

Gov. Brady and Business Men Consider Advisable Law

MINERS' MEETING ATTACKED.

Alaska's Executive Holds That Miners Are Not Competent to Govern Their Own Affairs and Confirms Administration on the Yukon—Miners Defended by Local Authorities—Bill Will Be Sent to Congress.

The future of the rich beaches of Nome and other parts of Alaska is receiving the serious consideration of many of the prominent attorneys of Seattle, as well as Gov. Brady, who is on his way to Washington to see if Congress cannot be prevailed upon to pass a law to regulate the beaches. He wants an act that will legalize their location and sale by prospectors. The governor appeared before the Chamber of Commerce and the real estate board yesterday afternoon and gave extended utterance to his views. In the course of his remarks he attacked the standing of miners' meetings and the justice of their proceedings, as he had observed their administration along the Yukon. This position was taken up by Gustaf Collins, Andrew Knox, A. E. Griffiths and others, who held that the miners were well able to take care of their own interests, and commending the decision of the commissioner of the general land office as published in the Post-Intelligencer yesterday morning, which left the administration of the beach claims to the miners themselves.

After deliberation lasting an hour and a half, a committee was appointed by President Graves, the Chamber of Commerce, who acted in a joint capacity with the real estate board, to make such recommendations as it might deem advisable. This committee is composed of Judge Thomas Burke, J. R. Malone, J. R. Howe, W. W. Collins, A. E. Griffiths and Judge W. D. Wood, and will meet at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce for its first session this morning.

Disorder Without a Law.

The discussion became of unusual earnestness at times. Gov. Brady said the decision of Congress to give the beaches to the state of Alaska is a deplorable condition, and that unless Congress should pass a law of some kind to regulate these beaches, disorder and lawlessness were certain to result with the rush of people to the north next spring, when thousands of men would be claiming the rights to the beaches and the no-man's land. Strife and disputes of a serious nature would be sure to follow this condition, and the state of Alaska would be disgraced. He said that the state of Alaska would be disgraced if it were to give the beaches to the miners, and that the state of Alaska would be disgraced if it were to give the beaches to the miners, and that the state of Alaska would be disgraced if it were to give the beaches to the miners.

Judge Thomas Burke said he thought he could see a door through which all the difficulties of this tangled matter could be thrust.

He said that in deciding the case of Shively vs. Boalby, argued in Singer's court, he had held that Congress had absolute power to sell or dispose of any of the lands of the United States. He said that he would be glad to see a law passed that would give the beaches to the miners, and that he would be glad to see a law passed that would give the beaches to the miners.

Gov. Brady spoke of miners' meetings, and said that these meetings were a disgrace to civilization, and made a laughing matter of justice. He said that a lot of saloon men and other lawless people got together, and they would do anything to get their way. He said that he would be glad to see a law passed that would give the beaches to the miners, and that he would be glad to see a law passed that would give the beaches to the miners.

This brought out a warm response from Gustaf Collins, who has spent considerable time in the Klondike, and is familiar with the workings of miners' meetings. He said that he had seen many of these meetings, and that they were very little trouble, until the mounted police with their laws went into the country. It is generally recognized that miners in the north are competent to manage their own affairs, he said. They are not lawless men, but include some of the best men in the country. Leave the Nome beaches to the miners to regulate. I was glad to read that the land department had made such a decision, because I then knew that the miners of the Klondike would make and enforce regulations that would be for the common good. If you pass a law that would give the beaches to the miners, it will not be the end of the matter before nearly the entire strip will be owned by the corporations, and thus the benefits that now are reaped by the poor men will be gone, and the big transportation companies will have all the gold.

Andrew Knox spoke of the early days in California, when he was one of the men who came across the plains in a wagon and engaged in mining for several years. "We had no laws there," he said, "and there never was any trouble. The miners met and made the regulations for their district, and everybody obeyed them, because the welfare of all was in their preservation. These Nome miners are composed of the best people in our land, people who know the law and order, and they will not make any rules that will not be for the good of all. All we should do is to let them alone."

