YEAR IN THE LABOR BUREAU.

Commissioner Grout's Interesting Report for 1898.

STEADY GROWTN OF BUSINESS.

Value of This City Institution Now Recognized by Employer and Employe Alike—Furnishes Skilled As Well As Unskilled Labor—In One Year 24,183 Jobs Are Furnished—A Statistical Review.

One of the most complete and carefully prepared reports ever submitted by a city officer is that detailing the work of the labor commissioner for the year 1898, just completed by Labor Commissioner Arthur H. Grout. The report is not only valuable for its accuracy of statistics, but is prepared in a style that makes interesting what might otherwise be dry reading. The report introduces at the start a general review of 1897, and then takes up the various departments in which work was furnished in 1898, concluding with a statistical summary. Following is the report in full:

"The close of the year 1897 found the work of the public employment office in better condition than it had been before during any period of its history. The sudden news of the vast richness of the Klondike gold fields, with the excitement necessarily attendant, had brought to our shores in June and July thousands of people, some to locate in the West, others to earn a few honest dollars with which to work their way north, while a large majority came to Seattle as the natural outfitting point for the northern gold fields. As a result, there was a marked congestion along several lines. Merchants had for a time more business than they could well attend to, hotels and lodging houses were over-crowded, and throngs of idle men walked our streets day after day, seeking employment.

"Fortunately, some of the new arrivals brought capital with them, and this naturally sought avenues of usefulness; the money, too, which had been spent for outfits and Alaska supplies soon found its way into other channels of trade; and the congestion began to be relieved. Boats were built for the Alaska trade, citizens began to repair and improve their property, mills ran full time, and soon thousands of mechanics and laborers were employed. To add to this the railroads centering at Seattle began a system of repair work along their various lines, which employed all the surplus common labor in the market.

"These favorable conditions continued during the summer and fall, and until the Christmas holidays, when a slight reaction set in. Railroad laborers began to flock to the city; mechanics could not as readily find work, and the office was besieged with applicants seeking employment.

Year 1897 Exceeded.

"Thus ended the work of the public employment office for the year 1897. A year of large results, yet closing under circumstances which would indicate that the following twelve months might be less active in a business way than those preceding. The result of our work for 1897 was more than double that of any previous year, and it seemed that the office had reached the zenith of its usefulness, having furnished employment to 11,638 people at a cost to the city of 6¼ cents.

"The results of our efforts during the year 1898 have been far beyond our expectations. The year opened quietly, but as early as February there were indications of an exceedingly large year's business. The railroad companies making Seattle their terminus began to employ large numbers of laborers for track and surface work, many logging camps started operations, and all lines of business began to assume an aspect of substantial prosperity. From early spring until the middle of November no one who could do hard manual work could consistently say that he could not find employment, especially if he was not forced to remain in the city on account of family cares.

"The office furnished employment during the year, aside from hop pickers, to 18,154 men, or an average of 1,513 a month. These are classified as follows:

Common unskilled labor	11,310
Vocations requiring some knowledge or skill	5,507
Trades	1,297
Professions	1,010
Total	18,154

"From this classification it appears that five-eighths of the employment furnished to men was of a nature requiring little or no skill, and that which any able-bodied man could do. Of these positions fully 90 per cent. were out of the city, and 60 per cent. were for railroad labor, either section work, construction or what is known as extra work, a general repair of roadbed.

Railroad Labor.

There were sent from the office during the year for railroad labor to all the railroads having lines in Western Washington, and including several logging railroads, 7,677 men. The Northern Pacific and Great Northern railways had begun a plan of permanently improving the roadbed of their lines in and west of the Cascade mountains, which employed several hundred men for the greater part of the year, while other roads were doing similar work on a smaller scale. The Pacific Coast Company standardized its tracks, the Seattle & International had several crews of men at work, and the Everett & Monte Cristo, although limiting its extra work to the barest necessities, was obliged to call for men several times during the year.

"The railroad laborer as a rule is the lowest class of help from an intellectual standpoint with which we have to deal. He has no family. His earthly possessions can usually be inclosed in a pair of blankets, and his home is under his chapeau. He works when necessity compels him and quits his job as soon as he has earned enough to pay for a good spree; he then comes to the city, and can be found at one of the many saloons, where he is well cared for as long as he has money to spend; but when his pockets are empty he finds that he has no friends, and is forced by penury and a dread of the consequences of vagrancy to again pack his blankets and resume his place among the toilers when the first opportunity is offered. It is not to be inferred that all railroad laborers are of this stamp, for there are many who are sober and industrious, yet it is safe to say that a large majority are of the character described above.

