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TRAGIC ENDING OF A NEIGHBORS' QUARREL

Fred Edwards Shoots and Kills Chas. Hendricks.

HE THEN COMMITS SUICIDE

The Two Lived Side by Side in the Suburbs of Port Angeles.

Both Were Extremely Irritable and Their Constant Bickering Over Petty Disputes Led Up to the Fatal Occurrence—The Killing Was in Cold Blood, Edwards Having Laid in Wait for Hendricks—The Murderer Leaves a Note Expressing Regret That He Had Not Had a Chance to Shoot Mrs. Hendricks.

Special Dispatch to the Post-Intelligencer. PORT ANGELES, Wash., March 1.—This morning about 7:30 o'clock Fred Edwards put a bullet through the brain of Charles Hendricks and then duplicated the act on himself. The two men were neighbors. Hendricks was a milkman and Edwards raised vegetables and chickens for a living. They lived on the eastern border of the city, at the mouth of Enis creek, the original site of the Puget sound co-operative colony. Their houses were only about 200 feet apart, between which rippled a sparkling little creek spanned by a foot bridge. Edwards was a bachelor, living all alone. Hendricks and his wife lived east of the bridge. They employed a boy to assist around the house. At the time of the tragedy a Mr. Burns was temporarily stopping with them. A friend, Mrs. Roberts, also happened to be at the house at the time.

For over a year there had existed an ugly feeling between Edwards and Hendricks. Both were extremely irritable. Hendricks was regarded as a hard man to get along with. Up to this occurrence Edwards was looked upon as a good-natured sort of a crank. Lately they had had some hot words about a chicken coop. A wide area of open common lies around the two houses. Hendricks insisted on building a coop on ground that Edwards considered he had first call on. Hendricks claimed an equal right to use it. Edwards was down town yesterday and tried to have the owners of the open ground stop Hendricks from erecting the coop on it. He made a remark to George Meagher that he "supposed nothing but cold lead would settle the business between Hendricks and me." He got no satisfaction and evidently became crazed by his supposed wrongs.

Early this morning Mr. Hendricks, Mrs. Roberts and Mrs. Burns were all in the house talking. Mrs. Hendricks being at the cow stable. Mr. Hendricks went out to prepare for his morning delivery of milk. He had hardly got outside when those in the house heard the report of a rifle. Mr. Burns looked out of the window and saw a body lying on the foot of the bridge. He hastily ran to it and found it was Hendricks, apparently stone dead, the blood flowing from a hideous wound in the head. He rushed back to the house and met Mrs. Hendricks, who wanted to go to the body. Burns restrained her and saved her life. He then crossed over the bridge, past the body, to where the hired man was hitching up the horses and told him to go for Dr. McGeorge, the coroner, and then returned to the house and waited, leaving the body remain on the bridge as it fell.

Dr. McGeorge arrived in about forty-five minutes. As he passed Edwards' house the latter put his head out of an upper window and said: "Goodbye, Doc; I'm going by the same route." Dr. McGeorge told him to behave himself and let him in, but Edwards disappeared. Dr. McGeorge passed on and had about reached the dead body of Hendricks when he heard the report of a gun. Later Edwards' body was found on the third floor of his building. He had placed the muzzle of the gun in his mouth and pulled the trigger, nearly the whole top of his head being blown off. Three notes were found near his body.

"The dirt he broke the window with at 9 o'clock last night."
"Sorry I leave her alive. The shell I leave to her as a keepsake."
"I take my dose mixed—two kinds."
The first referred to a large lump of dry mud which had clearly been thrown lately through his window; the second shows that he also intended to shoot Mrs. Hendricks, and had waited until the arrival of Dr. McGeorge in the hope of getting a shot at her before killing himself. The third is explained by the presence of a paper which had contained strychnine, indicating that he had taken a dose of it before shooting himself.

Edwards was an Englishman by birth, coming here in 1887 from Toronto. Hendricks is thought to have been a native of California. He lived at Baker City, Or., several years before moving here. The bullet entered Hendricks' head just above the left eye. He was killed instantly. The wife used by Edwards was an old-fashioned Spencer carbine, fifty caliber.

Government Receipts Growing. WASHINGTON, March 1.—The monthly treasury statement issued today shows an excess of receipts over expenditures for February of \$1,541,102.

COACHER WAY'S HARD TASK.



RESPECTABLE CITIZEN (interviewing Calderhead)—How do you stand on gambling and the social evil? BOSS WAY (whispering)—Refer him to the decalogue; they don't say nuthin' about shuttin' up the games.

SHERIFF MOYER'S POLICY.

He Proposes to Levy Assessments on Gamblers and Prostitutes After the Election is Over.