A. E. Griffiths went into the legal aspect of the case, from the side of the miners. It was common custom on part of courts, he said, to recognize the rights of miners' meetings, when such acts were adjudged reasonable, no matter what might be the law on the statute books. The decisions of miners' meetings stand as the law of the community. You need courts there, of course, but those courts would stand by the miners' meetings, and would not decide the cases that might be before them on the basis of the reasonableness of those acts. If the results of the miners' meetings are judged to be reasonable they were as though they were printed in the statutes, and if they were not reasonable they had to be changed. There was no mining law until 1883," he continued, "and the placer act was not passed until 1870 or 1872, long after the placer development of California.

There was some other discussion, several of those present favoring a law to sell beach claims; others to license them, with the stipulation that the lessee should not have the right to dispose of his claim, and if he did not wish to work his claim to abandon it and let it revert to the government, none to be entitled to a lease unless he worked the property in person; and still others favoring the miners' meetings. The position of the Chamber of Commerce and real estate board take in the matter will be determined upon the result of the deliberations of the committee.

\$1,650.00 Good 6-room modern house, Renton Hill. \$900.00 Good 6-room house, walking distance. Both foreclosed properties and big bargains. Easy terms.

F. M. JORDAN, Second Floor, Colonial Block.

HIGH PRICES FOR SALMON.

Market Conditions Please Puget Sound Fish Packers.

BIG INCREASE OVER LAST YEAR

Stockpiles Now Rated at \$5 Per Case—Sold a Year Ago at \$2.40—Similar Gain Marked in the Less Desirable Brands—Packers Are Preparing for Next Season's Work—New Canneries in View.

Puget Sound salmon packers are just now congratulating themselves over the fact that market conditions are better than they have been in years and that Eastern dealers and exporters are offering big money for the pack of the Sound canneries, with the outlook in favor of even higher figures.

For example, sockeye salmon, packed on Puget sound, are now quoted in the markets at \$5 per case, whereas the price a year ago about this time was about \$3.40 per case. Silver salmon are now rated at \$4.50 per case, while a year ago they brought but \$3.00. Humpbacks are quoted at \$3 per case, while in 1898 exporters and shippers could secure them in numbers at \$2.50 per case.

By well-posted salmon packers and brokers it is estimated that not one-tenth of the pack of 1899 is owned by the packers themselves on Puget sound. The bulk of the pack has either been shipped East or stored in warehouses to the credit of shippers and brokers, awaiting orders from the East or from Europe.

This is the dull season with the cannerymen. In every cannery on the Sound preparations are being made for next season's catch. Nets are being stored away, machinery is being overhauled and repaired, and improvements are being generally made with the idea of larger operations next year.

It is probable that several new and large canneries will be built on the Sound during the winter and equipped with machinery to be ready for the season which opens next June.

E. A. Seaborg, the well-known salmon packer, has determined to rebuild his plant at Fairhaven, which was lately destroyed by fire. It will have a capacity of between 3,000 and 5,000 cases per year, and a number of new canneries are to be built this winter.

The price of dog salmon on the Sound, in fact, is the highest it has been for some time. These have been sold by fishermen at as high as 75 cents each. It is said, in explanation, that a Columbia river fisherman, fearing that his market for steelhead salmon in Boston and New York would be menaced by the prevalence of dog salmon on the Sound, instructed his representatives here to corner the market. Although dog salmon bears little resemblance to steelhead, it is a matter of fact they are held to be fine food fish, although light in color as compared with the royal Chinook or the sockeye.

The Crown-Town Packing Company has been incorporated in this city by P. J. Brady, F. Price and A. E. Ford, with a capital stock of \$400,000. This amount of money, it is stated, is to be spent next season in establishing a cannery at Port Althrop, on Prince William sound, Alaska.

