NEW SUITS FILED.

New suits filed in the superior court yesterday were:

Anthony Alveis vs. Mary Ann Alveis, foreclosure.

Alfred Cribben vs. Orra Gormley and Henry Gormley, et al., foreclosure.

M. C. Hubbard brought two suits in Judge Benson's department of the superior court yesterday against M. E. Downs, one to recover on a contract and the other for damages. In the first suit Hubbard was awarded a verdict of $65 but the jury decided against him in the damage suit.

Charles B. Niblock brought suit in the superior court to test the assessed valuation made by the assessors in 189 7and 1898 on property owned by him and located in s 12, tp 23, r 7, s 8, tp 23, r 7, and sec 18, tp 23, r 8. Judge Jacobs held that the assessment was unjust and excessively high, as compared with similar and adjacent property and signed a decree orderinfg a reduction from $18 to $4.50 per acre.

W. P. Westfall secured a judgment in the superior court yesterday for $355 against Charles E. Marvin on a promissory note.

WAS BRAKEMAN COOK SLUGGED?

Belief That His Head Struck a Bridge.

TEKOA, Wash., April 5.—The theory is advanced here and rapidly gaining ground that Brakeman Cook who was injured at Hay station, did not receive his injuries at the hands of an assailant, but that the blow which cracked his skull, rendering him unconscious, was received by his head striking the top of a bridge which the train was crossing near Riparia. In support of this belief, it is said that the lantern which he carried at the time of the supposed accident was found at the bridge, and several other pertinent facts are cited which would lead one to think that the conclusion that he was not attacked by a hobo is well founded. It is claimed by those who are acquainted with Mr. Cook that if he had been standing erect at the time the train arrived at the bridge his head would have come in contact with the top of the structure at the same point where he was injured. It is also pointed out that his injuries are of such a nature that they could not possibly have been inflicted by a man.

This version of the matter, of course, is in direct contradiction of Mr. Cook's statement of the case, and as his veracity has always been above suspicion, it is difficult for some to place much credence in this late supposition. However, he may be perfectly honest and at the same time been hurt by the bridge. As a rule the railroad people do not entertain this view of the matter. The O. R. & N. have offered a $500 reward for the apprehension and conviction of the party who assaulted him.

Need Our Farm Implements

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Consul Diedrich, at Madgeburg, reports to the state department that on account of the great and ever-increasing scarcity of farm laborers in Germany there is a growing demand for substantial, practical farming tools and machinery. He says the American manufacturers now have an excellent opportunity for an increased sale of their goods in that line if they will make a thorough, systematic and business-like effort. In his judgment the most effective way to sell American shoes and implements and wagons and machinery of all kinds in Germany wouldb e to exhibit them there in public and to have their uses practically demonstrated by live agents.

TO REGULATE VISITS

Forms to be Observed in Naval and Military Circles.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The war department and the navy department officials have agreed upon the procedure in interchanging visits between naval officers and officials connected with the administration of the islands or groups of islands now occupied by the United States forces.

This is a formality which has perplexed the naval and military officers concerned, and threatened to lead to misunderstanding and unformean an administration officer ungovernor are acting, and the salute of such an officer shall be seventeen guns.

All naval officers in command must make the first visit upon the governor general, whatever the latter's military title. Army officers holding commands under a governor general, or acting as governors, must make the first visit upon a naval commander-in-chief, if the latter is of equal or superior grade.

If not a commander-in-chief the first visit must be made by the senior naval officer upon army officers holding the subordinate places.

Should the governor general be a civilian, and therefore not holding direct military command, the naval commander-in-chief must make the first visit both upon the governor and the army officer in command of troops in the island or group of islands if the latter is of equal or superior grade.

When either army or naval officers are too busy to attend to these social functions he may detail an aid to discharge the duty for him, reporting the circumstances of the omission to the department under which he is acting.

The rules of officials etiquette, as demanded by our new and latest conditions, will be promulgated by Gen. Miles in an order from the headquarters of the army within a day or two.

EXILE FOR 16 YEARS

Louis Fajardo Can Now Return to Porto Rico.

NEW YORK, April 5.—Louis Fajardo, a young Porto Rican, proprietor of the drug store at 97 Lexington avenue, has been an exile from his home for nearly 16 years. Today he was made extremely happy by the receipt of a cablegram from his brother Mateo, which said: "You can come home freely."

