LIFE IN GUATEMALA.

Interesting Letter From a Traveling Seattleite.

A LAND OF MANY HOLIDAYS.

Beautiful Site Where a New City Has Grown Up Among the Ruins of Old One—Hints to Exporters.

L. H. Griffith is now in Guatemala City promoting trade between that country and Puget sound in lumber, flour and other products of this section, and has written an interesting letter under date of April 13 to Mrs. Griffith telling about the country and its people. Mrs. Griffith has kindly allowed the Post-Intelligencer to publish the principal part of the letter, which is as follows:

"A city of 80,000 people different in every way from anything American is this. No fire department and insurance at one-half of 1 per cent. Situated on a nearly level plateau and surrounded by mountains, volcanoes and historical interest, perhaps populated by the Phenicians before Christ, the cathedrals in his name, the monuments, magnificent in architecture and elegance, standing above the surrounding one-story 'dobies' like great sentinels of creation. To a visitor from Washington, schooled in the extravagance of American ways and modern civilization, it presents a study of undulated interest.

"The streets are regularly laid out, about forty feet in width, surrounding squares of about an acre, a flagstone walk of four feet width on either side, well laid in cement and worn to a smooth surface; the road or mule way paved with cobble, in some parts marked in artistic lines by selection in sizes.

"The buildings with few exceptions are one-story, built of mud brick baked in the sun, in size 10x12x3 inches in thickness. In consequence the walls are from two to three feet in thickness, finished on the outside and inside with an adamantine plaster or cement to a smooth and well-moulded surface, with projecting base, cornice and artistically carved firewall. Large windows with projecting sills of a foot or more, protected from the street by iron bars or gratings much after our prison fashion. In form the houses are built around an open court or garden, about fifty feet square, the entrance way at the center of one side, perhaps twelve feet in width, the court surrounded by a brick walk ten feet wide, which is sheltered by projection of the roof. The court in many cases is filled with the most beautiful of flowers, vines and palm or tropical trees, giving to the surrounding rooms a perfect perfume and nearness to nature that is refreshing.

"The atmosphere is purity itself. Smoke is never seen and chimneys, except in a few cases, do not exist. The ventilation is made scientific by the experience of centuries, the open court forming a draft as of a chimney, but so mild that through an open window a puff of smoke floats lazily but surely to the sky above. The cooking places are of stone or concrete, about 3x7 feet, in the top of which are pockets about four inches deep, from the bottom of which an air draft runs to the front, or a chimney to the bottom of the stove. Charcoal is used almost exclusively. The stove, as we will call it, is in many ways convenient. The front is never hot; in fact, it has a cold feeling at dinner time. Their washing sinks are large, built of concrete, with several basins, a stream of water running to the center one. A washboard is made from a piece of granite of proper size, with a shallow dip at the bottom for holding suds. The durability of all appliances is such that great economy is had in their ware. A quantity of fuel that will heat an American cook stove hot will cook a dinner for twenty persons here.

"Marketing, too, is here made very simple. The housekeeper takes her basket on her head and goes to the market place and selects from many venders what she desires in its freshest state. All waste of paper bags, twine and delivery is avoided and the saving allowed to the consumer. Rent in the market place is cheap, in many cases the stock in trade is carried on the head. It would do a Seattle butler's heart good to see the peas, beans, turnips, potatoes and a hundred other vegetables in the morning freshness, as well as many native fruits, pineapples, cocoanuts, alegates, pears, mandarins, melons, etc., at very reasonable prices. Waste in every way is avoided. The packing case, a woven net, when empty, is refilled perhaps a thousand times. Let any American think of the waste of barrels, boxes, nails, paper, etc., and he will not long wonder why living is expensive.

"The climate here is most like Southern California; clear skies and a light, fresh air, quite cool in the morning and evening, but hot at noonday. I wear my northern clothing with comfort. The wet and dry seasons divide the year. April is the harvest time, while many crops grow all the year round.

"This is not a good country for a laboring man. The native 'Motho,' as he is called, is a good worker, and can work and thrive on 50 cents per day, silver. They are able to pack an upright piano on their backs, and will carry a trunk weighing 250 pounds and a grip in each hand ten blocks without a stop or rest. A wide band, after the fashion of a breast collar, passes over the brow and supports the load upon the rump. To one unaccustomed to see them carry loads it is truly astonishing. The entire freight of some cities is carried in this way. They seem to be faithful in their work and make fair mechanics in all trades.

