given the morphine he ardently longed and cried for, he told "Ada," who calls herself Mrs. Shomo, that Mance Lewis and Jim Foley had attempted to kill him. All the circumstances connected with the case point to attempted suicide, and the police have the statement of Hugh Cadaway, who is in newise interested in any of the parties, that he saw Shomo shoot himself.

Shomo is one of the worst morphine and opium fiends, according to his own confessions, in Seattle. He uses $1 worth of the drugs every day. He has been drinking heavily during the Christmas time, mixing champagne with whisky. Some people think that he did not really mean to shoot, while others take the view that he was just "crazy enough" to do anything. Perhaps Shomo did not know it, perhaps he did, but it is true nevertheless that the police have been working hard on his record for a week. They believe that he has a bad record and may be wanted by the police of Denver. During the past week one man was robbed of $60 in Shomo's saloon, and according to a report received at headquarters last night Clifford Lorraine, who lives in the Eureka house, was struck on the head with a billiard cue in the Klondike saloon Sunday night and is now in a precarious condition. The attention of the police was first called to Shomo after the recent safe-cracking jobs. Information reached headquarters that Shomo would be a good man to keep track of, especially as he had a wide acquaintance among men of a dangerous character.

In the midst of this investigation came the word that A. B. Davis, who was not well up in the ways of the world, had been robbed of $65 in Shomo's saloon Christmas morning. E. J. Burt and John Cunningham are now in jail on the charge of doing the job and will be given a hearing before Justice Austin tomorrow afternoon. The police did not think it was time to act, however, and were waiting for developments.

Yesterday morning between 11:30 and 12 o'clock Officer Shenaman telephoned up to headquarters that a man had shot himself in the Mirror saloon. Detective Williams and Capt. Sullivan rushed down to the place, which is only a block away, and found a man lying flat on his back in front of the bar, apparently dead. In his left hand he clutched a long-barreled 32-caliber hammerless Smith & Wesson pistol. His forefinger was still on the trigger. The moment the officers looked at the man they saw that it was Shomo. Williams stooped over to take the revolver out of Shomo's hand, but found that it was held in a death-like clutch. Finally he wrenched it loose. A moment later Shomo's eyes commenced to twitch and he suddenly came to a sitting posture.

Detective Williams asked him how it happened and he answered in a rambling way. There was nothing intelligible in his remarks, but they were something like this: "What happened? Where am I? It's not all off with me yet."

Shomo was taken to Providence hospital, where Dr. George M. Horton and Dr. C. A. Smith dressed his wound. The bullet went through his neck, entering on the left side near the ear. In the meantime, Capt. Sullivan had been inquiring into the particulars of the shooting. From the different reports he received it appeared that Shomo entered the saloon deeply intoxicated and while drinking champagne with Mance Lewis and Peter Burns had taken a pistol from his pocket and shot himself. Officer Shenaman told Capt. Sullivan that Shomo said something to the effect that Mance Lewis and Jim Foley were the cause of the trouble. The Foley he referred to is the one who had the trouble with the woman who committed suicide. Foley was not in the saloon when Shomo shot himself.

Capt. Sullivan was satisfied that it was a plain case of attempted suicide from the discovery of the pistol clutched in Shomo's left hand, and the fact that the bullet entered on the left side. He was surprised about 4 o'clock by the entrance of a woman, who is known below the "dead line" as Ada, but who says that she is Mrs. Shomo. She was excited, and Capt. Sullivan was inclined to the belief that she had been drinking. She said she had just come from Providence hospital and that Shomo said Mance Lewis and Foley had tried to murder him. Capt. Sullivan listened to her, and finally sent out the detectives to find more witnesses. Hugh Cadaway, of 112 Fifth avenue, was found. He is in Seattle on his way to the Klondike and is well known to different members of the police force. So far as can be discovered he has not the slightest interest one way or the other in any of the parties mixed up in the case. He said that it was a case of attempted suicide without doubt. In fact, he saw Shomo raise the pistol to his head. After Shomo reached Providence hospital he told the attendants that he was all right. He desired, however, a liberal allowance of morphine and opium. He said he was in the habit of using $1 worth every day and that everybody knew it. After "Ada" called on him in the afternoon he went to sleep.

