

ONCE MORE WIDE OPEN

Seattle Gamblers Have Agreed on Terms

Frank and John Clancy Are Paid \$3,000 per Month as Reg- ular Tribute.

Seattle, April 30.—After an enforced suspension of almost two months, public gambling was resumed last night, and Seattle is once more a wide-open town. The click of the roulette wheel and the stentorian tones of prompters are ringing out in each of the principal houses, which for a time were closed, and each has reopened in the identical location which at one time it appeared they would be forced to relinquish.

The negotiations leading up to and paving the way for a resumption of gambling rival in their complications Dickens' far-famed circumlocution office, and involve not only concessions on the part of both factions in the sporting world, but an open rupture within the ranks of the Clancy faction, which has estranged one of the three brothers, who has heretofore been a leading spirit in the fight.

The gambling houses reopen on the following terms: The five big houses which have been run in this city for more than two years past will, upon the first and fifteenth day of each month, pay over to a well known business man the sum of \$1,500 as the tribute demanded by John and Frank Clancy. No percentage of the gross winnings and no portion of the bank roll enter into the payments, it being understood that the flat payment covers the whole of their compromise demands, which were accepted yesterday after an all-night session between the principals.

Now that the gamblers have succeeded in reopening their establishments, the inside facts which have complicated the situation have been brought to the surface. On Friday last Tommy Clancy, who had up to that time largely conducted the negotiations between the administration and the Clancy faction, called upon Chief Sullivan and Mayor Humes. He represented to them that it was the wish of the Clancy brothers that gambling be forced to follow the questionable resorts already ordered within the limits of the new district south of Jackson street. On the following day the news was semi-officially disseminated that under no circumstances would the houses, even should they settle their differences, be allowed to resume play in their present quarters.

The announcement, which was received as authoritative, created a veritable panic among the fraternity, including John and Frank Clancy, who, it appears, claim to have been misrepresented by their brother in his statements to the mayor and the chief of police. From this moment these officials were besieged with overtures to reconsider the order which for the time both declined to do. Finally a conference between well known politicians, one of whom was prominently identified with the recent campaign, was held, with the result that yesterday Chief Sullivan announced that the houses would be allowed to open for play.

In the meantime an open rupture between the Clancy brothers, Frank and John, aligned against Tommy, took place, with the result that the latter withdrew or was forced from the combination, and immediately set about opening a house for himself within the limits of the new district. Ed Hayes also opened a new house in the same locality, at Fifth avenue south and King street, last night.

The houses which reopened in their original locations are the Totem Club, "111," Standard and Dawson clubs. Neither the White House nor the Green Light, both fronting Washington street, were equipped to open when the necessary permission was extended, though both will undoubtedly resume play before this evening.

The permission to reopen the houses within the limits of the old district was not granted upon any compromise from the gamblers that they would retire to the new district within a specified time. In fact, none of those who were seen concerning the agreement professed to understand that it was expected of the houses to vacate their present locations at all, so long as the places were conducted within the regulations of the police department.

"The order to move has been rescinded, we have reached a com-

promise agreement with the Clancys, and play will go on as of old," said one well known proprietor, summarizing the result of the complicated negotiations.

Last night Tex Ricard, proprietor of the Western Club gambling house, which has been denied permission to open as the result of protests lodged by the tenants of the Dexter Horton bank building, announced that he would open his house tonight, notwithstanding it is generally believed it will be raided should such an attempt be made. Ricard intimates that if he does not succeed in keeping the house open he will retaliate, though in what manner he declines to state.

Wayward Girl an Heiress.

Portland, Or., April 18.—Ida Long, a pretty but wayward miss who is from Los Angeles, and who was arrested here as a vagrant a few weeks ago, is heiress to \$100,000 which her grandfather, who has just died in Wisconsin, left to her. The girl is at Aberdeen, Wash., and does not yet know of her fortune.

Heaven's Whirlpools.

Something entirely new is about to be undertaken in astronomy, and the brilliant American girl astronomer, Dorothea Klumpke, is to perform the most important part of the work. It is successful it will afford us a wonderful glimpse into the mechanism of the universe.

It is no less than an attempt to ascertain by the aid of photographs whether the great spiral-shaped nebulae that glow here and there among the stars are subject to a visible whirling motion.