"There is plenty of time here, and an average of seven holidays in a month. This time is all holiday, church festivals, parades, etc. On the plaza today in splendid array probably 10,000 people were gathered. All the colors of the rainbow, bright blues, greens, orange, red, yellow, indigo blue, purple and all the shades are worn, mostly in large silk shawls. Jewelry is common and much of it yellow gold. Diamonds are worn by many. Babes are frequently seen in the finest of pink silk suitings with barefoot nurses or mothers. The gentlemen are well-dressed and well-mannered, and in frequent cases have silk hats, canes, etc. On the drives you see many fine turnouts, late style carriages and coachmen. Many of the families of wealth spend much time in New York and Paris.

"Coffee is now the chief export, and this year's crop will return about $20,000,000 gold. The coffee plantations are being rapidly extended. Sugar is also raised for export.

"The population is divided into the Indian or native and the Castillian Spanish, while both types are much mixed. There are a few Germans, French and Americans. I do not think there are over a hundred Americans, and these are naturally found much together. Many of them speak Spanish well. It seems a language easily learned.

"Along the coast on either side it is very hot, and in the interior the natives live in pole huts with thatched roofs, and wear very little if any clothing. As the train was passing we saw them bathing in 'promiscuous' style.

"The country has undoubtedly been settled for centuries. The ancient city of Antigua, which has twice been destroyed by earthquakes and once by water, is full of interest; the ruins of grand old churches are still interesting. There are found in the country many customs of ancient Egypt, and the belief is common that the country was first visited by the Phenicians.

"There are on the Pacific side no harbors, but a shoal stretch for miles, a green wooded border and good anchorage for ships. All freight is handled in lighters, which rock and jump around in the swell in great shape. Cattle are hoisted aboard by the horns, and seem rather to enjoy the trip. Horses are slung and put overboard. Much of the import trade is done with France and Germany, and mostly on account of the superior manner in which their goods are packed to stand the rough journey. A case of beer should be packed so it can be dropped twenty feet without harm, and a bale of cloth should be wrapped so it can fall overboard without damage.

"Beer is 62½ cents per pint, and much is sold. Jaeger's woolen underwear is sold at $6 silver, or $3 gold, per suit, about half its cost in the States. Fine French hose sells at 20 cents, while a linen collar is 65 cents. The duty regulates the price. Taking all into account, it seems a good country and a happy race of people. Foreigners are not popular, and emigration is not required for the welfare of the people."

THE ANEKE JANS CLAIMANTS.

Some Interesting Facts on the History of Trinity Church Title.

The article in the Post-Intelligencer of April 15 giving the history of the Seattle and San Francisco heirs of Aneke Jans Webber, has been received with much interest by the army of heirs that dot the shores of the Atlantic states, and has brought forth a letter from J. H. Fonda, one of the heirs, dated New York, April 26, 1895, 153 West Fifteenth street. Mr. Fonda is evidently solicitous for the welfare of all the heirs, for in his letter he gives the following as a rule for every heir to pin in his or her hat:

"Now to correct many errors and to avoid all fraud, I advise all heirs never to give any one a quit claim deed or an absolute power of attorney, and place any one that asks it on the list of frauds and they will never fail."

Mr. Fonda gives evidence of his faith in the winning of the case by saying that he has been in the fight, more or less, for fifteen years, and for the past two years right in New York city devoting his entire time to the work. He is already well advanced in years, and though his writing indicates age, his sentences are well constructed and indicate a strong and clear mind.