A Brakeman Killed.

Charles H. Winkler, a brakeman on the Columbia & Puget Sound railroad, was knocked down and killed yesterday morning about 6 o'clock by a freight car. The accident took place near the foot of the incline which leads up to the O. I. coal bunkers.

A crew was at work making up a freight train. It was dark, rainy and windy. Winkler was on the incline with another brakeman named J. A. George. Three cars had been hauled down off the bunkers, but only one of them was wanted. The last two were detached and "kicked" down the track, which runs close to the incline. About this time Brakeman George missed Winkler, and fearing that something might have happened, he immediately commenced searching. It took him only a minute to discover Winkler's lantern under the last of the two cars that had been "kicked" down the track. Winkler's body was also under the car, and when it was taken out by Yardmaster Sutton, Conductor Riddell and Engineer Tom Thomas, life had gone.

It is supposed that Winkler stepped down off the incline to walk along the yard, where there is a network of tracks, and that owing to the darkness, rain, wind and noise he did not notice that the "kicked" cars were approaching until he was knocked down. The wheels did not go over him, but his face was bruised where it struck the ties. After the body had been removed to Butterworth's undertaking rooms Coroner Yandell held a post-mortem examination. It was discovered that the third, fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh ribs on the left side had been broken and that one of them had pierced the left lower lobe of the lungs and entered the heart an inch. Death was really due to internal hemorrhage.

Winkler was 37 years old and was well known by railroad men in both Seattle and Tacoma. He was not a member of any railroad men's organization. He had been working for the Columbia & Puget Sound railroad this time for three months. He has relatives living in California.

Coroner Yandell will hold an inquest at Butterworth's undertaking rooms this morning at 11 o'clock.

May Be Another Death.

According to the report of Harry Williams, who rooms at the Eureka house, on First avenue south, the Klondike saloon, of which Charles Shomo is proprietor, was the scene of a row last Sunday night which may result in the death of Clifford Lorraine.

Williams made his report to Capt. Sullivan late yesterday afternoon after it became well known about town that Shomo had attempted suicide. He said that Lorraine was in the Klondike saloon Christmas night, and that a man named Bill Haney hit him on the head with a billiard cue. Lorraine was taken to room 29 in the Eureka house and since then his condition had become precarious. The police are looking for Haney.

WANTED TO KILL HER.

Pretty Wife of a Drummer Accuses Her Husband.

A. E. Bruhn, who presides at the drum in the Jefferson street theater, was not in his accustomed place last night. The reason is found in a complaint made by his wife yesterday afternoon in Justice Austin's court. Mrs. Bruhn is a petite creature with brilliant dark eyes and a smile that will bring a response from any cold-hearted justice of the peace. She was very busy yesterday and did not have time to attend to the case immediately, as she desired to be present at a rehearsal at the People's theater. "My husband threatened to kill me with a pistol this morning," said Mrs. Bruhn, "and I would like a warrant."

Justice Austin glanced over the complaint and said to the clerk, "Please issue a warrant." The case was set down for a hearing this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, and Mr. Bruhn was ordered kept in jail.

Attorney Winstock, who represents Mr. Bruhn, was extremely anxious to secure the liberty of his client so that he could give the drum a beating last evening. Mr. Winstock told the justice that it would break up the orchestra if the drummer was not there. Justice Austin said that he had heard good orchestras without a drum.

It is said that Mr. Bruhn was quite in earnest when he did the act that caused his wife to seek the protection of the court, and that if mutual friends had not interfered there would have been serious trouble.

Majestic Steel Ranges

Are the only ranges made that are steel and malleable iron throughout. There is not an ounce of cast iron in a Majestic. Ten or fifteen years' use does not hurt a Majestic. We will give

$30.00 SPOT CASH

For any Majestic, no matter how long it has been used or where it was bought. Ask your neighbor about the Majestic.

FREDERICK, NELSON & MUNRO,

Furniture, Carpets, Draperies, Etc. Rialto Block.

THE ELKS' GREAT DAY.

Grand Exalted Ruler Meade D. Detweiler Makes His First Visit to Seattle.