"The railroad companies have adopted of necessity the plan of free transportation for these employes, on account of the distance of the labor market from the place of employment, and the fact that such help is usually without means to pay the fares; and this doubtless encourages the laborers in the habit of frequent vacations.

General Labor.

"There has been during the year an unusual amount of general work, both in and out of the city, which is a natural consequence of the revival of good times. We have been unable to supply all demands, no matter how menial the work might be, unless the conditions demanded by the employer were such that no sensible man could accept. The supply of unskilled labor for work in the city has been and always will be greatly in excess of the demand.

"There are always with us those who, on account of lack of native push or through some physical infirmity, real or imagined, are always to be found about the office, waiting for something to 'turn up,' and we very often have to use our judgment in filling positions, much to the disappointment of many such applicants. It is even intimated by some that, to be free, the office should be so carried on that the first person applying for any position should be given a chance to secure it. The commissioner, however, has persistently maintained that the object of the public employment office is to furnish reliable help, and that the best interests of the public, the employer and the laborer are conserved by a judicious choice on the part of the labor commissioner, when the choice devolves upon him, of a person qualified for the position to be filled, so that a good reputation may be established for the office and its opportunities for usefulness be multiplied.

Many Loggers Furnished.

"Probably the most noteworthy feature of the year's work has been the demand for loggers. There was demand through the office for a total of 2,162 loggers, or an average of 176 per month, or seven a day, for each working day in the year. This at first thought seems nothing more than might be expected, but when it is compared with the total of 266 for the year 1897, and note an increase of 700 per cent., the gain seems remarkable, and we look about for the cause.

"The lumber mills of Western Washington closed the year 1897 with a large stock of orders and small stock of logs. Several logging camps had started operations, others had increased their output, and the new year opened with the prospect of the organization of a few new companies. In early spring it became evident that experienced loggers would be scarce, and as the season advanced, the proprietors of the larger camps, who had heretofore patronized the licensed intelligence offices, placed their orders with us, and as a rule made arrangements with the required number of men before leaving the city. It was an acknowledged fact that the so-called pay offices could not secure help in this line, and the public employment office became the center of the labor market for the Northwest, and has maintained the lead ever since.

"It was no uncommon sight during the summer and autumn to see forty notices of help wanted on our bulletin board, the orders aggregating from 300 to 400 positions. Among those would frequently be orders from four or five of the leading loggers of the Sound country for 50 to 100 men.

"Men of experience in the woods were indeed scarce, so much so that a logger seeking men would be compelled at times to employ a number of the best-appearing men having no experience, and gradually work them into the more responsible positions. In addition to all this some companies which paid a little less than the highest rate of wages were obliged to pay the fare of those they employed, and considered themselves fortunate if they were able to secure the required number.

"The wages paid to loggers during the year were higher than for many years past, the better positions paying from $2.50 to $3.50 a day, while the lower positions, such as road men, commanded from $1.75 to $2.10 a day.

Hop Pickers.

"The hop-picking season was, as usual, a very busy one at the office, for nearly all the white pickers employed west of the Cascades were engaged through this source. The Yakima Hop Growers' Association sent us their orders for pickers, as in former years, and did not make the mistake of former seasons of trying to secure help at a reduced figure, but followed my advice of 1897, and offered from the beginning of the season $1 a box.

"The arrangements with the railway company, requiring that a party of at least twenty-five persons be secured for any train before reduced tickets would be issued, made it necessary that some one should organize the parties and collect the fare, and this naturally fell to the lot of the labor commissioner. The extra work involved was considerable, but the success of the undertaking amply justified the extra time spent upon it. Seven dates were set and advertised, and parties were secured for each day in numbers ranging from forty to 160 persons each.

"An amusing incident occurred in connection with these excursions which might be told as an illustration of the old-time rivalry existing between the cities of Tacoma and Seattle. As soon as it became generally known that parties of hop pickers were being organized for the Yakima fields, an enterprising agent of the 'City of Destiny' telephoned to make arrangements to co-operate with us in securing parties for the hop fields. It was arranged that he should send his parties from Tacoma on the same days as those sent from Seattle, the two parties going on the same train from Puyallup junction. Nothing further was heard in regard to the matter until one morning, about a week after, a large, middle-aged woman stalked into the office and wanted to know where the hop pickers' ticket office was. She was told that she was in the right place, and that she could join a party leaving on the 4 o'clock train that day. Upon receiving this startling intelligence she heaved a long-drawn sigh, and an expression of mingled indignation and pleasure played about her countenance as she remarked, 'Well, here I've been a week in Tacoma trying to go to North Yakima, and paid a rascal of an employment agent 50 cents for the privilege of waiting; and now I come to Seattle and start on the first train. I think when I want to go anywhere again I'll come to Seattle.'