In correcting a few errors in names given in the Post-Intelligencer account he gives a review of the history as follows:

About 1632 Roloff Jans and wife came to New Amsterdam with Van Rensselaer and settled with him on a tract of land not far from Bronwick (Albany), as secretary for Van Rensselaer, where he remained until 1636, when he moved to New Amsterdam (New York), and obtained a grant of thirty-two margins of land—a little over sixty-two English acres—when he became overseer of the Orphans' Chamber of New Amsterdam. A few years later he died, leaving a widow and four small children. A year later the widow married the Rev. Everardus Bogardus, in 1642, but before this marriage the dominie had obtained a grant of land adjoining the Jans grant, and the Jans grant adjoined the Kings farm and garden, which is on three sides of the present site of Trinity church. Bogardus was shipwrecked in 1647 off the coast of Wales. In 1654 the stockades were built which just shut Anneke with her eight children out of the city. She then petitioned the then Gov. Stuyvesant for a renewal and confirmation of the grant to her, which request was granted in 1655. She moved to Bronwick (Albany), where she likewise owned land, but leased her New Amsterdam land to various immigrants. A few years later these were persecuted and intimidated by fires, fights and in other ways to an extent that they left the land, and the corporation of Trinity took possession, until they had possession of all the Jans-Bogardus lands. In 1663, on her deathbed, Anneke made her will, and the same year she died. In 1667 her heirs petitioned Gov. Nicholas for a confirmation of the grant to the heirs, which request was granted. After that the land was conceded by the inhabitants as part of the Kings farm, and after Donegous' administration it was included in the lease to Trinity as a part of the Kings farm. In 1700 Lord Cornbury made a grant to Trinity of the Kings farm and garden, which included the Jans-Bogardus land, but Queen Ann at once revoked the grant and set it aside, and a law was then passed that no governor should lease the Kings farm and garden for a longer time than his term of office, and it was set apart for the use of the governor and could not be granted away. Lord Cornbury then leased the Kings farm and garden, which included the Jans-Bogardus land, for so long a time as he was governor of the province. A few years later the Dutch retook the province and held it about one year, when the English gained possession and Gov. Hunter was sent to care for the province. That was in 1713. Soon after he called on Trinity for the rent, which had not been paid for near thirteen years, but Trinity claimed the land under the Cornbury grant. The result was that Gov. Hunter commenced a suit in chancery against the corporation for rent. Early in 1714 Rector Vesee went to England and procured a stay on the suit by which he virtually acknowledged that they were tenants at will, but on his return he also brought a grant of all that land, which he claimed was from Queen Anne. They, however, never brought that out as a defense, and it was so plain a fraud that they always left it out.

Mr. Fonda says he might extend his article and speak of the various suits in the supreme courts, but he will simply say that there never was a ninety-nine year lease on that land, and that the Lord Cornbury lease was the last given to the Trinity corporation.

The Hon. Clinton Roosevelt, he says, filed evidence with the attorney general at Albany in 1891 to open the suit in chancery and for escheated land, which includes all that land, but it has been "nicely wrapped up in a green blanket and laid away, as the Hon. Clinton Roosevelt is now over 90 years of age, or it would have been brought out ere this, and may yet be very soon." In the case of St. John cemetery on the north part of the tract claimed, in which the land was condemned for a park and appraised at $20,000, a stay was filed in the supreme court against the application of the board of street opening and improvement of New York city. The ground of asking the stay was "that the alleged grantors have no title to all or any part of the said St. John's cemetery, and that we claim the right and demand that the alleged grantors produce before the commissioners in this matter such papers, documents, grants and other evidences of title as may be proper and just."

No answer has yet been filed to this protest.

Washington Land Contests Decided.

Washington City, May 9.—Special.—The secretary of the interior has rendered decisions in the following land cases in the state of Washington: Horace C. Cook vs. Amos Underwood. The tract of land at issue is situated in the Vancouver land district. The commissioner of the general land office awarded the possession of the land to Cook. Underwood appealed to the secretary of the interior, who has affirmed the decision of Commissioner Lamoreux.

C. B. Overhiser filed a contest against A. C. Walker for possession of a desert land tract in the North Yakima land district. The decision in favor of Overhiser has been affirmed.

Gilbert Horn appealed from the decision of the commissioner dismissing his contest against the homestead entry of Miner F. Hendrick for a tract of land in the Olympia district. Secretary Smith affirms the decision dismissing the appeal.

The relection of the claim of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to the homestead entries of John E. King and Exra Taylor of the Vancouver land district, is affirmed.

Puget Sound Inventors.