NAME put on leather goods free of charge. Denny-Correll Co., 716 First Ave.

FINEST whiskies. Haggerty's, 102 Second Avenue south.

The Stuff That Saves Children's Lives.

Mr. Hardin Norris, clerk of the drug store of R. Shoemaker, Ferry, Ill., says: "A man came into our store the other day and said 'I want a bottle of that stuff that saves children's lives. I read in the News about it. The children may get sick when we cannot get the doctor quick enough. It's the medicine you sell for croup.'" He alluded to Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and bought a bottle before he left the store. For sale by all dealers.

BONDHOLDERS WILL MEET.

Buyers of Everett Land Company to Decide on a Policy.

MEMBER OF COMMITTEE TALKS

J. D. Farrell Says the Property Was Bought in for the Bondholders, Among Whom Are J. D. Rockefeller, W. J. Rucker and Edwin H. Abbott—Does Not Know if President Hill, of C. N., is Interested.

The holders of the bonds of the Everett Land Company, which was bought by a reorganization committee at a chancery sale at Everett last Saturday, will meet at Everett the latter part of the month to decide what to do with the property. It is believed that at that time plans for extensive improvements are to be made, and the affairs of this company otherwise reorganized. J. D. Farrell, a member of the reorganization committee, which purchased the property of the company for the bondholders, gave an interview to the Post-Intelligencer yesterday, in which he contrasted the statements of the article published in the morning.

In answer to the question as to what the deal meant, Mr. Farrell said the property of the Everett Land Company was sold under decree to meet a mortgage held by the Central Trust Company of New York. The consideration was \$750,000.

"What was your connection with it?" Mr. Farrell was asked. "I was a member of the reorganization committee, with W. J. Rucker, of Everett, and Mr. Gates, of New York. J. T. McChesney was not a member of this committee, as has been stated. The property was bid in by Francis H. Brownell on behalf of Mr. Rucker, John D. Rockefeller, Edwin H. Abbott and other bondholders who are capitalists of New York and Boston."

"Have these men any connection with President Hill, of the Great Northern?" "I have no means of knowing what their connections are. Who these bondholders are will be made public at a meeting to be held at Everett near the close of the year. The committee acted under the instructions of the attorney for the bondholders. I do not know whether Mr. Hill is interested or not. I never placed any of his money, and he never placed any of mine. I don't know anything about his affairs."

Mr. Farrell said Mr. McChesney was a banker and capitalist of large means, of New York. "We understand that he is a representative of certain of the bondholders," he said. In answer to the question as to what was to be done with the property, Mr. Farrell said: "Plans will not be formulated before the meeting of the bondholders the latter part of the month; but I may say that the property will undoubtedly be improved. The sale included the Everett water works, several thousand acres of upland and tidelands, city lots and buildings, wharves and warehouses, and even a newspaper—in fact, all the property of the Everett Land Company."

HE SCORED OFFICIALS.

American Newspaper Man in Dawson Arrested and Heavily Fined.

Probably no bit of Klondike news ever made as good winter travel time as that contained in a personal letter received in Seattle yesterday, written by Thomas E. Cunningham, from Bennett City, under date of December 6, telling of the imprisonment of the day previous of De W. Semple because of certain strictures on Klondike officials made in the Gleaner, of which Semple is the editor. Cunningham, formerly a San Francisco telegrapher, but

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TO AMEND CITY CHARTER.

Change in Organic Law That May Be Submitted.

CITY NEEDS A LIGHT PLANT.

Special Council Committee May Recommend That the Question Be Submitted to the Voters at the Coming Fall Election—Changes Needed in Street Assessment Sections—Work of the Committee.

Saturday night a meeting of the special council committee to consider and draft needed amendment to the city charter will be held in the council chamber at the city hall. Hiram Gill, councillor from the Third ward, is chairman of the committee, the other members being Castleman, Diller, Rude and James. Undoubtedly certain changes in the organic law of the city will be recommended by the committee. Among the most important amendments which will be considered, and in all probability reported, will be one providing that at the general election next fall the people of the city may vote on the question of the establishment of a municipal lighting plant.

