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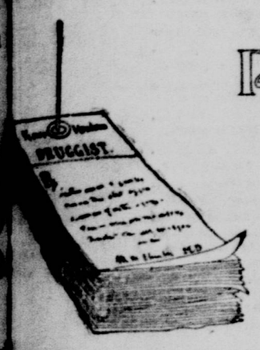

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And Every Ten Days Thereafter, Taking Freight and Passengers

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We have space on the barks MERCURY and CAMDEN for DYEA and SKAGUAY. Vessels will sail February 10th and 15th and March 5th and 10th, in tow of powerful ocean tugs RESOLUTE and GOLDEN GATE. For rates apply to

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WILL CAUSE sick headache, dizziness, nervousness, pain in the back of the head, frowning, weak eyes, granulated lids, and many other troubles, and the only true relief is a pair of glasses properly fitted. Skilled fitting of glasses has been our exclusive business for years, with the best instruments known to science for the correction of all refractive errors of the eyes.

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GOLD DUST BOUGHT GOLD DUST BOUGHT GOLD DUST BOUGHT

JOS. MAYER & BROS., 116 Cherry St. P.-I. Building.

That does settle it; the Miners' Union has pronounced F.-B. Co's English Breakfast Bacon the best for Alaska.

FRYE-BRUHN CO.

PROMOTER GRABLE ON VERGE OF RUIN.

His Schemes the Undoing of Cashier Quinlan.

FOUNDER OF FORTYTOWNS

Big Excursions Induced Many Church Members to Invest.

Searles, of the Sugar Trust; Ex-Gov. Pattison, Benjamin F. Tracy and Other Prominent People Lend Their Names to Aid the Speculator—Insatiable Thirst for Immense Corporations Leads Him to Take Heavy Risks—Edgemont & Union Hill Smelting Company Narrowly Escapes a Receivership.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—According to the Tribune this morning Francis C. Grable, to whom Cashier Quinlan, of the Chemical National bank of New York, loaned in the neighborhood of $250,000, has, during the past ten years, realized not less than $3,000,000 by floating among investors in the East stocks, bonds and mortgages of his Western enterprises. For many years, says the Tribune, Grable enjoyed friendly relations with some of the Western officials of the Burlington road, and through them was let in on the ground floor for townsites when the company extended its lines to the Black Hills. He went ahead of the builders, and secured land where the company was to locate its stations from one end of the extension to the other.

Founding of Edgemont.

At the junction of the Deadwood and Billings, Mont., branches the town of Edgemont was laid out. Grable secured title to the lands around the junction. He formed two irrigation companies, and it is said that both schemes, if properly managed, would have made good investments. Grable, however, with the restlessness of the insatiate promoter, no sooner got one enterprise under way than he was on with the next. There was stone in the vicinity of Edgemont, and Grable organized the Edgemont Stone Company, capital a quarter of a million, with the idea of supplying the country with grindstones. He next organized a building syndicate, and with Eastern capital began putting up buildings right and left along business streets. The construction of one of the greatest smelters in the West was the next scheme on his programme. One hundred thousand dollars has already been put in the smelter, and it is not completed.

For years Grable has been accumulating mining claims, and in 1896, having secured about fifty claims, he organized the Great Union Hill Mining Company, capitalized at $2,000,000, of which he controlled over seven-eighths. Grable sold about half his holdings at prices ranging from 50 cents on the dollar down. At this point Grable organized the Edgemont & Union Hill Smelting Company, capital $2,500,000. The property of the first company was gradually absorbed by the new corporation, and the capital placed at $6,000,000. Of this amount Grable took $4,800,000.

Formidable List of "Guinea Pigs."

By this time many people of prominence in the East became interested, and allowed the use of their names in the list of officers and directors.

Mr. Grable, after getting his various enterprises on foot, was enabled to go forth with a formidable list of companies vouching for his schemes, his prospectus carrying the name of Robert E. Pattison, of Pennsylvania; Benjamin F. Tracy, of New York; Thomas F. Bradley, of Philadelphia, and G. A. Fletcher. While Grable was out selling stocks, work was being pushed on the Black Hills claims and everything seemed booming. As a further inducement to get people to put their money into the stock, the following letter was given out:

"New York, Jan. 5, 1897.