Washington City, May 9.—Special.—The following patents were issued on April 30: Eugene D. Andruss, Seattle, bath cabinet; George W. Downs, Port Townsend, amalgamator; William C. T. Hansen, Seattle, convertible trunk.

Greater New York Bill Defeated.

Albany, May 9.—At 3:30 p. m. the Greater New York bill was put on final passage in the senate and defeated, 14 ayes, 15 nays.

HE IS TIRED OF LIVING

So Mr. Gutheil Loaded Himself With Morphine.

BUT THE DOCTORS INTERFERED

After a Prolonged Spree the Big Baker Tries to Die, and Insists on His Right to Do So.

Christian F. Gutheil, proprietor of a bakery on Second street, between Madison and Spring, is at Providence hospital in a critical condition from an overdose of morphine, taken with suicidal intent, as a result of a long spree. He still insists that he ought to be allowed to take his own life.

Gutheil has lived in the city since last August, when he came here from Alaska. He is a very large man, unmarried, and aged 43 years. His brother, Louis C. Gutheil, keeps a bakery at 206 South Second street. For the last few days Christian F. Gutheil drank heavily, and in fact was on a protracted spree. Then he came to the conclusion life was not worth living, and went to his room at 1117 Fifth street with the express intention of taking enough morphine to make sure of death.

As near as can be figured out from his statement, he took fifteen grains Tuesday night and fifteen more night before last. The first dose made him very sick, but did not accomplish the work in any sense of the word. He told his landlady Wednesday afternoon about being sick and wanting to die. She went for his brother Louis, who, according to her story, sent back word that he did not care what happened. It appears that after this the sick man took some more poison, and was found in a critical condition yesterday morning. Dr. Palmer was hastily summoned, and without further delay Gutheil was taken over to Providence hospital. The doctor and his assistants worked over him for two or three hours before they dared give him any rest. All through the afternoon one of the nurses stayed in the room to keep Gutheil awake.

At police headquarters the records show that Louis Gutheil was taken to Providence hospital, the cause being simply sickness. This was a mistake in names, but when a reporter went to Louis Gutheil's bakery and asked him to straighten out the matter of names, he would not talk to a reporter.

At the hospital, however, the patient talked willingly, and gave his name as Christian F. Gutheil, and said his brother's name was Louis. "We don't get along well together," he continued, "but he has not got anything to do with making me try to take my life. All there is to it, I got tired of living, and thought that thirty grains of morphine ought to do the work. I am sorry it did not. What is the use of trying to keep me alive when I want to die? Yes, I own the little bakery on Second street, between Madison and Spring. There is only one debt on it, and that is $30 rent. I made no provision as to who should get it. I was satisfied to let the first one on deck have it."

Dr. Palmer said last evening that his patient's condition was serious, but refused to give any more particulars.

At the boarding house on Fifth street where Gutheil lived it was learned that he said one reason for trying to kill himself was his immense size.

CORBETT AFTER PETER JACKSON.

Evidently Anxious to Get Out of Meeting Fitzsimmons.

Chicago, May 9.—James J. Corbett said this afternoon: "Regarding the report that I will fight Jackson, please say that anything Brady gives out can be relied on as straight, and I will stand by it. I have always wanted to fight Jackson, but he would fight nowhere else than London. I will take him on his own ground at the National Sporting Club. The fight must come off, however, in September, as my time is valuable. I do not think the Fitzsimmons fight can be pulled off, and I don't propose to be chased over the country without a show of meeting him. Under the circumstances I want to meet one or the other, and so have decided to try Jackson." Corbett will leave here tomorrow for New York to perfect arrangements, as he expects word from London.

BASEBALL.

National League Games.

Pittsburg, May 9.—Pittsburg 2, bh 6, e 4; Baltimore 9, bh 13, e 2. Batteries—Killen and Sugden; Hemming and Robinson.

Cleveland, May 9.—Cleveland 7, bh 8, e 3; Washington City 3, bh 9, e 1. Batteries—Cuppy and Zimmer; Mahaffey and McGuire.

Cincinnati, May 9.—Cincinnati 14, bh 17, e 5; Brooklyn 8, bh 10, e 5. Batteries—Parrott, Dwyer and Vaughn; Gumbert and Grim.