In 1883 Fajardo's aged father was brutally tortured by Sergt. Escutero of the Spanish army. The son, in a fit of revenge, shot and killed Escutero. He then took the first steamer for the United States, and has never been to his old home since.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Real estate transfers filed yesterday in the county auditor's office were:

Mary Rex and husband to Joseph Kusnatile, $500, lots 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 20, 21 blk B, also lot 22 blk C Wallingford's add.

Charles Power and wife to Seattle Trust Co., lots 4 and 5 blk 7 Lakeside add., quit claim, $1.

James Anderson to Pennelia McCullock, $1, quit claim, lot 5 blk 4, Washington place add.

Mary Anna Cummings and husband to J. S. Baker, $1600, lot 6 blk 109 A. A. Denny's Broadway add.

J. S. Baker and husband to L. Roy $1750, lot 6 blk 109, A. A. Denny's Broadway add.

Reliance Loan and Trust Co. to Mary Tooley, $1, lots 14, 15, 16, 17, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36 blk 35, River park.

Isabella McGraw and husband to Edna Irma McGraw, $1, lots 8 and 9, blk 6, McCallister's add.

Alexander Baillie and wife to the Western Estates Co., $10, sec 26 tp 22 n r 4 e W. M., being donation claim No. 42 of John M. and Nancy Thomas, containing 1 2-5 acres.

Mary A. Denny to Christian Hansen, $1000, lot 3 blk 109, A. A. Denny Broadway add.

Louis Westerman and wife to G. Ward Kemp, $200, lot 4 blk 51, Yesler add.

Seattle Trust company to Margaret T. Jones, $850, lot 5 blk 39, A. Pontius add.

Ella E. Burling to E. H. James, $1, lot 10 blk 24, Compton's first add., quit claim.

James F. Eshelman and wife to Margaret Barrie, $1, quit claim, lot 1 blk 4, Dean's add.

Margaret Barrie and husband to Ed. H. James, $1000, lot 1 blk 4, Dean add.

Thomas Burke and wife, Jacob Furth and wife, B. F. Briggs and wife, E. W. Andrews and wife, W. J. Grambs and wife to D. D. Ranke $1, quit claim, commencing at a point 1857 feet s and 1442 feet e of nw cor sec 19 tp 24 n r 4 e W. M., thence following w shore of Duwamish river n 30 degrees 10 min. w 622 feet to se cor of Smith tract, thence s 42 deg. 15 min. w 560 feet, thence s 30 deg. 10 min. e along line parallel to shore line 622 feet, thence n 2 deg. 15 min. e 560 feet to place of beginning, containing 7.61 acres.

Dora D. Ranke to Alfred Abrahamson, $7000, same as above, together with water right.

George Sidebotham and wife to William Sidebotham, $1, nw ¼ se ¼ sec 1 tp 22 n r 6 e W. M.

Sheriff Van de Vanter to Sarah M. Adams, $600, w ½ of sw ¼ sec 15 tp 25 n r 5 e, containing 80 acres.

Fred F. Fisher and wife to Chas. Akerland, $490, lot 13 blk 23, Gilman park.

J. M. Wallingford and wife to S. Rosenberg, $26,000, lots 4 and 5 blk 21, A. A. Denny's add.

Sheriff Van de Vanter to H. M. Chase $4500, lot 5 blk 42, A. A. Denny's add.

COTTON YARN TRUST

An Effort Made to Secure English Capital.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., April 5.—Efforts are being made by representatives of an English syndicate to combine all the cotton yarn mills in the United States. It is said that, as a result of the financial troubles of the New Bedford mills and other yarn mills during the past few years efforts were made to interest English capital, with a view to forming the syndicate to control the entire cotton yarn industry. The capitalists who were approached, declared that they were willing to take up the matter if control of all the mills could be secured, otherwise they did not care to undertake the formation of a syndicate. It is authoritatively stated that the treasurers of some of the New Bedford and Fall River mills have been in consultation with the leading stockholders as to the advisability of going into the proposed syndicate and upon what basis. If the deal is consummated, it is estimated that a capital of over $100,000,000 will be necessary to form the combination.

POWERFUL TELESCOPES

Limit of Size Has Been Reached.