"To the Stockholders and Board of Directors of the Edgemont and Union Hill Smelting Co.—Gentlemen: This is to certify that I have entered into an agreement with Mr. F. C. Grable for the erection at Edgemont, S. D., of a smelter fully equipped with modern appliances, the same to be erected complete and ready for operation within four months from this date, payment for same having been fully provided for without further charge against your company. Yours truly,

"JOHN E. SEARLES."

Stockholders Prevent a Collapse.

Mr. Searles' position as the executive head of the sugar trust added great weight to the standing of the company, and it was at this time that the prominent citizens who had lent their names so freely to float the enterprise began to realize the position in which they would be placed in the event of its collapse. At a meeting of the Philadelphia capitalists who, like Cashier Quinlan, had been led into a bad thing, it was decided to take heroic measures. Grable was turned out of the management of the company. The sale of stock was stopped so far as the Philadelphia people could prevent it. An executive committee of five members was chosen to look after affairs. W. W. Kurtz was deposed as secretary.

To prevent the appointment of a receiver and a wiping out of the interests of the thousand or more stockholders it was determined to float a bond issue for $500,000, and the proposition was brought before the annual meeting of the stockholders in Jersey City January 12. Up to last Saturday only $160,000 had been subscribed, but it is believed that the subscription will be successful and the property saved to the stockholders, in which case considerable money will be expended in further development work.

The new people in control of the company, it is said, will take legal steps to compel Mr. Searles to build the smelter. Thus, in the end, there may be some return.

It is said that Grable has not been able to sell all of the $4,800,000 stock and that a considerable part of it is pledged for loans.

METHODISTS ON EXCURSION

Induced by the Promoter to Invest Money in His Black Hills Town Lots.

OMAHA, Feb. 3.—Both Grable and Kurtz are well known in Omaha, although neither of them has resided here for some years. Kurtz came to Omaha as a private secretary of W. H. Craig, in 1885, and later became resident agent for Dundee Place, which was laid out by the Craigs. Kurtz is said to be a nephew of Bishop Hurst, of the Methodist church, and immediately connected with Bishop J. P. Newman.

Both Kurtz and Grable were especially prominent in the reception and entertainment of delegates to the general Methodist conference in this city in 1892. Immediately after the conference the first three excursions to Edgemont and Black Hills were taken out under their direction, and as a result of their operations a large number of men, foremost in the Methodist church, were induced to become investors in Dundee Place lots and Edgemont stock. Grable's Black Hills excursions are familiar to the people of Omaha, this city being one of the stopping points.

Grable's church and railroad connections enabled him to travel in the most approved fashion. It was always by special train that his parties were taken across the country. They always lunched at the Omaha Club, where Grable seemed to have had free entree, and after luncheon laudatory speeches were in order by the visitors and by well-known Omaha people who were invited as special guests.

One of the last expeditions under Grable's patronage that attracted special note occurred only last spring, when Col. Fred Grant and his son went to Edgemont and the Black Hills for the purpose of looking over the property, with a view to investment. Col. Grant was among the holders of the stock of the company.

Suit was started this morning and attachments issued against the property of Grable. The house and stable, with their furnishings and equipment, are listed at $30,000; Marcus L. Parrotte, of Omaha, Grable's agent, sues for $80,000; Francis C. Hames, of Kearney, an attorney, sues for $4,700, and George H. Scripps sues for $10,000 on a note.

The early mail brought deeds from New York, transferring some of Grable's local property to J. H. C. Walker, of Scott City, Kan.

WOULD NOT SAVE A DOLLAR.

Grable Fears That His Fortune and the Work of Years May Be Swept Away.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 3.—Francis Grable, his wife and her mother are in this city. They are occupying a magnificent suite of rooms at the Planters' hotel. The party arrived Tuesday. They have been quietly attending to their own affairs. Grable made the following statement to the Associated Press this afternoon:

"One year ago my obligations to the Chemical National bank were $180,000, and six months ago I had paid up every dollar. The present indebtedness has been incurred since that time.