St. Louis, May 9.—St. Louis 3, bh 8, e 3; Philadelphia 4, bh 4, e 3. Batteries—Breitenstein and Peitz; Carsey and Clements.

Louisville, May 9.—Louisville 9, bh 10, e 6; New York 7, bh 11, e 4. Batteries—Cunningham, Welch and Zahner; Schriever and German.

Chicago, May 9.—Attendance, 4,000.—Chicago 7, bh 12, e 4; Boston 4, bh 9, e 8. Batteries—Griffith and Kittredge; Nichols and Ganzel.

Following is the standing of the National League clubs:

Club—	Played.	Won.	Per Cent.
Pittsburg	16	12	750
Cincinnati	16	9	562
Boston	13	8	615
Brooklyn	13	6	461
New York	14	7	500
Cleveland	14	8	571
Baltimore	11	7	636
Chicago	16	10	625
Louisville	14	4	285
Philadelphia	12	6	500
Washington City	12	4	333
St. Louis	15	4	266

Dwyer and Croker Withdraw Horses.

Newmarket, May 9.—To the surprise of sportsmen in general, it was announced this afternoon that M. F. Dwyer's Harry Reed and Richard Croker's Stonenell had been scratched for the Jubilee stakes, and that Croker had also scratched all his two-year-olds except Montauk for all engagements. Harry Reed had been clocked over the Rowley mile course early in the day and had done well, which makes the action of his owner puzzling to English sportsmen.

Rowing Crew Loses Two Good Men.

The S. A. C. sculling crew is losing George Carter, its coach, and F. M. Hurd, its stroke, and besides this having smooth water on but one of the last ten days, is having a hard time, but nevertheless it is hopeful. The loss of Carter and of Hurd is serious, but Capt. Balliet has his eye on several men of promise and hopes that all interested in rowing will hand in their names to him today.

To Play Baseball at Victoria.

Emmet Russell will take with him on the Rosalie this evening the following picked team to play baseball in Victoria Saturday, May 11: Greene, ss; McKinstry, 1b; Morris, lf; Pope, 2b; Simmons, c; Nelson, 3b; Turner, rf; Noble, cf; King, p; substitutes, Gummitz and Westlake. The Victoria battery will like enough be Lonfesty and Huxtable.

Maroons vs. Nonpareils.

Sunday at Madison street. This is the deciding game in a series of three.

SPORTING NOTES.

At the Hawthorne track, Chicago, races Thursday the winners were: Four and a half furlongs, Dare Dollar, :56¾; seven furlongs, Libertine, 1:27¾; nine furlongs, Billy McKenzie, 1:57; eight furlongs, Moderado, 1:43¾; six furlongs, Amelia May, 1:15¾; six furlongs, Silva, 1:15¾.

At the Louisville races Thursday the winners were: Four furlongs, Forget, :49½; Kleinhouse and Simonson handicap, mile and fifty yards, Prince of Monaco, 1:45; six and a half furlongs, maidens' stakes, Goodwin, 1:21½; eight furlongs, selling, Cattaragus, 1:44; five furlongs, Fred Barreg, 1:03½.

At the San Francisco races Thursday the winners were: Five furlongs, maidens, Soledad, 1:02½; eight furlongs, selling, Hy Dy, 1:42; four furlongs, gentleman riders, Finesse, :54; eight and a half furlongs, handicap, Little Cripple, 1:49¼; eight furlongs, steeplechase, Carmel, 1:54; five and a half furlongs, selling, Mantell, 1:08; eight furlongs, selling, Rear Guard, 1:41¼.

MODEL FARMING.

How Diversified Crops Make Profit in Spokane County.

Spokkane Spokesman.

Cheney, April 30.—With the purpose of letting the readers of the Spokesman so much interested in the development of diversified farming know what diversified and systematic farming will accomplish in this country, the correspondent drove out this afternoon to look over two model farms, owned and cultivated by two model farmers, adjacent to the city of Cheney. The results of diversified farming intelligently directed, as given below, may be repeated on any good land in Spokane county, or, as to that, anywhere in the Palouse, Big Bend or Colville country.

