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Is beautifying his place and adding hundreds of dollars to its value.

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Large Bottle, 50c. It's Worth Trying.

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Just a FEW EXTRACTS EACH DAY from our DAILY BARGAIN LIST, which is slowly but surely making THE LEADER SEATTLE'S LEADING BARGAIN STORE.

12-inch STRIPED CURTAIN SCRIM, always useful in any home, and generally to or for at The Leader, 41 cts per yard.

25 pieces good quality PRINTS, in various dark colored grounds, with fancy figured designs, full width, value, 6c per yard, for 34 cts.

APRON GINGHAMS, best quality, manufactured, all sizes and colors of checks, width, 27 inches; value, 75c, for 5 cts.

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Every Ice Cream Freezer and Refrigerator in this store's stock—we are Seattle agents for the world famous National Refrigerators and White Mountain Ice Cream Freezers—is reduced to cost to sell them out at once. Seasonable goods that you need at unusually low prices.

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PUGNACIOUS RATEY KANSAS CITY TICKET.

Big Meetings at Lincoln, Neb., to Hear Leaders.

CANDIDATES ARE PRESENT

Bryan, Towne and Weaver Make the Principal Addresses.

Silver Republicans and Populists Hold a Meeting in the Afternoon and Democrats at Night—Stevenson Present Only at the Latter and Did Not Speak—Candidate Bryan Spoke on Both Occasions, Leading the Party Platform and His Associate on the Ticket—Much Said of "Imperialism."

LINCOLN, Neb., July 10.—The informal opening of the Democratic political campaign took place in Lincoln today, two ratification meetings being held, one in the afternoon, conducted by the Populists and Silver Republicans of Nebraska, and one this evening, conducted by the Democrats. W. J. Bryan, Charles A. Towne, Gen. J. B. Weaver and other leaders of the parties outlined the work of the campaign in the interest of Bryan and Stevenson.

Probably 15,000 people, a good portion from distant points in the state, listened to the speeches and paid homage to the leaders of the parties to which they owed allegiance, nearly 3,000 people filling the auditorium in the afternoon, while 10,000 gathered in the capitol grounds in the evening.

Fusion Forecasted. Mr. Bryan and Mr. Towne spoke at both meetings, although it was their intention to deliver addresses only at the evening meeting, and their remarks, forecasting, as they did, the fusion of the three parties on the Democratic national ticket, were received with unbounded enthusiasm. Mr. Stevenson, who is Mr. Bryan's guest, was somewhat indisposed and did not appear at the afternoon meeting. He was present at the evening meeting, however, and received an ovation.

At the afternoon meeting the speakers were Mr. Bryan, Congressman Shafroth, of Colorado; "Cyclone" Davis, of Texas; former Assistant Secretary of the Interior Webster Davis, Charles A. Towne and Gen. J. B. Weaver.

Mr. Bryan spoke last, and only in response to repeated calls. He was wildly cheered as Chairman Edmiston introduced him as "Mr. Bryan, of North America."

Comments Former Republicans. "I feel almost as if I ought to apologize for not being able to call myself a former Republican," said Mr. Bryan, amid laughter. Then Mr. Bryan paid eloquent tribute to Gen. Weaver, C. A. Towne and Webster Davis, former Republicans, saying that he "wondered how the Republican who is not tied to his party by office could refuse to leave the party and cast his lot with those who believe in the declaration of independence here and in South Africa also."

"I simply want to say, now that the campaign is begun, so far as the tickets and the platform are concerned," Mr. Bryan continued, "and that is determined election day it will be the duty of every citizen to take these issues before the country and weigh them. It will be the duty of every citizen to see where his duty lies. There is a privilege in being an American citizen and there is a responsibility commensurate with the privilege. If we lived in a land where a king thought for us we would feel no responsibility for the action of that king."

Calls on the Voters. "But we live in a land where the people determine the policy. We live in a land where the citizen impresses his own opinion upon the government, where the policy of the government may be determined by the vote of one citizen. I want to leave a thought with those who are to vote this fall. I want every citizen to so vote as he would vote if he knew that his vote would determine the result. (Great applause.) Remember what it means. You vote in Nebraska and your vote may determine the vote of this state on the presidential ticket, and your state may determine the result.