In the Trades.

"We have had the privilege during the year 1898 of supplying help in almost every conceivable calling and trade, from machinist to barber, and from school teacher to chimney sweep. The Seattle public are being gradually educated to the idea that the public employment office was established for their use, and that help secured through this source is more satisfactory than that obtained by any other means. This may seem by some to be an extravagant statement, yet when fully explained is quite conclusive.

"We endeavor, whenever possible, to so arrange that parties leaving orders for help call again at the office a few hours later the same day, and in the mean time we advertise through our bulletin board for the help desired, and if possible send word to those who have been registered for the same work, so that when the hour appointed arrives, there are a number of men more or less competent, from whom may be selected the one most suited for the work required. It is safe to say that 75 per cent. of all those seeking work stop at our bulletin board every day, and of those who inquire for work at the office we take pains to register the names and addresses of those who seem to be well qualified for the work they seek, and especially is this true with skilled labor and the various trades. There have been innumerable instances where we have been able to fill positions very satisfactorily from the lists of those registered for employment.

"We especially urge that those who have been skeptical as to the efficiency of the public employment office in securing good skilled labor give us a fair trial and prove the fact that the city has done well in establishing a means of communication between the employer and the laborer.

Trades Unions.

"The question of whether or not a person is a union or non-union man seldom arises; yet as it has presented itself several times during the past year, and is liable to do so at any time, it is proper that our position in the matter be clearly stated. We make it a rule never to inquire as to an applicant's politics, religion or trade affiliations, unless the requirements of the position to be filled demand it. If an employer specifies that he wants union men, we are careful to send none other; and if he demands non-union men, his instructions are followed to the best of our ability. All applications, however, whether for help or employment, receive alike courteous consideration, and our only aim is to place at the disposal of the employer the parties best qualified for the work he requires. We are not limited in our choice, as are other employment agencies, to those who are able and willing to surrender a cash fee, and who would probably assent to any employment, regardless of their qualifications.

Female Help.

"The increase of business in the office has not been confined to the men's department, but the demand for women help has increased, although not in like proportion. There were received during the year orders for 3,794 women and girls, an increase of 68 per cent. over the year 1897, and a total of more than the combined orders for men and women during the years 1894, 1895 or 1896.

"We have furnished work in the kitchen, nursery, dining room, hotel, restaurant, laundry, factory, store, office and farm, and we have been fairly successful in supplying the wants of all. There is, indeed, as in the case of men, a surplus of applicants in some lines, while there is a dearth of help in other callings. There are many girls who would gladly accept a position as cashier or clerk in a store, and chamber maids are always plentiful; but the demand for domestic servants is always in excess of the supply.

"The question of help for the household is as much of a problem as ever, although we have done what we could to solve it. First class help in this line is always scarce and the more numerous the orders are the more particular and exacting do the applicants become. They will want a place nearer the center of the city, a small family to work for, have the washing sent out, receive the highest pay and other similar conditions.

"It would seem to those who are at times unable to receive prompt service through the office, that they had just grounds for complaint, but having the above conditions to contend with, it will readily be seen that we cannot always do as we would like, but as circumstances demand."

The summary concluding the report shows male help furnished during the year as follows: Laborers, 4,139; railroad laborers, 7,077; loggers, 2,162; lumbermen, 521; farmers, 521; carpenters, 522; wood cutters, 667; bolt cutters, 268; kitchen employes, 528; cooks, 307; waiters, 133; agents, 156; blacksmiths, 58; shinglemen, 132; engineers, 15; firemen, 17; teamsters, 181; miners, 167; watchmen, 11; sailors, 36; boys, 111; tinsmiths, 17; caulkers, 46; gardeners, 22; porters, 24; painters, 26; tiemakers, 141; berry pickers, 43; teams, 32; plasterers, 14; miscellaneous, 109; hop pickers, 2,235; grand total, 24,183.

Female help—Housework, 2,103; day work, 378; cooks, 342; second girls, 159; chambermaids, 111; waitresses, 361; factory girls, 35; nurses, 108; housekeepers, 69; dishwashers, 31; bookkeeper, 1; dressmakers, 27; typewriter, 1; solicitors, 24; laundry girls, 16; cashier, 1; companion, 1; berry pickers, 24; clerks, 2.