I. C. Tenneson owns 160 acres of prairie land one mile west of Cheney, adjoining the city limits, which he homesteaded in 1876. When he located here Mr. Tenneson says he possessed as the sum of his earthly possessions $400 in cash, which he invested in material for buildings and inclosing his homestead. During the nineteen years he has been on this place he has followed diversified farming instead of running his land in wheat from year to year, as most farmers in this country have done. It may be said there is no better wheat land in this country, but Mr. Tenneson laid his plans, having in view the raising of everything on his place a growing family would need, with a surplus to sell in the market. He now has 150 acres in a high state of cultivation, a handsome two-story frame residence, one of the finest and best arranged stock barns in eastern Washington, an orchard of twenty acres containing 2,000 bearing fruit trees, of which 1,750 are apple, 75 cherry, 50 plum, 75 prune and 50 pear trees, besides a large assortmenp of smallelr fruit. His apples began bearing four years after bearing and have paid well since six years from planting; and his plums, prunes, cherries and pears paid well after three years. His trees are all healthy looking and loaded with fruit, not showing the lesat sign of damage from the late frosts. Mr. Tenneson raises wheat and oats and all farm products common to this country, and feeds cows and hogs and finds it profitable. His farm is easily worth $75 per acre, and it may be he will think this estimate is too low and does him an injustice.

One-half mile west from Mr. Tenneson is T. J. McFeron's farm. This is also a model fruit and stock farm. Like Mr. Tenneson, Mr. McFeron homesteaded his place, settling on it in 1877, and says he was the first man to file on land in what is now Cheney township. Mr. McFeron is comparatively a young man yet, and enjoys his home, as well he may, for it is a lovely spot to dwell on. He laughingly said he had the pick of the township and has never regretted his choice. When he homesteaded his place he had just $19.50 in cash, two horses, 13 and 16 years old, an old-fashioned second-hand wagon and a young and courageous wife, who urged him to settle in this then uninhabited country. She now sleeps the sleep that knows no waking. He has an orchard of 2,600 bearing trees, including apples, plums, prunes, cherries, pears and a large variety of berries. During the last four years his cash receipts, after expense of living, have run from $1,500 to $1,800 a year. He raises wheat, oats and potatoes, and feeds cows and hogs, doing considerable in the dairy business. He says hogs pay fed on wheat when wheat is worth 45 to 50 cents a bushel. His best fruit grows on what he calls second bench land, and his apples have never been damaged by frost since his trees began bearing. When your correspondent said he wanted some facts for the Spokesman for the benefit of the farmers, Mr. McFeron said: "Well, you may say I have by experience learned to summer fallow half my grain land every year, and every farmer who does it will find it will pay him. Fall sowing," he said, "has proved best ten times out of eleven years tried."

Mr. McFeron has a fine crop of wheat looking remarkably well, and he will feed it to his hogs though it be worth 50 cents per bushel. His place is easily worth $10,000, and could not, we presume, be bought for that sum. It is needless to say diversified farming has kept these gentlemen out of debt and they are not troubled with mortgages.

Losing Her Manufacturing Supremacy.

London Ironmonger.