Today Seattle receives as a guest the grand exalted ruler of all Elks, Hon. Meade D. Detweiler, of Pennsylvania. This evening, at the Elks' hall in the Coleman building, the Elks of the state of Washington, as guests of Seattle Lodge, No. 92, meet their distinguished leader.

The local lodge has issued some 200 invitations to citizens not of the fraternity, and proposes to have a "stag" social. Everyone knows that an Elks' social means a good time. Preparations have been going on during the past week, the features of which are not given to the public by the committee in charge; but one member of the committee said several days ago that they were going to have a good time if they had to postpone Christmas until Tuesday. All Elks are invited, and visiting Elks are urged especially to come to the reception and social.

This is the first occasion of the grand exalted ruler visiting this state, and it marks another important progressive step in the history of the Elks on the Pacific coast. The order is very strong in the West. It is an American institution, without insurance features of any kind, based wholly on social fraternalism and practical charity. It is one of the most potent factors in organized charity in the United States, referring to that broad charity which does not consist so much in giving alms as in helping a needy brother in every way. The true fraternalism of the Elks is exemplified wherever the Elks' tooth is seen, and it always seems to be accepted as a badge of good-fellowship.

Tonight the exercises in the Elks' hall begin with short addresses of welcome by the mayor, on behalf of the city, and by Exalted Ruler D. B. Jackson, on behalf of the Elks of the state. Then there will be all kinds of impromptu speeches, songs, recitations, stories, dances and such other things as go to make up an Elk's idea of a good time.

It is hoped that the grand exalted ruler will find his welcome to Washington and to its greatest city so cordial that hereafter all grand exalted rulers will consider the greatest reward coming from their elevation to that position to be a visit to Seattle.

RAGS ARE WANTED.

Charity Organization Society's Way to Help Women.

Arn S. Allen, general secretary of the Charity Organization Society, of Seattle, stated yesterday that the rag carpet factory, which has been established by the society for the relief of transient women out of employment, is in need of material for carpet rags with which to keep the women busy. The desire of the society is to provide the rags for the women who wish to do this kind of work, and in order to do so the material must be donated. With an adequate supply of rags on hand the carpet factory would furnish employment to eight or ten women who otherwise might become objects of charity. Any kind of a garment that can possibly be worked up into carpet rags will be accepted by the society. The cutting, sorting, sewing, etc., will be done by the women who are given the work, so that all the giver is obliged to do is to bundle the rags up and leave them with the general secretary of the society. Rags may be left with Mr. Allen at room 88 Sullivan block. Every woman who applies for rags to sew will have her case investigated the same as if she asked for charity directly. This is for the purpose of restricting such help to those who are actually in need and have no other resources. The carpet factory is not designed to enable persons who have employment to supplement their incomes.

The system of investigation maintained by the society is complete in all respects, and is the product of years of experience in dealing with the poor. Its purpose is to sift out the worthy from the unworthy applicants for help, and if possible to find employment for those who want work. The work of investigation involves extensive correspondence with other societies in the United States for the purpose of hunting up records. Naturally this correspondence is of a private character that cannot very well be facilitated by newspaper publicity for the purpose of getting information, and hence the general secretary is compelled to devote much time to a class of duties that make no showing, but which is highly essential to the efficiency of the system.

Never let a cough run on from day to day. It indicates either inflammation or irritation, which, if allowed to continue, may result in serious injury to the lungs. A few doses of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral cure any pulmonary complaint not entirely beyond the reach of medicine.

WHATEVER surprises the future may have for us in the way of transportation facilities, whether via the balloon route or other, in the meantime we will have to be content with hurrying over terra firma in our travels, and you will find the Northern Pacific railway fills the bill in this respect.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure

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SHALL CIVIL SERVICE GO?

Citizens Discuss the Question Before the Council.

TO BE DECIDED BY THE PEOPLE

The Repeal of Article 16 Would Render Meaningless Most of Present Charter—Supt. of Streets F. N. Little Reappointed—Improvement Ordinances Occupy the Council—First Avenue to Be Regraded.