Employment was furnished by the months of the year as follows: In January, male 627, female 290; February, male 1,005, female 280; March, male 1,582, female 339; April, male 1,878, female 353; May, male 1,604, female 336; June, male 1,196, female 320; July, male 2,694, female 301; August, male 2,154, female 273; September, male 2,349, female 365; October, male 1,788, female 330; November, male 823, female 305; December, male 454, female 262.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following is a list of deeds filed in the auditor's office yesterday:

Charles D. Ross to Issaquah Coal Company, northwest quarter section 33, township 24, range 6, February 28, q. c., $23,496.16.

Francis Hall et ux. to Frank H. Osgood, block 4 and part of block 3, D. T. Denny's second add., North Seattle.

Anna L. Koonsman and husband, J. H., to John L. Gow, lot 10, block 45, Nagle's second add., February 23, $330.

Yorkim Kracht et ux. to Charles Janson, lots 7 to 10, block 1, Pleasant Ridge div., Green lake add., September 8, 1897, $80.

Charles Janson to J. W. Wheeler, lots 7 to 10, block 1, Pleasant Ridge Div., Green Lake add., March 4, $1.

Grace W. Green and husband, Roger S., to Alice J. Howe, part lot 5, block 17, Bell's sixth add., March 6, $200.

Grace W. Miller and husband, Thomas G., to W. H. Lake, lots 4 and 5, block 56, Gilman Park, Ballard, March 4, $10.

Sarah M. Lodge and husband, Leander, to David A. McDaniel, lot 10, block 12, Lake Union add., March 6, $125.

Northern Counties Investment Trust, limited, to D. A. Robinson, lots 2 and 3, block A, Woodward's add., February 21, $1,000.

H. K. Lorenzo to N. H. Groesbeck, blocks 13 to 16, Mary J. Chandler's add., June 8, q. c., $10.

FUNERAL OF FIREMAN BRABON.

Coroner's Jury Returns a Verdict of Accidental Death.

The inquest upon the death of Fireman Charles E. Brabon was held yesterday afternoon by Coroner Sparling. The verdict of the jury was that he came to his death by accident.

The funeral of the dead fireman will be conducted with all the honors of the fire department. Services will be held at Bonney & Stewart's chapel at 2 p. m. today and as many firemen as can be spared without crippling the department will attend.

Rev. W. N. Fletcher will conduct the ceremonies. There was talk of sending the body to Hudson, Mich., for interment, as that was Brabon's home. Two of his brothers live there. It has been decided to bury the remains here, and the interment will be in Lake View cemetery.

GEORGE T. ULMER, SR., DEAD.

He Falls Victim at Juneau to Spinal Meningitis.

News of the death at Juneau of George T. Ulmer, sr., formerly of Port Angeles, reached here yesterday on the Rosalie. He was a victim of spinal meningitis.

Mr. Ulmer was publishing a daily paper at Juneau. Formerly he was in the newspaper business at Port Angeles, leaving there and going to Skagway when that city sprang into existence. Mr. Ulmer is well known in this state, having gained prominence in political circles.

His funeral was to have been held last Saturday.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

The Seattle.

Thomas A. Graham, Tacoma; W. C. Renny, Tacoma; B. C. Johnston, Cascade Tunnel; George H. Butler, Denning; H. G. Robinson, Enumclaw; J. W. Ludgate, Enumclaw; Dr. E. E. Lytle, Bothell; T. W. Gillette, Fairhaven; M. L. Dickenson, Fairhaven; C. J. Bassett, Portland; W. B. Jenkins, City; Mrs. E. A. Bevington, Helena, Mont.; Miss A. C. Bevington, Helena, Mont.; J. H. Dougherty, St. Joseph; A. J. Crockham, Anacortes; William E. Rothery, Everett; F. E. Smith, New Whatcom; W. J. Morphy, St. Louis; J. H. Friend, Whatcom; John Conduit, Tacoma; Mrs. L. Scott, Vancouver; L. Wilbur, Snohomish; F. G. Lewis, Portland; G. W. Taylor, Everett; W. R. Sutherland, Arlington; J. A. Clock, Portland; William H. Moore, City; F. J. Armstrong, New York; H. D. Creighton, Galveston; J. M. Moore, Portland; Mrs. L. Foss, Mount Vernon; Miss Foss, Mount Vernon; H. S. Millzner, San Francisco; H. Ballard, Olympia; Mrs. C. Rabel, Stanwood; Miss M. Rabel, Stanwood; H. J. Russell, San Francisco; H. C. Mayer, Chicago; H. O. Nelson, Everett; Dr. G. V. McGillveudy, San Francisco; H. W. Holden, Portland; H. L. Moody, Republic, Wash.; F. W. Churchouse, Tacoma.

The Butler.