We commend to the very thoughtful consideration of British manufacturers and merchants the special information given on other pages of this issue with regard to foreign and American competition abroad. In procuring this information we have gone to those who must posses it in its most practical form, inasmuch as they are all engaged in the trade in the various places whence they write. It is certain, therefore, that they have a knowledge of the real facts, and there is no reason for supposing that they write to us, in response to our request, in other than a fair and impartial spirit. Their predilections, indeed, would probably be rather in favor of British goods, hence their criticisms—where they do criticise unfavorably—should be all the more valuable. Speaking generally, it may be said that these foreign and colonial ironmongers and importers have a good deal of fault to find with British goods and their makers. They almost unanimously agree that the quality of our hardware is the best in the world, but we lack many of the qualities which the Germans, Belgians, Americans, etc., possess and exercise to the utmost. We adhere too closely to old-fashioned patterns, and are too slow in adapting ourselves and our goods to the actual present requirements of our foreign and colonial customers. Our goods are often "strong but ugly," and we do not pay sufficient attention to finish—a point wherein our rivals often score heavily. We are not as accommodating as we might be in respect of terms and credits, nor are we careful to quote so as to give buyers the minimum of trouble and difficulty in working out costs laid down at their doors. We do not study the markets as closely as we ought to do, and our manufacturers themselves do not visit their foreign and colonial customers so as to see for themselves exactly what is wanted. We are stupid about the metric system, and not always clear or clever in our invoicing. We are handicapped, as we know only too well, by adverse rates of freight, and we do not seem to recognize that even high quality will not suit all markets. Above all, we are alleged to charge exorbitantly for packing cases, and to pack badly, not only per se, but without due regard to freights and customs duties at the other end. These, in the aggregate, are grave charges. They reiterate and amplify what has been stated by our consuls and others, consequently we must assume that they have a certain amount of foundation. That we do not do our export business badly on the whole is well evidenced by the great bulk of our exports yearly, but that we might do a great deal better is amply demonstrated by the progress which our competitors are making. They are not gaining because the quality of their goods is better than ours, but almost exclusively because they bestow much closer attention upon the "little things" which John Bull has hitherto disdained. The time has come for our manufacturers and merchants to abandon that lordly attitude, and to devote attention to the many points which are expatiated upon by our correspondents. Those who read our reports studiously may pick up many useful hints, and, we hope, will not fail to benefit thereby.

To Uproot the Oscarian Vice.

New York Sun.

So deep has been the shock to society caused by the recent revelations in the Oscar Wilde case, that it has led to a movement for the formation of a moral vigilance committee. It is a startling commentary on the condition of the society of modern London that it is deemed necessary to resort to a special organization with which to combat a strange, unspeakable vice. Yet it is true. The present week a circular is being quietly, but extensively, circulated, for the purpose of forming what will be called the Queensbury Association. Its aim is the collection of a sufficient fund to justify a regular campaign against the newly exposed evil, to follow the clues that cropped up in the recent proceedings, and to do all that the government ought, but possibly will not do. There is nothing vindictive about the circular. It points out, dispassionately, the existance of a grave public scandal which cannot be removed by the punishment of one offender. The evidence given at the Old Bailey points to a more or less organized system of vice. This will be investigated, its ramifications traced, and its foundations uprooted. The circular does not emanate from fanatics or faddists. It is the result of patient inquiry.

Chase Brown, the colored boy who stole a table from James Neally, was sent to the county jail yesterday afternoon by Judge Glasgow for six months.

THE REASONS WHY

Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil and Hypophosphites is so useful in all wasting diseases, such as Consumption, Anæmia, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Bronchitis, and Marasmus and Rickets in children, is because it furnishes to the depleted blood the fattening and enriching properties of the oil, and to the bones and nervous system the phosphorescent and vitalizing properties of the Hypophosphites, which together nourish the body arrest the progress of the disease, and commence a process of repair that finally means restored health and vigor.

Don't be persuaded to accept a substitute!

Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggists. 50c. and $1.

TRADE MARK REGISTERED. **Indapo** Made a well Man of Me."

INDAPO THE GREAT HINDOO REMEDY PRODUCES THE ABOVE RESULTS in 60 DAYS. Cures all Nervous Diseases. Failing Memory, Pareses, Sleeplessness, Nightly Emissions, etc., caused by past abuses, gives vigor and size to shrunken organs, and quickly, but surely restores Lost Manhood in old or young. Easily carried in vest pocket. Price $1.00 a package. Six for $5.00 with a written guarantee to cure or money refunded. Don't buy an imitation, but insist on having INDAPO. If your druggist has not got it, we will send it prepaid. Oriental Medical Co., Props., Chicago, Ill., or our agents. SOLD by the Stewart & Holmes Drug Company. SEATTLE, TACOMA and WALLA WALLA.

Infant Health SENT FREE

It is a matter of vast importance to mothers. The manufacturers of the GAIL BORDEN EAGLE BRAND CONDENSED MILK issue a pamphlet, entitled "INFANT HEALTH," which should be in every home. Address, NEW YORK CONDENSED MILK CO., 71 Hudson Street, New York.

MME. M. YALE'S HAIR TONIC

Stops hair falling in 24 hours. Restores gray hair to its natural color without dye. Price $1.00, at druggists or by mail of MME. M. YALE, 146 State St., Chicago, Ill.

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