

A Merry Christmas to All.

Our Store Will Not Be Open for Business Today.

COOPER & LEVY

104-106 First Ave., Bet. Yeaser and Washington St. Telephone, Main 192.



WISHING YOU ...A... MERRY CHRISTMAS.

STEWART & HOLMES DRUG CO.

627 First Ave., Foot of Cherry St.

The Leader

THE THREE PRESENTS TO THE LEADER'S MORNING CUSTOMERS

Were awarded yesterday morning to the following numbers: The doll to Mrs. J. A. Leach, 1025 Norman street, holding ticket No. 4,876; and the silk skirt to Mrs. Phillips, Bremerton, Wash., holding No. 5,099; and the silk waist pattern to Mrs. B. Normie, care Blackman hotel, Seattle, holding No. 3,557.

Something New! Something Novel! OUR NEW PAYMENT PLAN FOR PIANOS.

NOTHING like it has ever been seen, nothing like it has ever been offered in this city. Is it worth your while to at least give us a call? We think so and believe you will think so if you will drop in and see us at once.

RAMAKER MUSIC COMPANY, 1415 SECOND AVENUE, Two Doors Below the Bon Marche.

Compliments of the Season

Are extended to you and we are sure that those who received Slippers purchased at this store are among the happiest in this city today.

BROWN BROS., 722 First Avenue, Corner Columbia.

We Wish You a Merry Christmas

And incidentally suggest to those who have Christmas debts to pay that there is the choicest and best assortment of China, Fancy Art Goods, and things of that sort here of any place in the Northwest.

M. SELLER & CO. CORNER FIRST AVE. AND MADISON ST.

CHAS. G. HOLCOMB, OPTICIAN, 216-218 Burke Building.

A MERRY CHRISTMAS

FRISCH BROS., 720 First Ave.

PAINLESS DENTIST, BEST TEETH, \$7.00.

B. WAGONER, D. D. S., Rooms 1, 2, 3, Olympic Building, PIONEER SQUARE.

CHOICE HOLIDAY GIFTS. A FINE OPERA GLASS WILL LAST A LIFETIME.

We show the largest line of fine opera glasses in this city, and at lowest prices. \$2.50 to \$25.00. H. CLAY EVERSOLE, Optician, New Location 708 Second Ave.

CARNAL TREATY MAY CAUSE MUCH TROUBLE

British Press Is Bitterly Opposed to Its Acceptance.

IS POWERLESS TO RESIST.

Great Britain Cannot Openly Defy the United States.

This Fact Is Admitted and Deplored by London Newspapers—British Officials Hasten to Announce That Utterances of the Press Are Not Authorized, and That the Foreign Office Has Expressed No Opinion on the Subject—Treaty as Amended Will Be Forwarded to London Without Comment by Government

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—The state department has decided to send the amendments to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty to the British government through two channels, one being transmitted to Lord Pauncefote, the British ambassador, and the other through Ambassador Choate at London, who will present it to the foreign office. It is the understanding that the department will make no representation whatever as to the changes made in the treaty; the senate amendments will be allowed to speak for themselves, and the action by the department will be purely formal. As the papers leave New York on tomorrow's mail steamer, they should reach London about January 1, so that the negotiations will certainly lapse over into the next century at the very earliest.

It can be authoritatively stated that there has been no exchange whatever, either in the shape of written notes or oral communications between the state department and the governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, that has developed a threat on the part of those governments to refuse assent to the amended Hay-Pauncefote treaty. All officials officially known in view of the United States senate's action upon the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. All officials mentioned in that treaty are mentioned in the amended treaty, and the amendments approved of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty as the basis for the canal construction. Whether or not the changes made in that treaty will effect a change in the attitude of the two governments mentioned is that their representatives here, Senors Corea and Calve, thoroughly approved of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty as the basis for the canal construction. Whether or not the changes made in that treaty will effect a change in the attitude of the two governments mentioned is that their representatives here, Senors Corea and Calve, thoroughly approved of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty as the basis for the canal construction.