F. A. Marlow, Mrs. E. F. Blake, Helena, Mont.; J. T. Cornforth, Denver; A. W. Campbell, Spokane; John P. Buckley, St. Paul; Mrs. J. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. H. Knausenberger, City; Mrs. Alice Gilbert, Portland; M. P. Benton, City; Allen J. Wallace, Dyea; F. C. Stratford, Victoria; J. A. Bennett, St. Joseph; F. Kosland, Portland; P. T. Bushmann, Tacoma; E. M. Woods, New Westminster, B. C.; Miss M. Smith, San Francisco; M. H. Padden, West Saginaw; Thomas M. Vance, Olympia; Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Metzger, Everett; James P. Adair, W. F. Griffin, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. James Dunsmuir, Victoria; C. H. King, Harry E. Lewis, San Francisco; H. J. Cozine, Miss Daisy Platter, Tacoma; J. C. Murray, City; Seymore Hastings O'Dell, Victoria; James Dempsey, Michigan; H. H. Taber, Tacoma.

The Rainier-Grand.

W. E. Stevens, Davenport, Wash.; J. M. Thompson, Davenport; J. C. Young, City; W. G. Cushing, Minneapolis; A. N. McAlpine, St. Bay City; John K. Kellogg, New York; A. L. Poentis, Portland; Cyrus Tabor, Minneapolis; J. E. Irvine, Washburn, Wis.; Capt. W. H. Ellis and wife, City; Harry B. Thompson, Victoria; J. C. Donnelly, Tacoma; Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Bell, Victoria; Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Kyer, Victoria; M. W. Kincaid, Portland; Phil. B. Bekeart, San Francisco; A. C. Buckley, Portland; T. A. Mason and wife, Joliet, Ill.; J. Barrett and wife, Joliet, Ill.; Frank C. Robertson, Miles City; Frank Lynch and wife, Carleton, N. D.; W. Thornton, New York; Mrs. Oliver, New York; B. Schoenfeld, City; E. R. Gray, San Francisco; Guy Rye, City; A. Kimball, Tacoma.

The Brunswick.

Martin Molly and wife, Port Townsend; E. B. Summy, Bossburg; E. A. Armstrong, Portland; F. H. Whatlock, N. P. Ry.; J. W. Turner, Massachusetts; Samuel H. Gross, Roche Harbor; E. S. Seymour, City; C. W. Spencer, Denver; C. O. Adams, City; William Fritz, Tacoma; James A. Wilson, Sacramento; Joseph Reed, City; A. D. Haley, Tacoma; T. S. Bamber, Grants Pass; Mrs. Tom C. Wilson, Toledo, Wash.

REWARD.

One hundred dollars reward is offered for the arrest and conviction of the person who defaced the stairs leading from the sixth to the seventh floors of the New York building.

Dated March 6, 1899.

DEXTER HORTON.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. THE KINDS YOU HAVE ALWAYS BOUGHT

NEED MORE SCHOOL ROOM.

BOARD OF EDUCATION WILL ENLARGE PRESENT HIGH SCHOOL

Woman Tenant Defies the Department—Will Neither Move Nor Pay Rent—Cascade School Building Fair For—Insurance Question.

The board of education will probably build two or more wings to the high school building at Madison and Sixth avenue, increasing the rooming facilities of the building to twenty school rooms exclusive of store rooms, etc. The matter was informally discussed at the regular meeting of the board last night and it was shown that even if a new high school building was erected the wings built upon the building now in use would furnish none too much room.

All the directors were present except Van Houten, who is absent in Montana. Bills aggregating $21,700 were audited and ordered paid. This amount included teachers' salaries for last month and the final payment on the Cascade school.

The question of placing the insurance of the school department came up for discussion. Director Smith said that the plan had been proposed last year that the $300,000 insurance be equally divided among the five members and each member place his $60,000 with the broker he desired. Smith said he was opposed to any such patronage proposition and wanted none of it and every other director agreed with him. Smith said the insurance compact had intimated they would give the board a substantial reduction in rates, probably 20 per cent., providing the business was left in the compact. It was decided to go thoroughly over the list of companies doing business and ascertain the rates of the acknowledged safe, gilt edge concerns before taking any action. In the meantime the insurance compact will probably be heard from.

The committee on buildings reported that the dwelling in the kindergarten grounds was occupied by a woman who had formerly been janitress of the kindergarten. She was an undesirable tenant and she would neither pay rent nor get out of the house. The committee wanted her removed and the board instructed the secretary to co-operate with the attorney of the board and have the woman put out.