"Mr. Williams, president of the Chemical bank, has been a stockholder for several years in one of the townsite companies I

Continued on Page 2.

DAN FRAZER STIRS UP HIS OLD HOME.

Returned Klondiker Causes Excitement in Franklinville, N. Y.—Many Prospectors Headed for Seattle.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—Many people from Western New York are giving up good positions, putting their all into outfits and starting for the Klondike region, says the Rochester correspondent of the Times.

The return to Franklinville, Cattaraugus county, of Dan Frazer started the excitement. In less than ten minutes after Frazer landed in his native town, 300 persons had surrounded him, and he was kept busy answering questions until 4 o'clock the next morning. Frazer talked willingly enough about his experiences, but about his own fortune he was reticent.

Frazer started to the far Northwest Tuesday with a large number of men. Just how many went cannot be told until the men leave Seattle.

From Franklinville alone nineteen went. Thirty-two joined the party at Salamanca. Buffalo, Rochester and many towns contributed others. There is not a village so small or so poor that will not have representatives in the Klondike gold fields.

OREGON FORFEITED RIGHT TO SENATOR.

Caffery Opposed to Seating of Corbett.

FAILURE TO ELECT FATAL.

Governor Has No Right to the Legislature's Authority.

To Recognize the Appointee Would Be to Place a Premium on Dereliction of Duty—Chandler Today Will Speak for the Minority Resolution—The Senate Calls for Correspondence With Germany in Reference to Exclusion of American Fruits—Consideration of the Agricultural Appropriation Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—One of the features of today's session of the senate was the speech by Caffery of Louisiana, in support of the resolution reported by the committee on privileges and elections, declaring that Henry W. Corbett is not entitled to a seat in the senate from Oregon. Corbett was appointed by the governor of Oregon after the failure of the legislature to elect, to succeed Mitchell.

Caffery called up the resolution informally. He contended that the legislature of Oregon, which met in January, 1897, was duly and properly organized under the constitution of the state. In response to an inquiry of Spooner as to whether a legislature of Oregon might be organized with such power as would enable it to elect a senator, and yet under the constitution not be able to enact a law, Caffery replied that in certain circumstances such conditions might arise.

"If, however," said Caffery, "a majority of the legislature can pass a law, a majority of the legislature under the constitution of Oregon can so organize as to elect a senator. That is the proposition on which I stand."

Caffery's contention was that the governor of a state could not appoint to fill an original vacancy—a vacancy beginning with a new term—where the legislature had an opportunity to elect and had failed to do so. This point he supported by a long list of precedents and quotations from law. He maintained that the constitutional authority of the legislature could not be transferred to the governor. He contended that the Oregon legislature by intrigue or otherwise failed to elect, but that the senate of the United States could not place a premium on such dereliction of duty on the part of a legislature as would enable the governor to appoint a favorite of his to a seat in the senate.

Chandler of New Hampshire, who joined in a minority report asserting the right of Corbett to a seat in the senate, gave notice that he would call up the case informally tomorrow and press it to a vote as early as possible.

Lindsay of Kentucky gave notice that tomorrow at the conclusion of the routine business he would submit some remarks upon a matter personally concerning himself, in which he thought the senate would have some interest.

The bill repealing the act granting an American registry to the steamer Claribel and others was reported and passed. Frye said the act had been passed under misapprehension, as the vessels were owned by Englishmen.

Germany's order prohibiting the importation of American fruits called out a resolution from Davis, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, calling on the president, if not incompatible with the public interest, to transmit to the senate the correspondence and other information bearing upon the matter, in his possession. The resolution was agreed to.

Cullom called up the agricultural appropriation bill, the reading of which was concluded last evening.

Pending the submission of certain amendments to the bill, Platt of Connecticut expressed his regret that the senate had not stricken from the bill the appropriation for the purchase and distribution of seeds. He read a letter from a number of members of a Connecticut grange, in which the statement was made that the seeds sent out by the agricultural department were not good, could not be depended on and were of no use to the farmers or gardeners.