"When you get to the polls to vote remember that you are an American citizen. Remember that your vote may determine the nation's position and the destiny of this nation. In a large measure, it determines the public opinion of the world of the doctrine that governments come up from the people. For 124 years this nation has held before the world the light of liberty. For more than a century it has been an example to all the world. You tell me that we can now be indifferent to what is going on. You tell me that a man who lifts his voice against the doctrine of imperialism is pleading the cause of the Filipino. I tell you he is pleading the cause of 70,000,000 American citizens; you are championing the rights of the struggling masses of the world to look to this nation for example. (Great applause and cheering.) If every Filipino were to die, the world would go on, but if this nation, the greatest republic of the world's history, puts out its lights, if this republic turns its back to the doctrines which we loved a century and a quarter ago, then to what nation of the world can the people look for hope and inspiration. So you ought to be proud that you are an American citizen and able to say 'If the republic goes down I am not to blame for its downfall.' (Great applause and cheering.)"

NOISY SESSION OF THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

Last Day Before Prorogation Marked by Disorderly Proceedings—One Member Thrust Out.

PARIS, July 10.—The senate and chamber of deputies today concluded the debate upon the budget, and were prorogued until autumn. The session of the chamber of deputies has been unusually tumultuous and it preserved this character to the last, today's sitting being marked by one or two noisy incidents. The first of these arose over the supplementary list of decorations in connection with the exposition. M. Brey, Conservative, declared that M. Millerand, the minister of commerce, chose the jurors from among his political friends. The members of the Left protested against this statement, whereupon M. Brey stigmatized them as "a servile majority of the government."

An uproar ensued. M. Brey was censured for his expressions by M. Deschanel, president of the chamber. A little later another Conservative, M. de Baudy d'Alison, indulged in unparliamentary remarks, and was promptly called to order. This annoyed him, and he continued a series of interruptions of the speakers who followed, until M. Deschanel said: "You are making me tired, M. de Baudy d'Alison." At the words the latter quite lost his temper, and springing up, screamed at M. Deschanel with clenched fists, shouting, "You little blackguard." Before he could mount the steps of the presidential tribune he was seized by several ushers, who, with the help of friends of M. de Baudy d'Alison, dragged him from the chamber, he all the while struggling and railing at M. Deschanel at the top of his voice. His friends were obliged to place their hands over his mouth.

M. de Baudy d'Alison's rage was so ridiculous that M. Deschanel himself was unable to restrain from laughing, and he decided to take no official notice of M. de Baudy d'Alison's conduct. The remainder of the session passed off calmly until Premier Waldeck-Rousseau read the decree of dissolution, which was greeted with cries of "Vive la Republique," when M. de Baudy d'Alison fired a parting shot, shouting, "Long live the king."

CHINESE TROUBLES AFFECTING TRADE.

Great Northern Notifies Agents Not to Contract Freight for Interior Points Beyond Shanghai.

ST. PAUL, July 10.—The Great Northern has given notice to all of its agents not to contract freight for China destined to the interior points beyond Shanghai, Hongkong and Canton, until conditions in that empire have become more settled. The Great Northern and Northern Pacific will feel, to some extent, the immediate effects of the Chinese anti-foreign uprising. The trouble has already had a tendency to disturb both east and west-bound transpacific business. No Chinese exports in the interior of the empire are reaching the coast cities destined for the United States and eastbound ships must come with their cargoes in consequence. This means the two Pacific roads leading into St. Paul will carry a reduced quantity of Oriental imports, including silks. With regard to silks, nearly every boat up to date has brought as high as four to six carloads of silks, valued at from \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000. Some of this silk is, of course, from Japan, but much of it is from China.

A railroad official said today that the Great Northern might temporarily lose its transpacific connections in case the Chinese war reached an acute stage. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha steamship company, which operated in connection with the Great Northern, is a Japanese company, whose ships are subsidized by the Japanese government, and can be conscripted for service as army transports. The Northern Pacific operates Japanese ships from China and Japan, and would not be subject to the same difficulty. However, if the war becomes general, there will be little traffic moving between the United States and China.

NATIONAL RED CROSS.

Meet in Washington, D. C., for the Purpose of Organizing.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The National Red Cross association held a meeting here today to organize under the act of incorporation granted at the last session of congress, and approved by President McKinley on June 6. The American association has been in existence since 1881 under the provisions of the Geneva convention, and for the past twelve years has been aiming at national recognition. At the meeting today the old association passed out of existence, and a new advisory board was chosen, which will meet some time within the next ten days to elect officers. The officers of the Red Cross were entertained this evening by Miss Barton at her home at Chevy Chase.