Miss Becker, the teacher of German language at the high school, will shortly leave for a year's course of study in the Chicago college. Inasmuch as the board could not grant her a leave of absence for more than a month it was decided that upon Miss Becker's resignation, she would be placed at the head of the preferred list to remain in that position until her return. This practically assures Miss Becker of re-employment upon her return.

The theater will be rented for class day exercises as well as commencement exercises for the senior class.

Miss Grace Stevens, Miss Florence McKay, Miss Hester Maison, Miss Ada Mahon and Miss Flora Sutherland were placed on the preferred list of teachers, that list being exhausted.

The teachers and pupils of the Day school presented the board with a piano they had purchased by contributions among themselves. The piano was accepted and a vote of thanks tendered the school.

The teachers' Sound summer normal school was granted use of the old university building, rent free, for the summer months, the normal school to pay for water, gas, janitor, etc.

THE PASSING THRONG.

General George W. Tibbetts, commander of the Grand Army of the Republic for Washington, has just returned from a trip through the eastern part of the state, where he has inspected numerous posts. He is at the Diller. He found these posts in good order: A. Sully No. 3, at Dayton; Abraham Lincoln No. 4, at Walla Walla; Sedgwick No. 8, at Spokane; Meade No. 9, at North Yakima; J. Parson No. 11, at Ellensburg; P. Buckman No. 14, at Sprague; J. A. Logan No. 16, at Garfield; N. Lyon No. 19, at Colfax; George Wright No. 23, at Cheney; Maj. Anderson No. 29, at Palouse; J. R. Wyman No. 41, at Rockford; H. A. Miles No. 45, at Waterville; W. B. Hazen No. 46, at Ritzville; J. L. Reno No. 47, at Spokane; Whitman No. 53, at Pullman; General Milroy No. 62, at Latah; Wallace No. 64, at Springdale; Union No. 70, at Chewelah; J. A. Reynolds No. 71, at Buckley; A. J. Smith No. 72, at Wayside; General Lander No. 86, at Farmington, and General Rusk No. 93, at Davenport.

From a Visit to G. A. R. Posts.

"There will be a post organized at Colville, in Stevens county, on Saturday," said Gen. Tibbetts. "In the information which I gathered in Eastern Washington was the fact that the frosts had greatly injured winter wheat in the Eureka flats. All over Eastern Washington the farmers are working day and night re-seeding. I saw some of them at work with lanterns hung on their harrows and seeders."

A large audience attended the lecture of F. X. Schoonmaker at Everett on Monday night, and so enthusiastic were those who heard it that they have asked for a repetition, which will be given tonight.

At Port Angeles Mr. Schoonmaker had a similar experience last week. He gave his regular lecture, and was asked to repeat it. When he spoke again he varied the talk considerably, so that another branch of the subject was considered. Arrangements have been made for still another lecture at Port Angeles.

M. Morgans, superintendent of the Black Diamond mines, was at the Hotel Diller yesterday, having come to town after a long siege of sickness. For three weeks he has been confined to his room with pneumonia, and at times his life was despaired of, but he was able to pull through. His son, Walter R. Morgans, cashier of the company, is at the Diller also.

James A. Clock, general agent at Portland for the Wisconsin Central, is at the Hotel Seattle. Mr. Clock has just returned from a visit down the Sound in quest of business for his road.

H. Adams, of Portland, is at the Hotel Diller, on his way to Alaska. Mr. Adams was well known for years on the Sound as a marine engineer.

E. M. Metzger and wife, of Everett, are at the Hotel Butler, having come here to attend the Warde-James-Kidder production.

M. L. Dickinson, a real estate and financial broker of Fairhaven, is at the Hotel Seattle.

A. O. Nelson, of the Bell-Nelson Mill Company, at Everett, is at the Hotel Seattle.

CANADA'S VIEWS ON ALASKA.

Only Chance in Boundary Dispute to Give and Take.

A special from Ottawa to the New York Press purports to give the inner ideas of Canada on the international boundary question. "Both parties have settled down in grim earnest to prepare for the next session," reads the dispatch. "The administration's defense for failing to bring back a satisfactory reciprocity treaty is based on the alleged impossibility of arriving at any admissible understanding.

"Sir Wilfrid Laurier's position on this boundary will be best understood by a reference to the remarks of ministers on that issue in parliament last session. They asserted in terms as positive as the language permits there could be no question as to the true line giving Dyea and Skagway to Canada. It would not be subject even for discussion were it not for the fact that the United States was in possession. This was the awkward part of it, and the government confessed it.