Special Dispatch to the Post-Intelligencer. CHEHALIS, March 1.—Sheriff Moyer, of King county, brought two boys to the reform school today. Before returning to Seattle tonight Mr. Moyer told a Post-Intelligencer representative that Calderhead will surely be the next mayor of Seattle. "The prostitutes and gamblers have too much swing in Seattle and the people are disgusted," he said. "These people must be put below the line. Then let them do business and assess them to pay for ample police protection. That is my theory. I have kept my hands off this far, but after election I propose to see it done if the city authorities do not."

WILL CUT STILL DEEPER.

The Canadian Pacific May Knock Off Another \$10, and the American Lines Will Follow Suit.

CHICAGO, March 1.—The Canadian Pacific road is contemplating another sensational cut in North Pacific coast rates. When next it applies the knife it will, if reports are true, take an additional cut of 10 off the rate. It was understood that this cut was to be made as soon as the American roads actually put in effect over their lines the reduced rates it made in the first place ten days ago. So far, however, there has been no official announcement of the new cut. Whenever the Canadian Pacific makes the announcement, the American lines, it is expected, will meet the new rates. The American lines seem to be prepared to follow the cut down to a dollar, if necessary to protect business. They are apparently in for a fight to a finish, and the officials hint that, should the contest be a prolonged one, the Canadian road may find itself shut out from doing business in American territory. An agitation in that direction has begun, and congress is in session.

AIMED AT FOREST RESERVES.

Notice of Amendment Suspending the Order Until March, 1899.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Senator Clark today gave notice of an amendment to bill suspending until March, 1899, the executive order of February 22, 1897, establishing forest reservations in the states of Wyoming, Utah, Montana, Washington, Idaho and South Dakota. He also gave notice of an amendment striking out the present law prohibiting the survey of forest reservations.

Government Receipts Growing. WASHINGTON, March 1.—The monthly treasury statement issued today shows an excess of receipts over expenditures for February of \$1,541,102.

SHERIFF MARTIN TAKES THE STAND.

Tells Why Lattimer Strikers Were Shot Down.

MOB WOULD NOT DISPERSE

Deputies Withheld Fire Until Their Lives Were in Danger.

Peace Officer's Proclamation Greeted With Curses, and He Was Roughly Handled—Knocked to His Knees by a Blow in the Face—Some of the Lawbreakers Were Armed, and One of Them Attempted to Use a Knife—Shooting Began While Sheriff Was in Direct Line of Fire, in the Midst of Strikers

WILKESBARRE, Pa., March 1.—In the trial of Sheriff Martin and his deputies today, Thomas A. Harris, paymaster for the Calvin Pardee Company, at Lattimer, testified that he was sworn in as a deputy and armed with a Winchester rifle, loaded with fifteen ball cartridges. September 7 he, together with W. Kulp, was guarding the railroad approach to the breaker at Lattimer. "When the strikers approached Kulp fired his gun in the air and the strikers broke and ran, at the same time a striker fired a revolver and shouted: 'You've got us today, but we'll come back tomorrow several thousand strong.' Sheriff Martin was called, and as he entered the witness stand there was a rustle of excitement. He was rather nervous, coughed frequently and could not keep his hands still. His commission and proclamation were read and placed in evidence. He then went on to tell his story, and spoke for an hour without interruption. He told of the trouble with the strikers, and describing his movements on Friday, when the shooting occurred, said: 'The mob swore at us when we approached, cursed me and would not budge when I told them to do so. I read my proclamation and walked through them, asking them to go home. One young man swore at me violently, and said they would go to Lattimer in spite of me. I answered him. One man picked up a stone, but I dropped it when I pointed my revolver at him. 'I told a crowd of spectators to go home, as the strikers were desperate and there might be trouble.

"Finally the strikers left the road and started over some lots. Soon I heard they were going to Lattimer, and I hurried off with my deputies to intercept them. I told them again to keep cool and not to shoot unless their lives or mine were in danger. After lining them up alongside the road I told them I would go out to meet the strikers and try once more to disperse them. A deputy asked if he should not go with me. "'No,' I said, 'I'll go alone.' "I thought one man was enough to die at once. I felt somehow there was going to be trouble. I met the strikers about fifty yards from the deputies and asked them where they were going. To stop the Lattimer breakers, a lot of them cried. "I told them they must not go, and tried to read my proclamation to them, but they crowded around me, swearing at me and hustling me to one side. One man tried to grab me, and I then attempted to get hold of him, but the crowd jumped on me and pounded me about the body. I dropped my paper and pulled my revolver. One of the men tried to snatch the revolver from me, but I then struck me an awful blow in the face and knocked me to my knees. I tried to shoot him, but my revolver would not explode. Then the shooting commenced. It lasted about half a minute. "In the crowd I saw three men armed with revolvers, and one with a knife. The latter made a stab at me, but missed. Two men were shot just behind me to the left. I was in the direct line of fire." Cross-examination of the witness will be resumed tomorrow.

KILLING OF POSTMASTERS.