The proposed abolition of civil service last night took up the greater part of the time of a prolonged session of the city council. Unquestionably the sentiment of a majority of the council is in favor of submitting the question to a vote of the people. Strong opposition to this course was voiced by some of the leading men of the city last night who were present to participate in a discussion on the subject.

The appointment of a superintendent of streets was accomplished with less trouble than usually accompanies the handing out of a position in the municipality. Frank N. Little was appointed to succeed himself and was confirmed with slight opposition. Mayor T. J. Humes' official appointment was as follows:

"I hereby appoint Frank N. Little, esq., as superintendent of streets, sewers and parks, his term of office to commence January 1, 1898, if his appointment as such is confirmed by you."

Taylor moved that the reappointment of F. N. Little be confirmed, and he was seconded by Raymond. Rude said the matter should be laid over one week, as is customary in such cases. He was seconded by Navin, who took advantage of the opportunity to make a speech. Navin believed that some one better qualified for the position might turn up in the next two weeks. In his position he was supported by Rude and McArdle. Little was confirmed, all present voting in the affirmative save the three named.

Talking Civil Service.

The petition alleged to have 1,700 signatures asking that the repeal of the clause of the city charter relative to civil service be submitted to a vote of the people was brought up in the shape of a motion by Chapman that the question be so submitted.

The council went into committee of the whole to consider the matter, McArdle in the chair. The amendment proposed is to the civil service regulations incorporated in the city charter in article 16, adopted March 3, 1896. Present in the lobby were Ellis De Bruler, E. L. Blaine, Thomas Burke, E. O. Graves, H. F. Titus, A. J. Wells, Harold Preston, C. E. Crane, Newman Kline, Harry Dreese and several others.

E. O. Graves representing the committee on city and county affairs of the Chamber of Commerce, was asked to address the council. That committee had, he said, already taken action in opposition to the abolition of civil service, and in that he thought they represented a majority of the people of the city.

"There has never been a time," he said, "when the city government has been carried on with such freedom from scandal and bickering as it has since the establishment of civil service. As a citizen I feel a pride in having this growing Western city in line with the first cities of the United States. Twenty-five years ago I was connected with the first civil service experiment tried in this country, and I have seen its growth as a successful institution. We should work for improvement, not for abolition; to build up, not tear down. There may be defects, and if so, let us cure them, but not burn the whole fabric for one fault. I should look with the deepest regret on a step backward. Let us not wallow again in the slough of political spoils and corruption."

Charles E. Crane, as a member of the committee which inserted in the charter the civil service clause, said that he wished heartily to see it continued. He believed that it had not been thoroughly tried. "Civil service," he said, "simply provides that a man shall be tested before he is allowed to fill a position. Objectors are for the most part those who cannot meet the test. It seems to me it would be almost a crime to do away with civil service. Another thing, the elimination of article 16 would injure the whole charter as it is now."

Harold Preston said that it was hardly practicable to repeal section 16 in the way proposed, as no substitute is offered for it. "The charter," he said, "provides that the heads of departments shall have absolutely the power of appointment and removal, save as otherwise provided. The only restraining provision is article 16. If that were eliminated we would have the spoils system without a single restraint. If section 16 is taken out and no substitute is offered, at each election every employe would go out of office, and there would result a great scramble for place. Every clause of the charter, in relation to municipal officers, hinges on civil service and depends upon it. Half the articles of the charter would be rendered meaningless by this proposed repeal. I did not like the way this provision was arranged, and as a member of the charter commission I voted against article 16, not because I was not in favor of civil service, but because I did not like the way it was put. I am frank to say that since I have seen it in operation I favor it as it is. Possibly it might be amended, as there may be a flaw."

Hopeless Confusion.

Judge Thomas Burke declared that the abolition of civil service would throw the whole municipal government, as it now is, into hopeless confusion. "Wipe out section 16," he said, "and the charter is entirely ineffective. You sow the seeds of endless litigation. You leave us with a rudderless ship. Personally, I have for years been in favor of civil service. It means that merit has the choice. There may be faults, but don't burn down the barn to kill the rats. We have a system we should be proud of. Now that the eyes of the world are upon this city, no such backward step should be taken."