The following were elected as members of the new board, the five first named to serve for three years, the second five for two years and the remaining five for one year: Clara Barton, B. H. Warner, Stephen E. Barton, Mrs. Ellen S. Mussen, Walter Phillips, of Connecticut; William Flatler, W. H. Michael, Sam E. Jarvis, of New York; A. C. Kaufmann, of South Carolina; Joe Gardner, of Indiana; George Daniel Hastings, of Pennsylvania; Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, Mrs. James Tanner, H. B. Fairland and Mrs. Phoebe Hearst, of California.

CONSUL HOLLIS NOT RECALLED.

Thought to Have Been Indiscreet, but is Not Removed.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—It is learned that the announcement from Lorenzo Marques that Mr. Hollis, the American consul general, has been recalled, is erroneous. Mr. Hollis has not been discreet, in the judgment of the department, in such a repression of his personal sympathies as a United States official charged with such delicate duties as have devolved upon the consul at Lorenzo Marques. It is believed that the department has been obliged to remind him of that fact, but it has not recalled him, nor has it any present intention of doing so.

Cear Returns to St. Petersburg. ST. PETERSBURG, July 10.—The czar returned here this afternoon and received Prince Kotopito, of Japan.

REPORTED PLOT TO MURDER PRESIDENT.

World Prints an Account of a Frustrated Plot.

CONCOCTED BY SPANIARDS

One of the Plotters Weakened and Gave Warning.

Letter From One of the Conspirators Said to Have Been Placed in the Hands of Secretary Dick, of the Republican National Committee, and Referred to Chairman Odell, of New York, Who is Alleged to Have Admitted the Truth of the Plot—Special Detectives Now Guarding the President at Canton.

NEW YORK, July 11.—The world says: A plot to assassinate President McKinley has been frustrated. It was concocted by a group of Spanish and Cuban conspirators who had headquarters in New York.

One of the plotters weakened and sent a warning letter to a member of the Republican national committee. The letter was placed in the hands of Secretary Charles Dick, who referred it to Chairman Odell, of the New York state committee, for investigation. Chairman Odell engaged a detective, who speedily verified certain allegations made in the warning letter. Thereupon Mr. Odell reported to Secretary Dick, who laid all the facts before Chairman Mark Hanna. Mr. Odell's report caused great alarm among the president's close friends and advisers.

PRECAUTIONS WERE TAKEN.

Mr. Odell made it plain that he regarded the plot as a matter of the utmost seriousness, and urged that extreme precautions be taken to keep the president out of harm's reach.

Messrs. Dick and Hanna laid the whole matter before the president before he departed for Canton. They instructed Mr. Odell to continue his investigation, and cautioned him to work with the utmost secrecy.

To a world reporter last night Mr. Odell admitted that he and certain members of the national committee had discovered a plot to assassinate the president.

"Yes, it is true," he said, "but I regret exceedingly that the matter has become public."

Special detectives are guarding the president in Canton.

DISPATCH FROM CANTON.

NEW YORK, July 11.—The World's Canton correspondent telegraphs as follows: It leaked out here today, through a close friend of the president's family, that several private detectives are on guard night and day about the McKinley house; that extra precautions are being taken to prevent the possibility of harm to the president. The story back of these somewhat unusual precautions is startling. A little over three weeks ago a member of the national committee received a letter from a man in New York stating that he had discovered the existence of a plot formed by certain Spaniards and Cubans in New York City to assassinate McKinley.

COLORED MEN TO THE RESCUE.

Hawaiian Planters Will Employ Southern Negroes.

HONOLULU, July 11, via San Francisco, July 10.—It is to the credit and people of the Southern states that the plantation owners of the Hawaiian islands will turn for relief in the matter of the vexed labor question.

John Hind and J. B. Collins, of Kohala plantation, leave today for the Southern states in quest of negro laborers. They have assurances that three or four hundred can be recruited at New Orleans. The plantation will pay their expenses to the country and give them \$30 a month. If enough negro labor can be secured the services of the Japanese will be dispensed with altogether.