AMERICAN INSTRUMENTS LEAD

Question of Location Found to be Most Important—A Quiet Atmosphere Necessary.

Since the time of Sir William Herschel, no subject has more constantly ocupied the attention of astronomers than the making of great telescopes. It is, however, only within the last twenty years that the efforts of opticians have attained practical perfection, and only within the last five years that astronomers have discovered how to utilize their instruments to the best advantage, by placing them in climate where the atmosphere enables them to perform to their full theoretical effect. That the atmosphere directly affects the definition of great telescopes, and that good air is as essential to definition as optical perfection itself, are facts which have been very recently fully realized; and, as a consequence, we are only now beginning to utilize the optical discoveries of which this century has been so prolific.

Largely on account of the work of the Herschels, the reflecting telescope has always been a distinctively English instrument; and today Common and Roberts maintain the ancient tradition by the manufacture and use of large telescopic mirrors, with which they have obtained good results in work on nebulae and other vague objects not requiring very sharp definition. Neither the silver-on-glass mirror, constructed and used at Paris, nor the large reflector at Melbourne, has been very productive of new revelations, and, consequently, in recent years astronomers have practically ceased to look to reflectors for important discoveries. This change of opinion among men of science is due mainly to the development of the refractor by Fraunhofer about the middle of the first half of this century, and more recently by the famous American firm of Alvan Clark & Sons, who are acknowledged to be the foremost telescope makers. The history of the making of great refractors by this firm is so well known and so fully illustrated by large instruments scattered over the country—veritable monuments to their genius—that I shall not recount even their most memorable triumphs.

It is admitted by men of science that in the hands of the Clarks, the refracting telescope has come as near to perfection as it is possible to approach with the optical glass now available. Indeed, the marvelous instruments produced by American genius leave little to be desired, either as to size of glass or perfection of workmanship. Nor is the cost of production any longer very great. So fully are these facts realized in European countries that there is no contention abroad regarding the superiority of the Clark glasses.

Fortunately, American observers have shown themselves equally worthy of their country; and now the question of the existence or non-existence of difficult celestial objects is no longer debated by the savants of Europe, but is referred at once to Americans for decision. . . It is now conceded that the three most powerful telescopes in the world are in America, consisting of the Lick, the Yerkes and the Lowell. Each of these Clark glasses is admirable in workmanship; but it is known that the maker held the Lowell lense, which was his last great objective, to be the best piece of glass he ever worked. If three such telescopes as the Lowell, the Lick and the Yerkes were located side by side, and, from an optical point of view, were equally perfect, it might be assumed that their power would increase with the size of their lenses. Such, however, is not the case, save in the one feature of collecting light; for it is found that relatively the atmosphere handicaps a large telescope more than it does a smaller one.

Our recent studies prove conclusively that it is only by improving the locations of great observatories that a gain can be made in telescopic power—the more quiescent the atmosphere, the better being the performance of our great telescopes. Hence it follows that, with a sufficiently good atmosphere, a large, but not abnormal sized, telescope can accomplish more work and reveal more difficult objects than the largest instrument in the world if badly placed. . . . It is sheer nonsense to infer that a big lens implies the most important discoveries. —The Forum.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Licenses to wed were issued yesterday to H. B. Fisher, 30, and Alice Tibbets, 18, both of Seattle; Herbert Cameron Ostrom, 24, and Ella Louisa Walthew, 20; Howard Penfield, 37, and Bernice Lovold, 32, both of Seattle Frederick West, 24, and Nettie Amile Smith, 19, both of Seattle; Lawrence Kaye Hodges, 41, of Magee, Idaho, and Lucile Alexandrina Marion, 27, of Seattle.

A TIMELY MOTION.

It Cured an Actor of an Exceedingly Evil Habit.

"No," replied the actor, according to the Washington Star. "No, I do not wish to accept an engagement to go with your Megatherian Shakespearean interpretation aggregation to do the provinces of the far West."

"Why not," exclaimed the astonished manager. "It will be the chance of your life. The people out that way are simply exploding with pent-up yearns to hear the words of the master dramatist interpreted by such artists as I am enlisting in our great aggregation."

"Let them explode," insisted the actor with imperturbable coolness and adamantine firmness. "I don't join any combination whose business it is to interpret the master dramatist for the yearning desires of the people of the wild and woolly."