Under the present charter the council is directed to submit an amendment to the people providing for the establishment of a city lighting plant, two years after the completion of the Cedar river system. If this provision is carried out, the people will not have a chance to vote on this proposition until the spring election of 1902, because the Cedar river system will not be finished till next summer.

It is the calculation of certain members of the city council that the Cedar river system will be completed next July. The contention at the city hall is that the voters may properly determine this matter next fall, in time, perhaps, to secure the installation of a city lighting plant, so as to obviate the necessity for entering into a lighting contract with the light companies for the year 1901.

Other amendments relating to street improvement assessments will also be proposed in the committee, and likely submitted to the city council for its consideration. The purpose of these proposed amendments will be to make the charter provisions on this subject comply with the state laws.

DESERTED WITH A BABY.

Pitiful Story Told by Mrs. Elizabeth C. Stephens.

A pitiful story of desertion is related by Mrs. Elizabeth C. Stephens, formerly of Lawrence, Kan., in a divorce suit filed yesterday afternoon in the superior court against Nelson J. Stephens. They were married at Lawrence, April 16, 1885, and according to Mrs. Stephens' story, after her first child was born, and while she was still nursing Mr. Stephens would leave her alone and destitute for periods varying from two days to four months.

She says that he was cruel in his treatment, and that for the past five years he has not contributed a penny to the support of his family, which consists of two children, Elizabeth, aged 13, and Nelson, aged 11.

WILLIAM RUDE DISCHARGED.

His Late Employers Refuse to Prosecute for Embezzlement.

William Rude, the driver for Klennett & Co., proprietors of a meat market on Yesterday afternoon, who was arrested for embezzling \$61 of his employers' money last week, was discharged by Judge Cann yesterday. The reason for the discharge was that the prosecuting witnesses did not appear against Rude.

In the time of his arrest Rude frankly confessed that he had been guilty of embezzlement, but Deputy Prosecuting Attorney Hart, who was struck with the young man's honest appearance, had the case continued to see if something could not be done to save him from the penitentiary.

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Mr. Lennon is now here from Rhineland, Wis. The firm has strong business connections in the East. It is understood, and it is believed that the investment made at Sedro-Woolley is but the beginning of large operations in this state by the firm.

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Time & Rosenberg 625-627 FIRST

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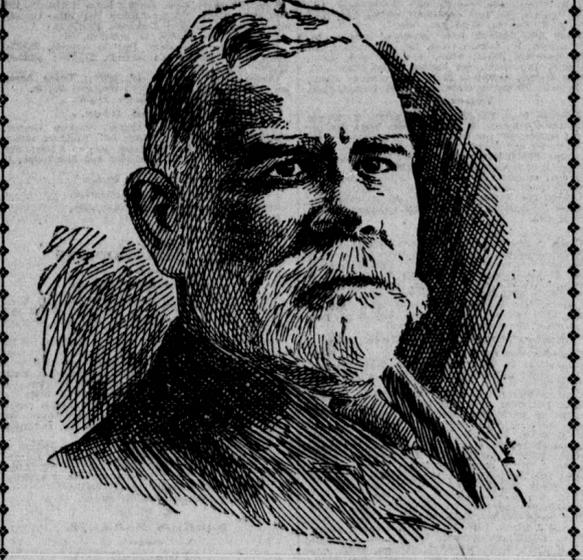
For one day only, FRIDAY, every China Closet in the entire stock will be marked in plain figures at 20 per cent. off the regular price. 39 styles to choose from. ALL WILL BE MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

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Graphophone Records. The GRAPHOPHONE entertains, and instructs; fun for the children, a delight for the grown-up folks. On the Graphophone you can make records of your own voice. There's a difference between GRAPHOPHONES and other talking machines. Be sure you buy a GRAPHOPHONE. We have just received 3,000 new records for the GRAPHOPHONE and offer our customers the finest assortment from which to make a selection.