The forms of these strange objects indicate that they resemble in the nature vast whirlpools composed of incandescent gases, mingled perhaps with meteoric bodies, and started in gyration by means of forces and influences not clearly comprehensible to us.

But hitherto there has been no direct evidence of motion in these nebulae. So far as any visible change is concerned, they might be as motionless as frost figures upon a window pane.

Telescopic observation alone does not suffice to reveal their movements because they are so immense and the length of an observation is so brief that there is not time enough for the effects of the probable motion to reveal itself to the eye.

Moreover, on account of the faint and hazy outlines of the nebulae no drawings of them made by hand can be rendered satisfactorily accurate to serve the purpose.

But now that astronomical photography has reached a high degree of perfection, all this is changed, and it is hoped that by comparing such photographs taken at intervals the whirling of the nebulae will be rendered evident to our senses.

The interest of this experiment lies in the fact that there is some reason to think that the spiral nebulae represents a primordial condition of the substance out of which the stars, worlds and suns composing the universe have been formed. Our solar system may once have glowed softly in the depths of space in the form of a rather small spiral nebula, before its gleaming atoms had been whirled and compacted into sun and planets.

Thus in studying the spiral nebulae we are like the biologist, who is able to see locked up in the shell of an acorn the germ of undeveloped oak. By learning what laws control the motion and contraction of such nebulae, we shall approach toward a solution of the old and always interesting question of how the world began.

But the fact should not be lost sight of that the spiral nebulae now visible in the heavens enormously exceed the entire solar system in extent. It is probable that such a nebulae as the large one in Canes Venatici, or the still mightier one in Andromeda, contains enough matter to form hundreds of thousands of solar systems.

In their case a gigantic sun, like Arcturus, exceeding our sun thousands of times in size and radiant capacity, may be in process of formation.

And we are at liberty to suppose that around such giant suns giant worlds will revolve when the process of the ages has brought them into existence. In short, the aim of the new step that Miss Klumpke is to take in astronomical investigation is to clear up the mystery that now surrounds the heavens which give, in their appearance, indication that they stand for the ancient form of cosmic order emerging out of primordial chaos. If the method proves as effective as is hoped, we may not have to wait very long for results, because, fortunately, very excellent photographs of the chief representatives of the spiral nebulae began to be made by Dr. Isaac Roberts in England ten or twelve years

ago, and his series of photographs has been continued at more or less frequent intervals during the intervening time. Miss Klumpke's first work consisted of a most careful measurement and comparison of these accumulated photographs of Dr. Roberts, upon which, as already explained, the results of any change of form undergone by the respective nebulae must be recorded, provided that these changes have been rapid enough to reveal themselves in course of a decade.

Possibly as photography improves it will become easy to detect motions on the nebulae of a far more complex form than has yet been suspected.

Certainly astronomy has never presented more important or more fascinating problems than it does today, and the means of attacking these problems have never been more abundant or more full of promise.—San Francisco Examiner.

The Retort Poetic.

"Hard it must be to write in numbers swelling"
(Thus to an impecunious poet sneered a wit),

"The while, perhaps, your stomach is rebelling
Because you've nothing to put into it."

"To write with empty pocket, Lend me a larder,
I grant you that were hard," the poet said,

"But then I think you'll find it much the harder
To write a poem with an empty head."

Problems in Physics.

The nature of gravitation is quite as far from being understood as it was a hundred years ago.

While we have learned to create and to destroy other "fields of force" electric and magnetic, and to direct and control the lines along which these forces act, we are helpless in the omnipresence of gravitation, which we can neither create, destroy nor control in any fashion. The beautifully simple law of Newton that two particles of matter attract each other with a force directly proportional to the product of their masses, and inversely proportional to the square of the distance between them, has not yet been proved by actual laboratory experiment. It rests on astronomical observations, and in that respect is very much in the same condition as was our knowledge of the velocity of light before the time of Foucault, Fizeau and Michelson.

This law means that one gravitational field of force does not interfere with or modify another, and while no one has yet made an experiment which, upon final examination, discredits it in the least degree, it is not safe to say that a better knowledge secured by more accurate investigation may not reveal departures from it.