"The compromise suggested was there should be a joint occupation of the disputed territory on terms admitting of both sides living in peace, as in various places along the frontier of the older settled parts of the country, where people live on one side of the boundary under the Stars and Stripes and on the other under the Union Jack, in close contiguity without trouble. When the simple claim of the Americans that the treaty provides the coast strip start from the sinuosities of the coast—in other words, that the coast is the coast and not the open sea—is contrasted with the Canadian contention of a direct line from mountain top to mountain top, regardless of coast indentations—it will be seen at a glance how hopeless it is to try to reconcile the two.

"The only chance is a give-and-take arrangement, balancing one side's advantages and needs with the other's, and this is a suggestion that may be taken up when the commission meets again."

AMUSEMENTS.

"Othello."

Louis James, Kathryn Kidder and Frederick Warde scored a grand success last night at the Seattle theater in Shakespeare's tragedy, "Othello." Seattle playgoers have never before witnessed so complete, elaborate and artistic a performance of this tragedy. They enjoyed it thoroughly, attesting their appreciation by frequent curtain calls.

Despite the inclement weather, every seat in the theater was sold and people stood three deep behind the railing of the parquette throughout the entire six acts. The audience was thoroughly in accord with the spirit of the actors, responding to every shading of emotion or sentiment.

James assumed the title role, and his interpretation of the character was masterly—in fact, grand in the third act, where the subtle Iago poisons his mind and sets him at war with himself. Warde was so real an Iago that the audience would gladly have seen Othello strangle him before he accomplished the weaving of his devilish web.

Desdemona, as portrayed by Miss Kidder, was perfection itself. Every word and every action had a meaning. Barry Johnstone as Cassio and Thomas Coffin Cooke as Roderigo were far above the average.

"Faust" Sale Today.

The sale of seats will commence at the Seattle theater for Morrison in "Faust" today at 10 a. m. Mr. Morrison announces this as his last appearance in the United States in "Faust." There is no question that he stands pre-eminent as the Mephisto of the American stage. There will also be a number of seats in the gallery reserved for tonight's performance of "The School for Scandal," by the James-Kidder-Warde combination. This is done by Manager Howe to allow numerous patrons to see this production who were unable to secure other seats.

THE LAST DAY.

Personal Property Taxes Will Be Delinquent Tomorrow.

Today is positively the last day for the payment of personal property taxes at the county treasurer's office. After today the treasurer will go out after the delinquents and will distrain and sell their goods and chattels for the debt due the county.

Last evening 7,300 taxpayers had appeared in person and paid taxes, and 700 more had sent in taxes by mail. Personal property taxes are assessed against 13,000 persons in King county.

Chief Deputy Treasurer Padden says the collections have been far greater than anticipated.

BREVITIES.

Frank Carleton Teck, editor of the Blade of Whatcom, is in the city.

A. J. Le Page, who is charged with the burglary of room 54 in the Hotel York, was arraigned before Judge Cann yesterday afternoon, but his case was continued until March 13.

BRITISH COLUMBIA NOTES.

Residential telephones at Nanaimo are charged $2 per month.

A lodge of the Order of Eagles has been organized at Vancouver.

Capt. O'Brien, formerly of the steamer Maude, has been found drowned in Victoria harbor.

Chuckanut stone is being used in the construction of the new Canadian Pacific railway depot at Vancouver.

J. J. Henegar, a well-known mining man of Rossland, owner of over 100 mining claims, has been arrested and charged with incest.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company is asking for tenders for about 40,000 yards of rock required for the company's wharf at Vancouver.

Lord William Seymour, commanding the imperial forces in Canada, is on his way to Ottawa. Gen. Seymour will be the guest of Lord and Lady Minto at Rideau Hall for some days, and will then proceed to Esquimalt, B. C.

Capt. James Gaudin, of the department of fisheries and marine at Victoria, is holding an investigation at Nelson in connection with the wreck of the steamer Ainsworth, on Kootenay lake, during last November. His findings will be reported to the department at Victoria.

A bright-looking little lad of about 5 years of age arrived recently at Vernon, having made the trip from Chicago alone. He was labeled in front and behind with two tickets, bearing the legend, "William Henry, Vernon, British Columbia," and had come out to visit his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Palmer. He experienced the best of treatment from the trainmen and passengers.

Bound Over for Assault.

Special Dispatch to the Post-Intelligencer.

EVERETT, March 7.—Fred Senser, a Norwegian of Stanwood, who was charged with assaulting the 7-year-old daughter of Mrs. Peter Peterson, was bound over to the superior court by Justice Gardiner this evening.

DR. BRAGDON, Dentist, 404 Mutual Life building.

"ROSALIE" for Alaska tomorrow night.

BARTELL Drug Co., 506 Second avenue.