E. L. Blaine, a member of the civil service commission, said he acknowledged that there were faults in the regulations, but every effort had been made to perfect them. "I have this statement to make," he said. "No individual nor set of individuals has ever come to the commission to suggest improvements in the system. It seems to me there must be some room to question the sincerity of those who wish to utterly do away with civil service without having taken the trouble to look to its improvement. It has been objected that laborers should not be compelled to answer intellectual questions. They are not. That objection is based on false information. Of what use is an education to the boys of this country if it shall not qualify them for positions politically, intellectually and socially. We have striven to have no such thing as catch questions. They are plain and direct. The commission has done what it could do to the best of its judgment. If it has made mistakes it would be pleased to have any suggestions for their correction. I refer with some pride to the excellent condition of the police and fire departments. Never have I known them to be so free from wire-pulling and corruption and doing so effective work."

Ellis De Bruler, as secretary of the North Seattle Commercial Club, thought if no reason could be shown why the system was wrong, and he thought that such reason had not been shown, it should stand. While it might be imperfect, he believed it could be amended.

Corporation Counsel Brown, asked for an opinion, said that as Mr. Preston had pointed out the elimination of article 16 would affect sixteen sections which refer to article 16. Another point, he said, was the labor bureau which was created in article 16. "If the article is repealed the labor bureau will be done away with. The council may submit a proposition to repeal article 16 with the understanding that all sections dependent on it may be repealed by implication; or to repeal the article, at the same time offering amendments which will harmonize the sections which refer to article 16."

He gave a list of the sections as follows: Section 1 of article 3; 2 of 7; 3, 7, 8 and 9, of 8; 4 of 9; 2 and 4 of 9; 3 and 4 of 14; 4 of 19; 1 and 2 of 22.

The committee of the whole of the city council discussed the question, and it was decided so long as the repeal could not be made without involving serious complications with the rest of the charter, the committee should have further time to consider the matter. There is little doubt that the abolition of civil service will be submitted to a vote of the people.

To Care for Indigent Sick.

Health Officer C. A. Smith sent in a communication in relation to the sick paupers who are calling upon him as city physician for attendance. With the increased population a class of indigent invalids seems to have taken possession of this city, and Dr. Smith asked the council to devise some means to take care of them. The communication was referred to the sanitation and finance committees, to act jointly.

It was said by several councilmen that so long as many men had been attracted here in the hope of getting work at good wages, they should be cared for.

Improvements.

City Engineer Thomson reported the result of his examination of Fremont boulevard. He found the piles, caps and stringers in a fair state of preservation. The only necessary repairs would be the redriving of about 100 piles and the replacing of some stringers. The expense of these repairs and a readjustment of sidewalk and handrail he estimated would cost $6,830. The report was submitted to the street committee, with the councilman from the Ninth ward added.

The ordinance providing for the general regrading of First avenue, between Pike street and Denny way, was passed. This ordinance was submitted by the desire of the North Seattle Commercial Club.

Mrs. Celia Cook, whose husband's life was lost three months ago in the Lake Washington pumping station, submitted a plea for an early settlement of her claim for $5,000 damages. It was referred to the claims committee.

Ordinances.

Ordinances were acted upon as follows:

Authorizing the board of public works to purchase blankets and bedding at a cost of $250; laid over.

Authorizing compromise on an assessment for the grading of Will street; laid over.

Providing for the improvement of Jackson street from Second avenue south to Fourth avenue south; laid over.

Granting an extension to Stirrat & Goetz to complete the improvement of Yesler way; laid over.

Providing for the improvement of Fourth avenue south from Main to Jackson street; laid over.

Providing for the improvement of Yesler way from Occidental avenue to Fifth avenue; laid over.

Providing for the improvement of University street; laid over.

Providing for the improvement of Westlake avenue; laid over.

Appropriating money to pay audited claims; passed.

Providing for the settlement of the suit of Mary D. Smith for $150; passed.

Other Business.

The following other business was transacted:

Petition of Charles Twombly for the extension of Twenty-second avenue improvement, one block further south; referred to street committee.

Petition for compromise on the assessment on certain property assessed for the grading of Pike street; adjudication committee.

Petition for free water; fire and water committee.

Petition for a fire alarm box on Westlake avenue and Thomas street; fire and water committee.