Newton found that gravitational attraction was not "selective" in character; that gold, silver, lead, sand, wood, water, wheat, etc., were all equally subject to it; but his apparatus and methods would be regarded today as very crude and indecisive.

Within a few years several very interesting attempts have been made to ascertain if gravitation was "directive," especially in crystalline bodies, but all results have thus far been negative in character. Physicists have found it difficult to imagine one mass of matter influencing another across an absolutely empty space—that is, a space void of all means of transmitting energy—and Newton himself declared such a condition to be unthinkable.

Many, indeed, have declared that all forces must be of the nature of a "push" and never a "pull," and this has made it necessary to provide such methods or medium by means of which a push may be communicated.

That we have been able to create such a beautiful (though yet incomplete) scheme as is comprehended under the term "ether physics," with all of the accompanying marvels of experiment and practical application to the betterment of the physical condition of man, while we stand dumb in the presence of the simple phenomena of a stone falling to the ground, is one of the wonders of the age.

This, then, is the greatest of all problems in physics, the solution of which may be the pass-key to innumerable of nature's storehouses of knowledge, now locked against the most cunning investigator.

There are indications that brave efforts to solve this problem will characterize the early decades of the new century, and already one or two theories have been advanced by which it is attempted to refer gravitation

phenomena to electrical conditions of the ultimate constituents of matter, a line of examination by no means unpromising. Physical research in the future is going to be tremendously assisted by the utilization of means that have grown out of the practical appliances of hitherto discovered physical principles.

The physical laboratory of today possesses facilities for producing the very lowest and the very highest known temperatures; in it one can study the behavior of matter in the most intense magnetic fields; electric currents, powerful up to almost any degree of mechanical stress are easily available; and in this way applied science will pay, in some measure, the great debt it owes to pure research.

Never before were there so many persons actually engaged in physical research, and never before were the conditions by which the philosopher is surrounded so favorable as now.

While there are still problems enough "to go around" and to spare, there can be little doubt that the future will bring much concentration of effort upon a few of those mentioned above, on account of their fundamental importance and we may be tolerably sure that the new century will see them well advanced toward solution.—Examiner.

One morning Eve came in and found Adam waiting impatiently for lunch. To his snappy inquiry as to what she had been doing she replied:

"Over at the rubber-tree, making a rainy-day skirt."

"Humph!" snorted Adam. "This new woman movement gives me a pain."

"Say, young feller, wuz they a epidemic in the city last night?"

"Epidemic? Why, no. What made you think so?"

"They wuz such a clatterin' of buggies all night I thought everybody in the hull town wuz goin' fer the doctor."—Judge.

Mrs. A.—"I sent my daughter to a cooking-school to fit her for marriage."

Mrs. B.—"Was the experiment a success?"

Mrs. A.—"No. The man she was engaged to found it out."

Mrs. Crabshaw—"At New Year you are ready enough to swear off what I ask you, but you never keep your promises."

Crabshaw—"That's your fault, my dear. Why don't you furnish me resolutions that are warranted not to break?"

APPEARS AT LAST

The Slumber Brand is Now on Tap

Six Weeks Late This Season But Has Lost None of Its Vigor.

It was sincerely hoped that the slumber brand of hootch would not be tapped in Dawson this spring.

But the best laid plans of mice and men

Gang off a' glee.

Or words to that effect.

The usual time for the appearance of the slumber brand in past years has been in early April, about the time people who have hibernated all winter get out on the sidewalk to bask in the spring sunlight and air off. It is then that men, sustained and soothed by four fingers of this particular brand, wrap the draperies of climate about them and lie down to pleasant dreams.

That season came this year and was laid away on the shelf of eternity without the appearance of the slumber brand in our midst (although some men persisted in getting too much of other brands in their midst). Now, however, its effects at this late day are apparent.

In Judge Macaulay's court this morning Peter Soderberg was charged with having been found asleep on Fifth avenue at an early hour Saturday morning with no covering save the dapple iron gray canopy of heaven, a trace of fog and .01 per cent. of smoke. Peter admitted the charge but that is as far as he would commit himself, having nothing to say in his own behalf. A fine of \$5, and costs was imposed to remind Peter that it is not recherche to retire on a public thoroughfare.

Job Printing at Nugget office.

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