"Why not? You must have a reason."

"I have. Listen, and will tell it thee. About ten years ago I was in a company doing a repertoire for the edification of various western towns, villages and hamlets, and as a natural consequence the ghost had paralysis and quit walking. It was going to be our turn next unless relief came, and it was suggested that, as I was a legitimate, I give a Shakespearean recital at rooms of the Wild Cat Gulch Literary and Mental Improvement society, the gate receipts, after expenses, to go for railroad tickets. I was only too glad to assist my fellow-sufferers and at the same time do a turn at the legit, so I read up a bit on Bill the Bard, and in the evening appeared to give a number of selections including Hamlet's soliloquy. It was to be my supreme effort and in my most impressive manner I began: "To be or not to be; that is the question," when a rough old miner, with two guns around his middle, like Columbus, rose in the front seat.

"'Well, stranger,' he said, 'ef that is the question, I move that you ain't.' It was seconded with a whoop and if there hadn't been a back window handy I don't know what would have happened. Since then, my kind friend, I have sworn never to attempt any more Shakespearean for the enlightenment of the provinces of the far West."

GERMANS AND CHINESE FIGHT

Former in Trouble With Natives of Shantung.

PEKIN, April 5.—The unrest in the province of Shantung throughout the winter has developed into serious trouble between the Germans and the natives.

A German naval patrol which was accompanying Engineer Vorschultze, an officer named Hanneman and Dragoman Mootz, recently left Tsintu fort, Klao Chau for Ichau.

In the neighborhood of the latter place a party of Chinese troops fired on the Germans. The latter replied, killing several of the Chinese and wounding a number of others.

The Germans finally had to return to Tsintau fort, where they arrived safely. The German admiral has now sent a stronger force to Ichau. The Chinese in that locality are alarmed, fearing a general invasion.

Another cause of alarm is the imprisonment and maltreatment of a German priest at Tsimo. The admiral sent a detachment of marines to that place and they rescued the prisoners and punished the offenders.

There is an outburst of anti-Christian fanaticism in South Shantung, and the German missionaries and engineers there are believed to be in a dangerous position.

A German military expedition has sailed from Klao Chau for that part of the province aboard the warship Gefion, to protect German subjects.

HOAR IS OFF THE TRACK

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Senator Hoar's fervent philippic, which was printed in the press dispatches this morning, is based upon the presumption that Aguinaldo represents the people of the Philippine islands, and that they sympathize with him in what Senator Hoar calls his struggle for liberty. This is denied by all the army and navy officers who have returned from Manila and by Prof. Knapp, the agent of the agricultural department, who made a thorough investigation of the public sentiment in the islands. Their statements are corroborated from every quarter. They represent that the property holders, the business men and the responsible portion of the population have no confidence in Aguinaldo and abhor him as a dangerous adventurer. He secured his money by blackmail and his military support by the vilest of misrepresentations as to the purposes and the intentions of the United States.

Workman Cooked in a Vat

CONSHOHOCKEN, Pa., April 5.—James McCluskey, employed at the Longmead Iron Works, was parboiled alive today. He fell backward into a vat of hot water. His head struck on the side of the vat, and he was rendered unconscious. He was fast cooking to death when a fellow workman found him and dragged him out. Every inch of his body below the neck was fearfully scalded and blistered, the skin falling off in strips. When he revived he suffered terrible pain and was swathed in cotton and oil. His condition is critical.

THREE BIDS FOR P. O. SITE

Sent to the Postal Authorities at Washington.

About the last of this week the public will undoubtedly know where the new postoffice will be located. Five offers of a site were received several weeks ago by Inspector Wayland, and he has sent them, together with his recommendations, to the department at Washington City. Mr. Wayland would not have anything to say as to who the bidders were, or where the sites were located.

From other sources it is learned that the agent for the building where the present postoffice is situated submitted a bid. Another bid was from the agent representing the owners of the large lot at the southeast corner of Second avenue and Union street. There is a foundation on this lot, and if the bid is accepted a building can be erected. The agent of the uncompleted block, in the basement of which Cort's Palm Garden is located, also submitted a bid.

HOW TO RULE PORTO RICO

People Prefer Territorial Government.