Timber Land Burning. BOULDER CREEK, Cal., July 10.—A fire that was started west of here July 4 by a fire balloon is still raging. Thousands of acres of timber have been destroyed and there seems no probability that it will be got under control. Twenty-five or thirty saw millers who were camping at Brendleton have had to leave. Several families were also camped along Bear creek, and these, too, had to abandon their camps. They fought the fire for three days and nights, and, finding their efforts unavailing, abandoned the place.

RECIPROCITY WITH GERMANY EFFECTED.

Convention Signed by Secretary Hay and the German Ambassador—Authorized by Dingley Act.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The long-expected reciprocity arrangements between the United States and Germany has been effected. Secretary Hay and the German ambassador have subscribed to the convention, and the president will issue his proclamation putting the new duties in force in the course of a few days. The arrangements are generally similar in terms to the first arrangement made with France, and abates duties on still wines, argols, paintings and statuary from Germany entering the United States. It does not require the approval of the senate, being drawn under section 4 of the Dingley act.

RAILROADS TO RETRENCH.

Expenses Will Be Cut Down on Transcontinental Lines, Especially in the Way of Improvements.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE POST-INTELLIGENCER. ST. PAUL, July 10.—It has been stated that the slight retrenchment contemplated in the management of the transcontinental lines, something like a million dollars by each road, is due to the partial failure of crops in the Northwest. In reality, the decrease in the crops has little to do with the proposed retrenchment. Taken as a whole, it is believed that the tonnage of the northern lines will be as great as last year. There is a largely increased acreage in the Northwest under cultivation this year and though the yield per acre may fall considerably short of the average, and the farmers individually will not realize so heavily, the railroads will carry as much or nearly as much grain to market as they did a year ago.

The decision not to push ahead with improvements more than is actually necessary during the next few months, is due to a number of reasons. For two years vast sums of money have been expended for improvements and in a large measure, this work is practically finished, though there is always room for improvement. The actual necessity does not exist, for by the heavy expenditures of the past two years the roads have been made better, and a partial suspension can be made when the traffic will probably be heavier than for many years to come.

Another reason given is the unsettled condition of commerce with the Orient, and the unsettled condition of business preceding a presidential campaign, which induces conservatism in all lines, and these directly affecting the railroads.

BOYCOTT ST. LOUIS, MO.

Renewal of Strike in Not Accompanied as Yet by Acts of Lawlessness or Disorder.

ST. LOUIS, July 10.—The renewal of the strike on the St. Louis Transit Company's lines yesterday was followed today by a general boycott, which proved so effective just prior to the settlement arrived at on July 2. Perfect quietude marked the continuance of both strike and boycott.

There were no disturbances of any kind reported, and the only evidence of the strike and boycott was the fact that on some north and south lines patronage, which has been quite heavy while the strike was off, dropped off materially.

The falling off in patronage is accounted for from the fact that the laboring classes principally reside in the north and south sections of the city.

All the cars are running as usual, with their full complement of men.

COLLECTOR JACKSON'S MISTAKE.

Declares War Against China and Receives a Rebuke.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE POST-INTELLIGENCER. WASHINGTON, D. C., July 10.—Minister Wu Tingfang received today from the Chinese consul at San Francisco a communication to the effect that Collector Jackson, at that port, had officially declared war now existed with China and no more Chinese would be permitted to enter this country.

ELKS AT ATLANTIC CITY.

Jerome Fisher, of Jamestown, N. Y., Elected Exalted Ruler.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 10.—The thirty-sixth annual meeting of the national lodge of Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks opened here today. Jerome Fisher, of Jamestown, N. Y., circuit judge of Chautauque, was elected grand exalted ruler over William J. O'Brien, of Baltimore, by a vote of 238 to 208; J. O. Reese was elected esteemed leading knight without opposition. Grand Secretary George Reynolds, of Saginaw, Mich., will be elected tomorrow.

PRESIDENT DIAZ ELECTION.

Declares His Gratitude for the Honors Conferred Upon Him.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 10.—Replying to the congratulatory address on his re-election, President Diaz said to a large concourse of political friends today: "It is a great honor for a citizen to be called to the position of president of the republic, but the honor is still greater when it is conferred by the unanimous will of the nation. I have been privileged that the people have, with the full sincerity of their hearts, centered their desires on a single person. "I must add that I am especially grateful to the electors of the six electoral districts of the capital of the republic who have come to inform me of the result of the election. "I am 70 years old, of which forty-three have been devoted to the active service of the fatherland. As to my capabilities, I reaffirm my previous opinion, and can only add that I will not withhold from my fatherland my closing years if she requires them of me, any more than I have begrudged to her the unstinted service of my whole life."