British Position Unknown. The British government has not up to this time given the slightest indication as to its purpose on the amended Hay-Pauncefote treaty, and it is understood that the subject will not be taken up by the British cabinet until the draft of the amended instrument and the advice of the British ambassador at Washington are received. Two general reports have been briefly summarized in cables to the London authorities, but in a matter of this magnitude they would not act until they were in possession of all the data by mail. Under these circumstances it is evident that today's utterances of the London press to the effect that Great Britain will stand firmly on the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, while indicating the opinion and to some extent the official opinion, does not announce a policy which assumes any definite action thus far on the part of the British government.

Too Early to Talk. The Nicaragua minister, Mr. Corea, was asked today as to the report that he had protested in behalf of Nicaragua against the amended form of the treaty. He said he did not care to discuss the matter in its present status, but he pointed out the unlikelihood of Nicaragua and Costa Rica would protest while the matter was one of domestic policy. Later on he assumed the concrete form of a proposition to be submitted to Nicaragua and Costa Rica, it would be for them to say whether it was acceptable or not, but in the meantime it was hardly likely that there would be any protest or other action concerning a subject still in its creative stages in this country, and in Great Britain and not yet before Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

Nicaragua's Attitude. It can also be stated, not on Mr. Corea's authority but on a fact that the Nicaraguan government has not up to this time defined its attitude on the amended

SUPREME COURT HAS DECIDED ADVERSELY TO ALEX. MCKENZIE

Action of Judge Morrow, at San Francisco, Sustained, and the Case of McKenzie Practically Lost.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE POST-INTELLIGENCER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 24.—The supreme court of the United States handed down a decision today, denying the petition of counsel for Alexander McKenzie, receiver of mining properties at Nome, for a writ of certiorari to the United States circuit court of appeals, or the Ninth district.

Divested of technical language, this decision means that the decision of Judge Morrow, at San Francisco, is final, and that McKenzie has practically lost his case. It implies that the trial of McKenzie for contempt of Judge Morrow's court will proceed. It cannot now be said that the receiver's attorneys will not yet be able to bring the case before the supreme tribunal in another form, but such an event is hardly deemed possible.

There was an impression among many persons, even of those opposed to McKenzie and what he represents, that the supreme court decision would be favorable to the petitioners. Consequently the petition handed down today was a surprise to all except a few.

The status of the famous case is now precisely the same as it was at the time McKenzie was arrested at Nome, for contempt of court, except that McKenzie and his friends cannot longer hope for the intervention of higher authority in his behalf.

The supreme court decision virtually affirms that Judge Morrow was competent to entertain the appeal by Lindeborg, Lindbloom and Bryntesen, nominal owners of several of the disputed Anvil creek claims, from the order of Judge Noyes appointing McKenzie.

MCKENZIE IS OUSTED.

It establishes, indirectly, therefore, that McKenzie no longer has any claim to the receivership, and that any appeal from a similar order of Judge Noyes, appointing mining receivers, may go to a circuit court of appeal and to no higher tribunal.

As the proceedings for contempt at San Francisco were suspended pending the settlement of the question of jurisdiction, McKenzie meanwhile being held under bond, it is presumed that the offender's trial before Judge Morrow will continue.

It is to be remembered that the supreme court ruling does not directly affect the merits of the question whether Jafet Lindeborg and the other respondents are the real owners of the disputed claims on Anvil creek, at Nome. Furthermore, the order of Judge Morrow discharging McKenzie from the receivership, did not decide the question. The trial for contempt, however, will bring out evidence vital to the settlement of this question, and the merits of the notorious questions of titles to the Anvil mining properties will no doubt be fully tried, sooner or later, before a competent tribunal. At present, under the law, the Anvil claims are in undisputed possession of Jafet Lindeborg, Erick Lindbloom, John Bryntesen and the other persons who either staked them or obtained them by regular purchase.

document. Mr. Corea forwarded full advice, but as the senate acted only a few days ago, there has not yet been time for the papers to get before President Zelaya's cabinet, and even then, as Mr. Corea has pointed out, it is doubtful whether Nicaragua will assert her position in advance of receiving overtures from the United States and other maritime powers and failed to take into much account the interests of those countries most vitally concerned by having the waterway through their territory.