NEW YORK, April 5.—Dr. H. K. Carroll, President McKinley's civil commissioner, who visited Porto Rico for the purpose of investigating social conditions and drafting a plan for a form of American government and reforms on the island, returned here today, his investigations completed and his data ready for assembling into the formal report which he will lay before President McKinley in the course of a few weeks.

He found the system of local government to be radically different from anything in this country. Under Spanish rule the island was divided into municipal districts. Some of these are very small and others very extensive. In each of these is a city, large or small. This has a governor or mayor and a council, and the country district lying about it is governed from the city. He found the possibilities of abuse of power and taxation under the system very great. He traveled all over the islands examining into these. His plan was to send notice ahead, asking the mayor, council, merchants, lawyers, manufacturers, few though they are, and the farmers, to meet him.

He found the people very desirous to have the era of military rule as short as possible, although they knew it was better than the conditions which existed under Spanish officials. They had no fault to find with the military government as now administered, but were very anxious to adopt American institutions and to be on a similar standing with the rest of the country. The general idea seemed to be in favor of a territorial form of government with American officials.

Leading Porto Ricans were positive that after a few years there would be no longer any need of appointed officials, and after the people had been taught they would follow their instructions. There was also a pretty general desire for the adoption of the English language, and also to have it taught in the schools. The best plan, Dr. Carroll thinks, is to teach both languages. Eventually the matter will work its own solution.

HELD UP A FARO BANK

LEWISTON, Idaho, April 5.—A few minutes before midnight the faro game located in the rear of the O. R. & N. saloon was held up by a masked man, who took the entire proceeds of the till and made his escape.

The O. R. & N. saloon is on Main avenue and near the heart of the business center. In the room with the faro layout is a "21" game, but in a far corner. There were half a dozen men in the room, play having been light. The proprietors of the faro game, Cash Cole, Doug Holton and Al Grant, had just closed for the evening and had counted their money and placed it in a sack. The amount, they stated, was, $403. They were dumbfounded when a small man, wearing a suit of brown clothes and a slouch hat, with his face concealed by a handkerchief, approached the table and seized the money bag. He had come in by a rear door at the alley entrance, and had made his way to the table before anyone had surmised his intentions. "Hold on," said one of the proprietors, but he failed to desist, and, drawing a 44-caliber revolver, started for the rear door. There was little disposition to detain him, as none of the men in the room had weapons, and he vanished out of the door and made his way to the railroad track. The town marshal and a posse are in pursuit, but there is little chance of their catching the bold footpad.

He made no effort to rob the "21" game, which had considerable money on the table, because it was too far from the door.

"CORPSE" LISTENED.

Presumably Dead, He Heard Plans for Burial.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., April 5.—Thomas Manning, after an illness of two weeks, apparently died last Monday night. For 23 hours his family believed him dead. He heard the professional comments of the undertaker, and only regained the use of his faculties when that person was about to prepare him for burial.

Mr. Manning made a movement and he was handed a pencil and paper. "All I want is my voice," he wrote. "I have heard everything that has been said." Mr. Manning is still weak and his condition is dangerous.

Mrs. Grow Gets a Divorce

HILLSBORO, O., April 5.—Sequel of a romance of May and December has just developed in Hills boro, by the granting of a divorce to Mrs. Josephine Grow and restoration of her maiden name, Billings. Mrs. Grow was married about two years ago to Harry Grow, who deserted her for the zephyrs of Skagway and White Horse Rapids. He sent no money for her support, neither did he write letters. Early this winter Alaska contributed a third party to the comedy. Isaac Gibson, a retired Klondiker, who counts his wealth in the thousands, came to Hillsboro to find relatives whom he had not seen for years. During his sojourn here he met Mrs. Grow, became smitten, helped her to get a divorce and has carried her away as a bride to his Canadian home. To avoid complications they will take passage on a vessel so they may be married on the high seas. Mr. Gibson is over 50 and Mrs. Grow is but a little past 20. Mrs. Grow was granted a divorce on Friday.

Two women, sent to the island for the same period today, bearing the same surname, became insane at the same hour, were taken to Bellevue for observation and examination on the same boat, wore the same kind of dresses, have their hair combed the same way, and have the same vagaries and illusions. This is what might be called an insane coincidence.—New York Letter.