In reply to Platt's statement, Allen thought that the chief opposition to the government's distribution of seeds came from those who themselves had seeds for sale.

Bacon of Georgia thought there ought to be a reform in the distribution of seeds. He believed the department ought to purchase seeds from persons who knew how to produce seeds of value. In many instances the seeds purchased were neither valuable nor rare.

"That is the unmitigated humbug of the whole thing," interjected Platt of Connecticut.

The amendment to the agricultural bill offered by Warren, providing for an investigation of the methods of constructing irrigation canals and of storing and distributing water in the reclamation of arid lands, the whole to cost $21,300, was discussed briefly by its author, and by Stewart of Nevada. It was maintained that the adoption of the amendment would be of enormous value to the Western country.

Bate of Tennessee was of the opinion that the present proposition was simply the first step in a mammoth scheme to reclaim the arid lands of the country. It was a beautiful idea, he said, but the finances of the country were not in such condition as to enter upon the proposed scheme. In addition, he maintained that the proposition was wrong, because it looked to the performance of work by the government that ought to be done by state or industrial enterprise.

Gear of Iowa called attention to the fact that 80 per cent. of arid land was government land.

Bate contended, however, that the time was not opportune to enter upon the scheme.

Carter of Montana took issue with some of Bate's statements. He pointed out that there was not a plat of 160 acres of government land in the Western country upon which settlement had not been made, except arid land. He depicted schemes of irrigation in various parts of the world, and maintained that the government must either cede to the state the arid lands, or take some proper and practical plan for the irrigation of those lands. He maintained that it was the business of the government to care for the people, at least to the extent which he outlined.

Cullom proposed as a substitute for Warren's amendment the following, which was passed:

"For the purpose of collecting from agricultural colleges, experimental institutes and other sources, including practical agents and engineers, practical information on the subject of irrigation and publishing the same in bulletin form, $20,000."

The senate then, at 5:25 p. m., went into executive session. At 5:40 the senate adjourned.

GERMANY'S FRUIT DECREE

The Manner in Which It Was Promulgated Was Unprecedented and Calls for Remonstrance.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—During the afternoon further advices were received from Ambassador White as to the nature of the decree. It would seem that the full details are not yet obtainable in Berlin, but it is expected that the ambassador will cable the entire decree as soon as he can obtain possession of it. The important facts that were established by the latest advices were:

First—That the decree of exclusion uses the word "American" as descriptive of the place of the origin of the fruit, which would seem to include Canadian fruit without question.

Second—That the decree, instead of applying only to fresh fruit, as was at first supposed, includes in the prohibition all dried fruits from America.

State department officials have not yet recovered from their surprise at the method adopted by the German government in accomplishing its object in this matter, and undoubtedly the correspondence to follow will set this out very clearly.

The objection to the course pursued is three-fold: In the first place, it is said to be entirely without precedent and discourteous toward the American ambassador at Berlin to make the decree and put it into effect without the slightest warning to him. In the second place, by making the decree take effect at once and stopping all fruit in transit, a great injustice is done to shippers, who thus, without warning, are made to lose heavily on their capital invested in the fruit. Third, the decree is condemned in that it makes no provision for the admission of fruit of absolute purity; permits no demonstration of origin or healthful condition and, in fact, condemns all fruit, good or bad alike.

Line Drawn Still Tighter.

BERLIN, Feb. 3.—It is announced that the bundesrath, in plenary sitting, has approved its committee's proposal that a decree should be issued prohibiting the importation from America of live plants and shrubbery and packages containing the same. This will also, within a certain measure, affect American fruits. This announcement, which is made by an official, appears to indicate a measure, distinct from the decree of Tuesday, by the Prussian minister of finance, prohibiting the importation of every kind of American fresh fruit, but it is hard to obtain the exact details.

Instructions to Officials.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—The Berlin correspondent of the Times says:

"Customs officials at Emmerich, Rheinish Prussia, received telegraphic instructions on January 30 from Dr. Miquel, the Prussian minister of finance, to stop the importation of fresh fruits from America. The Hamburg senate issued a similar order the following day."