Claim of Mrs. Margaret McGuigan for $2,487.85 damages for personal injuries; claims committee.

Offer of Bessie J. Lewis to compromise her claim for damages caused by the widening of Weller street; claims committee.

An invitation was accepted from the Seattle lodge, B. P. O. E., to attend the reception to be tendered Grand Exalted Ruler M. D. Detweiler December 28.

Petition for the improvement of Yesler way between Occidental avenue and Second avenue south; referred to street committee and the city engineer.

Authorizing the payment of $4,175 interest on a note and mortgage held by H. Chapin against the city.

Resolution submitted by Herrman amending the city charter to conform with the state law in the matter of street crossings; referred to the committee of the whole.

The committee of the whole will meet Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock to discuss the Colman spur.

The council adjourned to meet again next Monday night.

MR. RYAN'S BID.

It May Be Rejected, Because He Forgot to Sign It—The Nob Hill Avenue Sewer.

When Frank Oleson, clerk of the board of public works, opened the bids yesterday for the construction of the Nob Hill avenue sewer he found that Timothy Ryan had neglected to append his signature to his bid, which was the lowest.

Mr. Ryan, who is chairman of the board of county commissioners, is in the habit of signing many documents daily, so that with him the matter of writing his name became of such common occurrence that he overlooked it entirely when it came to sending in a bid for a contract with the city. This oversight on Mr. Ryan's part may make it necessary to advertise again for bids, or it might result in Mr. Ryan's bid being thrown out and the contract awarded to another and a higher, instead of a lower, bidder.

Enclosed with Mr. Ryan's bid was a certified check for $300. Luckily, Mr. Ryan did not forget to sign his name to that important evidence of good faith. The board has a high regard for Mr. Ryan's signature when attached to a certified check for $300, and Secretary Oleson is holding on to the check pending an opinion from the corporation counsel as to the validity, or legality, of Mr. Ryan's bid for the contract.

It is argued at the city hall that if Mr. Ryan refuses to enter into a contract in case the job is awarded to him, on the ground that his name was not signed to any formal offer to do the work at a specific cost, then the check is properly holden by the city, his signature to that document being an evidence that he was willing to perform any contract which he might undertake. His signature to the check is held to be prima facie evidence that he was willing to risk $300 to get the contract.

Following are the bids for the contract: A. J. Baumgartner, $5,990; H. Pederson & Co., $5,875.55; Sterrat & Goetz, $5,927.75, and Timothy Ryan, $5,676.35.

Mr. Brown, the corporation counsel, will render an opinion as to Mr. Ryan and his bid today.

SKINS ON FIRE

Skins on fire with torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, and pimply humors, instantly relieved by a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, a single application of CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure, and a full dose of CUTICURA RESOLVENT.

Cuticura

Sold throughout the world. POTTER D. & C. CORP., Sole Props., Boston. "How to Cure Torturing Humors," free.

BABY'S SKIN Soap and Hair purified and Beautified by CUTICURA SOAP.

CHARGE AGAINST CURATOR.

Hindshaw Refuses to Obey President Reeves' Orders.

TROUBLE AT THE UNIVERSITY.

Prof. Landes and Prof. Hill Placed in Charge of the Museum—The Former's Plans for Rearrangement of Geological Specimens Not Carried Out—Board of Regents Adjusts the Matter—About Prof. Hill's Case.

That a strong undercurrent of feeling still exists between the two factions of the faculty of the University of Washington, in spite of the fact that Gov. Rogers poured oil on the troubled waters by removing several members of the board of regents, was evidenced at a meeting of the executive committee of the board held yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce in the Collins building. The meeting was called to look into charges of insubordination preferred against Curator Hindshaw, of the University museum, by President Reeves, and for a time was quite sensational. While the charges against Curator Hindshaw are not to be considered any further, according to the committee, it is only because the members hesitate to deprive a man of his bread and butter. Positive instructions were given that the orders issued by President Reeves were to be obeyed by the members of the faculty without question, and that in the future there would be but one head of the university.