GREAT BRITAIN'S FLIGHT. In No Shape to Make Trouble for America.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—The Standard, referring to the canal difficulty, expresses the hope that President McKinley will "show himself wiser than the inconsiderate senate." The Daily Chronicle bluntly admits that the "Nicaragua cloud has become very serious." It seems no compromise course between allowing things to slide, thus "causing another miserable loss to our honor and reputation," and an unaccepting refusal of the new amendments. Assuming the latter alternative to be adopted the Daily Chronicle asks: "What force has Lord Salisbury to back up a refusal? Our army is shut up in South Africa and China, and our navy is needed to protect communications with

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MR. HEWITT APPLAUDS GOV. ROOSEVELT.

Says His Action in Removing District Attorney Gardner Was a Masterstroke.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—"The removal of District Attorney Gardner," ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt said last night, "cannot but be regarded with satisfaction from whatever point of view the situation is looked at. Gov. Roosevelt has acted with extreme wisdom. He does not seem to have taken advantage of the opportunity that was presented to him to make partisan capital out of it. It is to be inferred, from the fact that he appointed a Democrat to succeed Mr. Gardner, that he was not swayed by partisan motives in taking the action that he did. I think that the general feeling at election time was that the officers of the law had behaved very badly. Gardner, Devery, the mayor and the sheriff adopted altogether this position at the time of the election, but while the mayor and the sheriff subsequently absolved themselves, the district attorney did not." Replying to an inquiry as to what effect, in his opinion, the change in the administration of the district attorney's office would have upon the reform efforts which had been instituted, Mr. Hewitt said: "I should think that it was the first effective step toward realizing such reform as is possible in a city like New York. But in this matter of reform I would like to say that the people must not expect too much. Much will have been accomplished when this city is made a decent place to live in. Vice cannot be got rid of unless it is substituted for it. That transformation will prove a slow process. It will take centuries in fact, unless the reforming conditions and the population and the morality of the community will improve. I cannot help saying that the police and that department of the government which has to do with criminal matters have been indifferent to their duty and apparently have been encouraging vice. That has produced a great reaction in the public mind, and has led to the reform movement."

JESSIE MORRISON RELEASED ON BOND.

Probably the Final Chapter in the Tragedy Erupted at Eldorado, Kansas.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 24.—A Capital special from Eldorado says: "Jessie Morrison was released this evening on a \$20,000 bond early this evening. Judge M. H. Morrison, father of the imprisoned girl, accompanied him to the jail where they released Jessie Morrison from custody. The party then quietly went to the Morrison home, the darkness protecting them from the gaze of the curfew." The bond was submitted to Sheriff Turner by P. Mooney, one of the attorneys for the defense, who submitted it in turn to County Attorney Brumback. The county attorney stated that it was real and in proper form. "Miss Morrison has not yet made her plans for the immediate future known to the public. It is thought, however, that she will spend some time visiting her old home in the East."

AN INTERESTING EVENT.

Alleged Finding of the Remains of Father Marquette.

CHICAGO, Dec. 24.—A special to the Times-Herald from Toledo, O., says: "An announcement is made by Archibald railway officials that what is supposed to be the remains of Father Marquette, the intrepid missionary and explorer, have been exhumed by workmen near Frankfort, Mich. Only the skull and some imperfect bones remained, and experts declare them to be those of a white man. A streak of rust was found near the head, and is supposed to have been the father's sword." The Michigan Historical Society claims to possess the proof that Father Marquette was buried at this point in the year 1675, in the bed of a small stream. It was in changing the course of a stream that the remains were found. "Great interest is being taken in the find. A thorough investigation is being made."

TRAGIC DEATH OF HODGE FAMILY.

Parents Were Cremated and Children Beheld by the Chinese Boxers.

CHICAGO, Dec. 24.—The first positive and definite details of the tragic death of Dr. and Mrs. Van Rensselaer Hodge, of New York, missionaries at Paoingfu, China, were received here today by Robert S. Sinclair, head of the T. L. Sinclair Company, brother of Mrs. Hodge. Under date of October 22, Rev. J. W. Lowrie, writing from Paoingfu, says: "The Hodges, the Simeox family and Dr. Taylor defended themselves to the last in the Simeox house and all perished in the flames but the two Simeox children, Paul and Frances, who, nearly suffocated, ran out of the house and were decapitated by the Boxers and thrown into a well."

Revolt in Venezuela.

CURACAO, Dutch Guiana, via Haytian cable, Dec. 24.—Celestine Perez, formerly the private secretary of President Castro, of Venezuela, has revolted against the Venezuelan government in the Guarico district. A force of 2,500 Venezuelan troops under Gen. Artavid Fando, has been sent against Perez.