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GOV. BRADY, of Alaska, who yesterday spoke before the Seattle Chamber of Commerce against the advisability of allowing miners in Alaska to govern themselves by miners' meetings.



Make the Hair Grow

With warm shampoos of CUTICURA SOAP and light dressings of CUTICURA, purest of emollient skin cures. This treatment at once stops falling hair, removes crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated itching surfaces, restores the hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow when all else fails.

CHECKING THE PETITIONS.

City Clerk Comparing Them With Registration Books.

RESULTS ARE YET IN DOUBT.

Demand for Submission of Charter Amendments Must Be by Twenty Per Cent. of the Voters Registered at Last Election—Tabling of Petitions Does Not Settle Matter of Submission of Amendments.

A force of clerks in the office of City Comptroller W. H. Parry is busily engaged in checking the signatures to the two petitions filed with the city clerk December 5, for the submission of two charter amendments covering the municipal ownership of the street railway lines and the initiative and referendum. Under the charter, the petitions for the submission of charter amendments by the council must contain the names of at least 20 per cent. of the voters registered at the last municipal election.

The charter also makes it the duty of the city clerk to check the names signed to the petitions filed with the council, and verify them against the registration books at the last election. This is the duty which Comptroller Parry is endeavoring to perform at this time.

At the city hall the fate of the two petitions filed by the representatives of the city council is still in doubt. The city clerk, who is ex officio city clerk, to check the names and ascertain if they correspond with the registration books.

Mr. Parry said yesterday that the utmost care will be observed in the checking of the petitions, not even a syllable of advantage will be given to either side of the case, said Mr. Parry. "It will be my object to scrutinize the lists with the greatest accuracy, that the most exact justice may be done to all concerned.

Not tally being kept during the checking of signatures, the names of the voters who check up with the registration books until the work is finished and the results placed in the hands of the city clerk.

The two petitions are yet in the hands of the council. The mere fact that they were placed on the table does not, in the opinion of the city clerk, indicate the progress of the matter, nor in the opinion of members of the city administration, affect the matters upon which the signers of the petitions desire action to be taken by the council. Whether the check made by the city clerk will result favorably or not to the petitioners is a question upon which little can now be said.

The charter provision as to the number of signatures required to place a petition on the table is at least the names of 20 per cent. of the voters registered at the election of 1898. The city clerk, however, it is expected that errors would creep in in the preparation of the petitions. It is the determination of the city comptroller to ascertain with absolute exactness the validity of the petitions, so to speak, let the result be what it may.

Following has been invited to speak at the meeting Saturday night at the Seattle theater, called for the purpose of circulating public sentiment in favor of the submission of the amendments: J. W. Langley, Judge W. D. Wood, J. T. Ronald, W. H. White, Judge Richard Connor, Clark Davis, J. D. McCutcheon, Hermon Craven, C. A. Riddle and Rev. E. M. Randall, jr.

The following letter has been addressed by the "citizens' committee" to the members of the council committee on charter revision: "Gentlemen: In the report of the proceedings of the city council last Monday evening we notice your appointment as a special committee to consider propositions for charter amendments, also your announcement of a public session on Saturday evening, to which many persons interested in charter amendments are invited."

"Recognizing the inadequacy of the small council chamber in the city hall for such a public gathering, we have invited a committee, representing the nearly two thousand petitioners who have already presented two proposed charter amendments, have engaged Seattle theater for Saturday evening, and arranged to have addresses by ten or more leading citizens upon the question at issue."

"Presuming that you desire to hear the voice of the people upon the subject for which your committee has been appointed, we extend to you a cordial invitation to meet the people at the Seattle theater on Saturday evening, and earnestly request your presence.

"The privilege of questioning the speaker or presenting any phase of the charter amendment question, will be cheerfully accorded you."

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