The three members of the executive committee, Regents King, Winsor and Hoyt, were present when the meeting was called to order. President Reeves and Prof. Landes had chairs on one side of the room, and opposite them were Curator Hindshaw, whose position depended on the result of the investigation, and Prof. Hill, of the biological department of the university. No time was lost, and President Reeves was at once called on for his side of the case against the curator.

According to Reeves, the matter of removing Curator Hindshaw from direct charge of the museum had been considered for some time. He proposed to the executive committee that the museum be divided into two departments, Prof. Landes to have charge of the geological and Prof. Hill the biological. This met with the approval of the executive committee and an order was accordingly made. The order also provided that Prof. Landes map out a plan of classification for the geological part of the museum, and so arrange the specimens that they could be removed for use in class without disturbing other specimens. It was in following out this order that Curator Hindshaw's alleged insubordination occurred.

President Reeves said that before the insubordination took place he had informed Mr. Hindshaw that he was no longer in charge of the grounds, and that Prof. Landes and Prof. Hill would take charge of the museum. A few days later, when Prof. Landes went to Curator Hindshaw with his outlines for the rearrangement of the geological specimens, the latter refused to obey the order of the president, and told Landes that he would have nothing whatever to do with him.

Prof. Landes confirmed what President Reeves had said, and went into considerable detail. He said that he did not press the matter further, as he did not wish to be humiliated by having Curator Hindshaw refuse to obey him. In closing, he stated that there had been no bad feeling between himself and Mr. Hindshaw before the difficulty of the museum came up.

Curator Hindshaw was then given an opportunity to state his side of the case. He was somewhat excited, and Chairman King had some trouble keeping him to the point. He wanted to tell the committee that Prof. Landes was not a geologist, and was not fitted to teach the department he was in charge of. Regent Winsor would not listen to this, and said that no professor had the right to reflect on the abilities of another professor. Mr. Hindshaw then made the statement that there had been bad feeling between himself and Prof. Landes. He said the trouble began a year ago last March over the disposition of some mineral specimens from the World's fair exhibit. He claimed that Landes kept all the best specimens for his laboratory collection, and that only duplicates found their way into the museum. Then there was more trouble because Landes would not get out a catalogue of the minerals as he promised. Mr. Hindshaw then told the committee that Prof. Landes had kept the geological exhibit sent out by the United States geological survey to all the leading educational institutions, as well as many other collections that had been sent in for the university.

Prof. Landes said that he considered all of the geological specimens sent to him since his connection with the university the property of the university.

Finally Curator Hindshaw got down to the real object of investigation, the charges of insubordination. He said: "When Prof. Landes came to me I told him that I did not like him; that he had nothing to do with me and that I did not care to have him down there." He said he had also told President Reeves that he would not work with Prof. Landes. Mr. Hindshaw said that President Reeves had kept ack from him that these orders about the museum emanated from the executive committee, and gave him the impression that he was giving the order on his own authority. He said that had he known the real facts he would have acted differently.

Regent King then asked Mr. Hindshaw whether he would or would not obey the order now that he knew it emanated from the executive committee. At first Mr. Hindshaw thought it would be better for him to sever his connection with the university, but after thinking the matter over decided that he would obey any order the committee might give.

Upon getting his answer Regent Winsor moved that further consideration of the insubordination of Mr. Hindshaw be dismissed with the understanding that he proceed to carry out the instructions of the executive committee in regard to the conduct of his department. This motion was passed after some discussion by Regents King and Hoyt, who wanted it distinctly understood that the orders given by President Reeves be considered as coming from the executive committee.

Prof. Hill then stated that he had been guilty of insubordination if the committee took that view of the matter. He said that he wanted a hearing before he would consent to take charge of the biological department of the museum. He said that his belief was that the president had no right to dictate to the professors as to how they should teach certain things or run certain departments. The regents did not have time to look into Prof. Hill's case, and no date was set for a hearing.

Regent Winsor brought up the matter of the site on which the university building is located. He said that it was still held by the state in trust for the common school fund, and that the last legislature had failed to provide for its purchase outright by the state. He was instructed to prepare a memorial to be sent to congress to provide for the reserving of the site for the university. After deciding to hold future meetings in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce and authorizing the purchase of two blowpipes and a pair of ore scales, the committee adjourned.

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