NO AUTHENTIC NEWS COMES FROM PEKING.

All Reports Have Come From Chinese Sources.

ANXIETY IS STILL FELT.

Japan Marshaling Forces and Will Assemble 63,000.

There is a Disposition to Believe the Rumors of the Safety of the Legations, but the Absolute Silence of the Foreign Representatives Does Not Lead Color to Them—Error Discovered in One Dispatch—Young Emperor Sends a Message to the Viceroy at Nanking—Likely He is Prisoner.

LONDON, July 11, 4:50 a. m.—"No authentic news from Peking" is still the burden of the dispatches from the East, and although the disposition is to believe the optimistic reports from Chinese sources, no real confidence is possible until the legations are permitted to communicate with their governments. If, as alleged, the Boxer movement is losing ground in Peking, it must have been supposed that the Boxers would have endeavored to send up reinforcements from Tientsin, but instead of that they are still in great force in the neighborhood of the latter place and are assisted by the Chinese imperial troops, with ample efficient artillery.

FIGHT AT TIENTSIN.

According to a Chefoo dispatch the fighting around Tientsin on the 3d and 4th was the severest yet experienced. The British casualties were thirty or forty killed or wounded. The Chinese had 25,000 men attacking simultaneously from the north, east and west, and made excellent practice with over 100 guns. The defenders numbered 14,000, with scant supplies, and it was only the presence of the newly arrived Japanese and Russian guns that prevented a disaster. One Russian company of infantry, numbering 523 men, had 115 killed or wounded. The German contingent also suffered heavily. By the evening of the 4th the situation was very critical. The allies narrowly escaped total defeat. Provisionally, when things were at their worst, a torrential rainfall compelled the Chinese to retire.

On July 6, the rain having abated, the Chinese renewed the attack, opening fire upon Tientsin with two batteries of 4-inch guns, but the allies, aided by two of H. M. S. Terrible's 4.7-inch guns, succeeded in silencing the artillery after eight hours' fighting.

ANXIETY CONCERNING PEKING.

At Shanghai it seems to be the general belief that the date of the dispatch, July 2, asserting that two legations were still standing was an error, either accidental or intentional. The couriers must have left Peking at least five days earlier, making the real date of the message June 28, while the alleged messengers are said to have occurred on June 30. Until this point can be cleared up the greatest anxiety will be felt as to the fate of the Europeans.

STRENGTH OF JAPANESE FORCE.

The Chefoo correspondent of the Express, telegraphing yesterday (Tuesday), says: "The Japanese force is equipped with thirty-six heavy mortars and 120 field guns, and has pontoon and balloon sections. It is expected either Marshal Nodzu or Marshal Oyama will take command. The plan of campaign contemplated operations extending two or three weeks."

"A further force of 13,000 men will be landed at Taku, a week hence, and 10,000 additional soon afterward. Before the rainy season is well advanced, Japan expects to have 62,000 troops in China. "These formidable preparations are viewed with great distrust by Germany, Russia and France."

MESSAGE FROM THE EMPEROR.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Mail, telegraphing yesterday (Tuesday), says: "A message has arrived here from Emperor Kwang Hsu, dated July 2, by courier from Peking, to the viceroy of Nanking, who forwarded it here. It is addressed to the Russian, English and Japanese governments. It deplores the recent occurrences and solemnly affirms that the foreign governments are mistaken in supposing that the Chinese government is protecting the Boxers against the Christians. The emperor further implores their aid in suppressing the rebellion and upholding the existing government."

"In a separate dispatch to the Japanese government, Kwang Hsu expresses deep regret for the murder of Legation Chancellor Sugiyama. "These dispatches are taken to indicate that the emperor is in seclusion and is ignorant of the seriousness of recent events."

TUAN DISCARDS HIS MASK.

According to the Shanghai correspondent of the Express, it is war to the knife between the dowager empress and Prince Tuan. In a recent edict the latter boldly discards his mask and signs himself as emperor. He warmly commends the progress of "his faithful Boxers," and in flowery language appeals to their loyalty and fanaticism. In the same decree Prince Tuan appoints Prince Tashan, his imperial clansman, and Kan Yi to command the three chief wings of the Boxer army. Three hundred European refugees from