'98 Standard Clevelands, $50! See them!

STRIKERS PLACED ON WITNESS STAND.

Testimony at the Trial of Sheriff Martin.

MEN SHOT IN THE BACK.

President Mahala Says His Followers Were Unarmed.

American Flag Torn From His Hands by a Deputy—Preachers Explain the Nature of the Wounds Inflicted on the Victims—Lattimer School Teacher Tells the Story of the Shooting—Officers of the Law Were Completely Surrounded Before the First Gun Was Fired—After the Volley the Strikers Fled.

WILKESBARRE, Feb. 3.—Taking of testimony in the trial of Sheriff Martin and his deputies began today in the Luzerne county court. Attorney McGahan presented the case for the commonwealth.

Andrew Siver was the first witness called. He proved the death of Mike Ceslak, saying that he saw him dead with a bullet hole in his head.

The second witness was John Mahala, who was at the time of the strike the president of the Harwood local union of the United Mine Workers of America. He told of the meeting where it was agreed to march to Lattimer at the invitation of the miners there, his counsels of peace and the start the next day, all the men being unarmed. At West Hazleton they were stopped by the sheriff, who ordered them to disperse. Mahala protested that they were breaking no law, whereupon one of the deputies grabbed the American flag he bore and tore it in halves.

Rev. Father Richard Aust, pastor of the St. Stanislaus Polish Catholic church at Hazleton, chairman of the prosecuting committee, was called to prove that many of the strikers were shot in the back. He said he had examined a number of the dead, but could not tell in detail what their wounds were.

Rev. Carl Hauser, pastor of the Lutheran church at Freeland, said he had examined several and found all of them were shot in the side or back.

Charles Guscott, principal of the Lattimer school, said he was teaching school when he heard an unusual noise, and going to the window he found that a number of the men, some eighty, were alighting from an electric car. They were deputies. He saw the deputies line up to the side of the road and form with rifles ready. The strikers were by this time some two or three hundred yards away. They were marching five and six abreast and were quiet and orderly. Witness could not see that they carried any weapons.

As they drew near, the sheriff advanced to meet them. As he reached the first man, a dozen or so formed a sort of half circle around him. He did not hear the sheriff say anything nor did he see him read any paper. A minute after the line first stopped those behind pushed ahead to see what was going on and got ahead of the sheriff. At that moment one of the deputies stepped out of the line and advanced and one shouted: "If you do not come back, we will shoot you, too."

The fellow jumped back into line and almost immediately after the witness heard a shot. It came from the left line of deputies. A moment later two shots were fired and then came the volley. As soon as the volley was fired, the strikers ran in all directions.

Guscott will continue tomorrow.

IN ON THE GROUND FLOOR.

The Gaynors Secured Many Contracts From Capt. Carter.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 3.—The trial by court-martial of Capt. Carter was continued this morning. J. W. Sterley, clerk of the United States engineer's office, testified. Evidence was given by Sterley tending to show that in recent years the Gaynors have had a finger in nearly every contract let by Capt. Carter, either in their own name or that of some one connected with them.

Several new witnesses were introduced later in the day. Their testimony was immaterial.

CANADIANS OUTFITTING IN SEATTLE.

Their First Equipment, Which Was Lost on the Corona, Was Bought in Canada.

Among the Corona's passengers who returned on the Al-Ki last Sunday were Dr. C. P. Matthewman and a party of five others, all from Ottawa. When they started for the Klondike they bought their outfits in Ottawa and Victoria. The equipment was an extensive one, footing up nearly $10,000. Of course it was all lost when the Corona went down.

Since that time the Canadians have gotten more light on the subject of outfits and prices. They are going to duplicate their original equipment in amount, but they are not going to buy either in Ottawa or in Victoria. They have decided to buy in Seattle, expressing the firm opinion that they can do better here than anywhere else.

Dr. Matthewman is a prominent and wealthy dentist, connected with the College of Montreal, and his wife is a member of one of the most prominent families of that province. The other members of the party are M. H. Berry, D. Pulford, Henry Street, John Daurien and C. W. Parker.