HUMBOLDT has arrived. Sails tonight.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, the multi-millionaire, is confined to his New York home by an attack of muscular rheumatism.

"ROSALIE" for Alaska tomorrow night.

Salt Rheum, Hands Would Crack Open

"I cannot say too much in praise of Hood's Sarsaparilla, as it has worked wonders in my case. I was afflicted with salt rheum on my hands for many years. I tried many remdies but did not obtain relief. My hands would crack open and bleed profusely and the pain was terrible to bear. Since taking Hood's Sarsaparilla the flesh has healed and my hands are as smooth as a farmer's hands could be. I have recommended Hood's Sarsaparilla to my friends, and as far as I can learn it has proved satisfactory." Lloyd B. Chase, Pottersville, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best medicine for salt rheum, that money can buy. All druggists.

The woman who has a heavy task before her—dishes to wash or a floor to scrub has a friend in this great cleaner

GOLD DUST Washing Powder

Harmless, yet efficient—costs so little the mite is never missed.

Largest package—Greatest economy.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,
Chicago. St. Louis. New York. Boston. Philadelphia.

A DOCTOR WHO CURES.

If in need of medical attention you want the best, especially when you can get the best at moderate cost.

You want a physician who will make good his promise to cure you. Dr. Ratcliffe legally guarantees a perfect cure of every case he undertakes.

You want a physician of deep learning. Dr. Ratcliffe possesses diplomas from the best medical colleges in the world, and has 22 years' experience as Professor, Lecturer, Author and Specialist.

You want a physician well equipped with scientific apparatus. Dr. Ratcliffe has every apparatus, instrument and device of proven value.

You want a physician who is permanently located in Seattle. Dr. Ratcliffe has practiced his profession here for years, and intends to do so for life.

You want, also, a physician who will deal honestly with you. Dr. Ratcliffe will refer you to hundreds of well-known, responsible business men he has cured and made happy, who will cheerfully vouch for his absolute personal integrity as well as his high professional ability.

Weak men and suffering women, you will do well to talk with Dr. Ratcliffe before going elsewhere. He offers you the best, most skillful, scientific and successful treatment the medical profession affords. Consult him this day privately and free of charge, if afflicted with any of the following or similar troubles:

WHEN ALL OTHERS FAIL CONSULT

Varicocele, Hydrocele, Weak Organs, Nervousness, Emissions, Impotency, Lost Manhood, Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Stricture and Syphilitic Blood Poison

Rupture, Rheumatism, Piles, Blood and Skin, Heart, Lung, Liver, Stomach, Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Diseases

If living out of the city write your symptoms, as mail treatment is always successful.

713 First Ave. DR. E. M. RATCLIFFE, Seattle, Wash.

Grand Pacific Hotel
Chicago.

A modern home for transient visitors. Location central and convenient to all R. R. depots, elevated and surface roads, public buildings, theaters and points of interest.

Finest Hotel in the West.

Rates Reasonable. European Plan.

GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL CO., Chicago, Ill.

New Cut Glass.

No woman is insensible to its value as a help to home beautifying. A look at our sample line, just received, will end your search for something exceptionally fine.

CROCKERY, GLASS, CHINAWARE, HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

M. SELLER & CO.
Cor. First Av. and Madison St.

"CLEANLINESS IS NAE PRIDE, DIRTS NAE HONESTY." COMMON SENSE DICTATES THE USE OF

SAPOLIO

DR. LUKENS, The Old Reliable Specialist.

OLDEST in experience—RICHEST in medical knowledge and skill—CROWNED with 25 YEARS of unparalleled success—the sufferers' friend—the people's specialist. He has cured thousands and can cure you. All Chronic, Nervous, Blood and Skin Diseases, Stricture, Gleet, Varicocele, Rupture, Piles, Goitre, Cancer cured without cutting or detention from business. Consultation free. Cures guaranteed. If you cannot call, WRITE. Perfect system of home treatment for out-of-town patients. Hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays, 10 to 12 a. m. Kline & Rosenberg Block, 625 First Avenue, Seattle.

Expert Optician and Swiss Watchmaker. Is the best one in Seattle to fit you with glasses. Consultation free. None but axis ground lenses used. Complicated Swiss and English watches repaired. Fine watches and diamonds.

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Mining, Mill, Marine and Farm Machinery and Supplies.

Mitchell, Lewis and Staver Co., 608-10 First Ave. S., Seattle.

The Old Story Of The Drop of Water

Falling upon stone and wearing it away has its prototype these days in the small advs in the P.-I. classified business columns. These small advs, costing but a trifle, work persistently and achieve great results. One line 1 month, $1.50; one line 1 year, $1 per month.