MAYOR HARRISON ARRAIGNED BY CHICAGO MINISTERS.

They Say He, and Not Chief of Police Kiple, Is Responsible for Vice in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Dec. 24.—Mayor Harrison, and not Chief of Police Kiple, is declared responsible for the present conditions in Chicago by the central committee of the Ministers' association, which met today to discuss the anti-vice crusade. "The ministers' central committee appointed a subcommittee, which will meet Monday and form a vigilance committee of fifteen representative laymen, for the purpose of making personal investigation into the sources of lawlessness and evil in the city. The members of the subcommittee are

SERIOUS DISPUTE ARISES IN PARIS.

American Exposition Goods Seized by Frenchmen.

MONEY DEMAND IS MADE.

Departure of the Prairie Is Thereby Greatly Delayed.

Contractor for the United States Pavilion in the Exposition Grounds Also Causes Trouble by Making Demands the American Representatives Claim Are Not Warranted—Sums May Be Paid Under Protest, With Possibility of International Complications Growing Out of the Very Unpleasant Incident.

PARIS, Dec. 24.—Thirty cars, forming part of the United States government exhibit at the recent Paris exposition, were suddenly laid under embargo today at Havre, the railroad company refusing to surrender them pending payment of a claim of 1,710 francs. This extraordinary action, seriously delaying the departure of the United States auxiliary cruiser Prairie from Havre for New York with the government exhibits, was the subject of a formal protest to the French government by United States Ambassador Porter.

The company bases its claim on demurrage charges on freight in the cars when the goods were brought to the exposition for installation. Some time ago the claim was submitted and Maj. Brackett, secretary of the American commission, investigated it and concluded that it had no foundation, as some of the cars charged against the American government never contained official exhibits, while the others were cars utilized by private exhibitors and not therefore chargeable to the United States. Maj. Brackett endeavored to secure a settlement, but without avail. The matter dragged along through the summer, the secretary of the American commission repeatedly expressing his willingness to settle any just claim against the United States. The company left the case in an unsatisfactory condition and finally embargoed the cars.

When Maj. Brackett was informed by the United States agent at Havre he wired his instructions to pay to the company 500 francs in the presence of the legal authorities and at the same time to enter a claim against the company for 10,000 francs as damages for obstruction and delay.

"Last summer the company submitted a bill of 32,782 francs for freight charges against the commission," he said today, "and pressed for payment. Pending an explanation of certain items I paid 25,000 francs on account of the same time ask for details. When these were furnished I discovered that the commission had been charged with 4,138 francs which should have been charged to the Comptable Generale Transatlantique, while 4,139 francs should have been charged to private exhibitors. The company is therefore obliged to make a rebate. Tomorrow being a holiday, there will be no loading of the Prairie. The cars will be released by the payment of the 500 francs. Should Wednesday not bring a satisfactory solution, Maj. Brackett will probably pay the rest of the claim under protest, in order not to delay further the sailing of the Prairie. At the same time he will enter an additional claim for damages."

More Trouble Develops.

Some trouble also arose with Philip Lazies, the contractor who built the national pavilion. He wrote the American commission December 16, saying that the last letter from Commissioner General Peak was not satisfactory, and asking when the building would be turned over to him for demolition. Two days later he notified the commission that he intended to take possession and begin destruction immediately. He in turn was informed that the building would be placed under his control December 30, and that at a formal meeting he was notified that the commission would remove certain furnishings not supplied by him, a proposition to which his representative did not object. Saturday night, while the American custodian was removing material belonging to the United States, a force of police arrived and arrested all three, on the ground that they were taking goods which did not belong to them. It is said that M. Lazies brought about the arrests. Maj. Brackett secured their release today. M. Lazies served him with a legal notice that he would not accept the pavilion in its present shape, and would demand

Rev. Dr. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, Rev. Dr. John P. Brushingham and Rev. Dr. R. A. White.

Chief of Police Kiple returned to Chicago early today. He said his return was hastened by the illness of Capt. Callahan, chief of detectives. "The fact that various accusations have been made against me since my departure about two weeks ago, had nothing to do with my homecoming," said the chief. "I am here and ready for the grand jury any time that they want to see me. I've been on my vacation and have enjoyed the rest."