The Cabinet Discusses the Outrages at Lake City and Ada.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—A matter which engaged the attention of the cabinet today was the murder recently of the colored postmaster and his infant child at Lake City, S. C., by a mob of a hundred or more white men. The two outrages on Republican postmasters in the South discussed occurred at Lake City, S. C., and Ada, Ga. Freeman, the postmaster at the latter place, was assassinated before he entered upon the discharge of his duties as postmaster. The president, it is said, is very much disturbed by these acts, though he views with satisfaction the fact that the whole Southern press has expressed its indignation. The first impulse of the officials in cases like those cited, it is said, is to abolish the office where the outrage occurs, although it is realized that such a step would deprive of their postal facilities large numbers of citizens who have nothing to do with the killing. The president therefore finds it difficult to lay down any rigid rule that could be applied in any case. The office at Lake City has been abolished, but so far nothing has been done regarding the case at Ada.

KING GEORGE'S ASSAILANTS.

Both Now in Jail, and Each Has Made a Confession.

ATHENS, March 1.—The accomplice of Karditza, a Macedonian workman named Giogli, has been arrested. Karditza and Giogli on Saturday last attempted to assassinate King George of Greece by shooting him while he was out driving with his daughter, Princess Marie. Giogli has made a confession. He declares that he acted at the instigation of Karditza, the latter representing that to kill the king would be an act of great courage and glory for them both. Giogli's courage oozed out at the last moment, and he was unable to hit the horses, upon which everything depended.

SMOKELESS POWDER FOR THE GOVERNMENT

House Naval Committee Agrees to \$1,000,000.

NOT AN ITEM IS CUT DOWN.

For the Naval Militia, the Amount Voted Is \$60,000.

The Asiatic Squadron Has Assembled at Hongkong, Ready to Strike the Philippine Islands When War is Declared—The Miantonomah and Katakhdin to Go in Commission at League Island March 10—Sensors and Representatives to Make a Personal Inspection of the Maine—Madrid Is Still Very Uneasy.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The house committee on naval affairs this afternoon agreed on items of \$1,000,000 for the purchase of smokeless powder; \$2,000 for the erection of buildings on government ground for the manufacture of smokeless powder, with the necessary machinery and equipment, and \$60,000 for equipping the naval militia. The last item is an increase of \$10,000 over the estimates of Secretary Long and provides for the arms, accoutrements, signal outfits, boats and their equipments and the printing of the necessary books of instruction for the naval militia of the several states, under the naval department regulations. The item for the purchase of smokeless powder is identical with the estimate. Several other items of less importance also were passed on.

Asiatic Squadron Can Strike Manila.

LONDON, March 1.—A special dispatch from Shanghai says: "The United States squadron is concentrated at Hongkong with a view of active operations against Manila, Philippine Islands, in the event of an outbreak of war between the United States and Spain. The squadron, which is very powerful, includes the cruisers Olympia, Boston, Raleigh, Concord and Petrel.

IRONCLADS IN COMMISSION.

Miantonomah and the Ram Katakhdin to Be Ready for Service March 10.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Orders went out from the navy department late this afternoon to put the ironclads Miantonomah and Katakhdin into commission March 10. They are now at the League Island navy yard, where they have been laid up for a year or two past. It is said at the department that the purpose of putting them in commission is to make berths for the survivors of the Maine now at Key West, waiting on the court of inquiry, which, without doubt, will have



THE KATAKHDIN.

finished with them by March 10. The Miantonomah is a formidable double-turreted monitor, carrying four ten-inch guns. She is of 3,590 tons displacement, and steams ten and one-half knots per hour. In addition to her main battery, she carries a good secondary battery of rapid-fire guns, and her turrets are clad with 14-inch armor. Her commander has not yet been definitely selected, but the remainder of her officers will be as follows: Lieut. Commander Wilson, executive officer; Lieut. Underwood, navigator; Lieuts. Hoog, Gill and Ensign Colman, watch officers; Passed Assistant Surgeon, Weaver; Chief Engineer, Parks.

The Katakhdin, otherwise known as the Ammen ram, is a freak in naval architecture, and although opinions are divided as to her qualities, there is little doubt that her presence in any harbor would make an enemy anxious. She lies mostly under water, with a turtle back of steel varying in thickness from two and a half inches to six inches, and the theory of her designer, Admiral Ammen, was that this armor plate could not be struck directly by a shot from another, and that any such shot would be harmlessly deflected by the sloping steel deck. In action the conning tower and armchests are about all of the ship that would present a mark. The former is made of steel eighteen inches thick. The Katakhdin is a ram pure and simple, having in the way of weapons of offense nothing except her sharp steel beak and a few small rapid-fire guns to keep off boarders or torpedo boats. When she was designed, her speed was placed at a very high mark, but she did not realize expectations, owing to her peculiar obstruction underwater model. Her personnel will be as follows: Captain, Commander Wilde, at present naval secretary of the lighthouse board; executive officer, Lieut. Lowry